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THE VIENNA EXPOSITION

Prospects of the Approaching World's Fair in the Capital of Austria.

Elements of the Imperial Commission—Past and Present Shows—A Summary of Plans—What Has Been Done Until Now.

From a Special Correspondent.

VIENNA, Tuesday, March 26, 1872.

Vienna—the gay and beautiful capital of the Polyglot empire of Austria, the city of palaces, the refuge of exiled royalty, and the Paris of Germany—promises to be the Mecca during the Summer of 1873, of a pilgrimage grander than that which poured in 1867 from all quarters of the globe into the capital of France. The occasion—as all the world has heard, in spite of the fact that the German newspapers are not apt to keep important events of any kind before their readers—will be the opening on the 1st of May, next year, of a grand International Industrial Exposition, to which all who worship at the shrine of progress and development in art, science and handicraft, are expected and invited to make oblations.

ADVANTAGES OF THE LOCAL.

For this projected peaceful struggle of all nations Vienna, geographically and topographically, is most favorably situated, nestling as she does in a broad basin of the Danube, being the grand point of interchange for the products of the Orient and of Europe, and possessing as well the world-known Prater, a natural park of great beauty, affording not only "space and verge enough" for the requisite buildings and grounds of the Exposition, but combining with its varied and pleasing landscape, easiness of access by land and by river, and also the very practical advantage of springs of pure water everywhere at the depth of five to eight feet. Indeed, it is probably impossible that a site better adapted for the object in view could be found at any other place in the world—the near neighborhood of a great cosmopolitan city offering at once the proper area and beautiful surroundings of scenery. Certainly, in this case, Nature herself has already done so much for the proposed site of the buildings of the Exposition that the Austrians, from the start, have found a great advantage over other nations in affairs of the kind, and the work of making the Exhibition grounds worthy of the fine structures which are to be erected will be comparatively easy, requiring no heavy outlay of labor and money to bring them into the necessary condition of beauty and fitness.

THE IMPERIAL COMMISSION.

The Imperial Commission having charge of the gigantic undertaking—at whose head is Baron WILHELM VON SCHWARTZ-SENBORN, a man everywhere spoken of as possessing great energy, immense organizing faculty, and peculiar qualifications for his position—began its active labors on the 24th of July, 1871, opening offices at Palais Klein, Prater-strasse, No. 42. Since that time the members have spent in their bureau the greater part of every day attending to the varied and important details of their work. At first, owing to the immense number of magnificent new buildings in course of erection in Vienna, it seemed that a difficulty might be experienced in finding the necessary workmen, but the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, who has the success of the Exposition greatly at heart, at once stepped into the gap by placing at the disposal of the Commission a large force of the Engineer Corps of the army, who began operations immediately, and the work has since been prosecuted so vigorously as to leave no doubt of its successful completion at the time proposed.

THE BUILDING.

The dominant idea of former International Expositions was to collect together the results of universal human skill and intellect, and the products of nature, in a building suitable to their proper exhibition, and worthy, architecturally, to receive treasures so valuable. This idea has been more or less successfully achieved. Some of these industrial palaces—such as that of Hyde Park, in London, in 1851, and that of the Champ de Mars, in Paris, in 1867 have vanished almost as quickly as did the stream of human life which flowed into them from the Orient, and the Occident, and the Isles of the Sea, during the flush of their existence. Others, however, like the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, England, and the Palais de l'Industrie, at Paris, still stand with all their beauty unimpaired, and, although materially dwarfed of their original interior attractions, still invite the visitor to collections well worthy of inspection. The controlling aim of the promoters of the projected Exposition of 1873 at Vienna is to produce a structure, or rather structures, which, in architectural elegance, majesty and convenience, shall surpass, almost beyond comparison, anything of the kind hitherto attempted; whose gardens and courts are to be embellished by statues in marble and bronze, and adorned by flowers and fountains and jets of water. These commendable objects—there being no lack of money in the case—are greatly aided by the lessons of experience, and, as I have before remarked, by the exceptionally fine site which the Prater affords for the Exposition. A comparison of the superficial area to be occupied by the Vienna Exposition with that inclosed for the purpose in London in 1862, and in Paris in 1867, shows that the Vienna buildings and grounds will cover a space twelve times greater than those of London, and five times greater than those of Paris. For instance, the London inclosure was about 646,437 square feet in extent; that of Paris was about 1,546,125 square feet, and that of Vienna will be about 8,157,208 square feet. Again, a comparison of the space devoted to the *industrial* part of the respective Expositions shows that in London, in 1862, there were 243,862 square feet; in Paris, in 1867, there were 250,715 square feet, and that in Vienna, in 1873, there will be 257,575 square feet. In about the same ratio the space allotted in Vienna to the departments of art, machinery and the general collection, will exceed that devoted to the same branches in former exhibitions.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Everybody who was in Paris in 1867 will remember that, architecturally speaking, the main building of the Exposition was a monstrosity. It was a low, heavy and vulgar abomination, exciting general ridicule by its resemblance to a huge gasometer, coated with Venetian red, which had the effect of very dull brick-dust. The effort to redeem the structure from its condition of absolute ugliness by decking its roof with a myriad of gaudy, swallow-tailed banners, was only partially effective. It had no right to the designation of Palace, except the incontestable one that it contained incalculable riches, collected from the realms of art, science, industry and nature. Its strange jumble of outlying buildings—its "annexes" of every form, of every style, and of every time, with their domes, towers, cupolas and minarets, were a confusing but pleasing agglomeration, serving to cloak the portentous deformity of the central structure. Certainly it would be a disgrace if the Viennese failed to erect a building less obnoxious to the eye. When, however, we consider how admirably the interior of this mammoth gasometer was arranged for the purpose of exhibiting its contents, it is difficult to imagine how, in this regard, any improvement could be made. The oval interior was divided by seven elliptical aisles or galleries into seven parts—the outer and larger gallery containing machinery; the next manufactures, clothing, &c.; the third household furniture; the fourth specimens of the liberal arts; the fifth was entirely devoted to the fine arts, and the sixth and seventh to models in which might have been read the history of the industry of the world. From the beautiful garden, open to heaven, which adorned the very centre of these seven oval galleries, equidistant from each other, began four wide passages which crossed the oval galleries at right angles, and terminated at the exterior of the building. Between these four wide passages radiated the streets which separated the departments of the different countries represented in the Exposition. Passing through the seven elliptical galleries, one might study the same art and the same industry among the different peoples. Passing through the streets which intersected the galleries, one might study the same people in their various arts and industries. Could a happier, more practical, or more convenient arrangement be devised? And yet the Viennese believe that they have improved upon an idea at once so original, so unique, and so satisfactory.

THE VIENNA PLANS.

An outline of the description of the Vienna plans, as recently officially published *in extenso*, will doubtless interest your readers. The main buildings of the Exposition will be constructed after designs presented by VAN DER NULL and SICCARDSBURG, and ultimated by CARL HASENAUER, a distinguished architect of Vienna, who is to carry out the gigantic undertaking. The plan of the principal structure is generally designated the "fishbone" plan, from its likeness to the vertebral bones of a fish. The central point of the main building will be a great rotunda, constructed of iron and weighing 2,000 tons. It will measure 370 feet in the clear, or more than double the size of St. Peter's at Rome, the greatest dome in the world, which has only a span of 157 feet. The mammoth roof of this rotunda will be supported by thirty-two massive iron columns, each fifty feet in height, and will be constructed after a new method by Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL, the celebrated English engineer, designer of the *Great Eastern*, and also of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. This rotunda is to communicate with and be flanked on either side by galleries ninety feet in width, and having an aggregate length of 3,200 feet. These principal galleries will be intersected at regular intervals by sixteen transverse galleries, each possessing a width in the clear of fifty-six feet and an aggregate length of 725 feet. Therefore, on either side of the two principal galleries there will be twenty-four courts, the length of which will, correspond with that of the transverse galleries, each court having a width of 130 feet and being inclosed on three sides. These courts render it possible to light up all the exhibition halls by means of high side windows, instead of depending upon glass roofs, thus avoiding any trouble which might accrue from leaking in rainy weather, and at the same time providing more easily for proper ventilation. These courts will also admit of the enlargement of the exhibition area as exigencies may arise, being easily roofed over, entirely or in part, as the wants of any group of articles may make it necessary. When not roofed the courts will be laid out in flower-beds, having a fountain in the centre, and provided with rustic seats for loungers. Abundant provision has been made for the easy entrance to and exit from all the departments of the exhibition, the facile passage from one point to another of the interior, and for the convenient partitioning of the area among the respective countries. In addition to the thirty-two entrances on the fronts of the tranverse galleries there will be also four principal portals, two of which will invite entrance from the magnificent Prater-allée and the Fire-works-avenue. Behind this main building or industrial palace proper, and parallel with it and also with the Prater-allée, the machinery hall will be erected. Its length will be the same as that of the main building, and it will be traversed by three broad naves, designed to show visitors to the best advantage the engines in practical operation. Opposite the right-hand end of the Industrial Palace, and resting on an arm of the Danube, will stand the building of the Art Exposition, in whose centre will be constructed a double row of large sky-lighted galleries, intended for pictures of the largest size. On either side of these galleries will be smaller galleries, lighted from the sides, for smaller pictures. The area between the Art Exhibition and the Industrial Palace will be laid out in ornamental gardens, embellished with statuary and fountains. Connected with the Art building by covered walks will be two pavilions for the exhibition of works of amateurs and pictures belonging to private galleries. It is believed that in them will be found many gems which for this occasion only will be brought out of their hiding-places. The exhibition of floriculture, horticulture, pisciculture, &c., will be amply provided for in appropriate greenhouses and aquaria. Beautiful pavilions for the use of the Imperial Commissioners, the international jury, the post-office and telegraph service are also to be erected, beside a magnificent pavilion for the Emperor and members of the Imperial household, which will excite the admiration of all beholders. Covered ways will lead from the principal entrances to the grounds to the main building, and thence to the various outlying exhibitions, in order that visitors may go dryshod through the various departments, and pass again to their carriages or to the depots of the steam and horse-railroads which are to be erected on the verge of the exhibition grounds. Archduke ALBRECHT will construct at his own cost a building upon which fifty thousand dollars will be expended, for the purpose of exhibiting the products of his immense estates. Around the exterior of the exhibition grounds the restaurants of all nations will be established, each in its separate inclosure, but having direct communication with the grounds during the day-time. From the rear of the Art Building, three bridges will cross the branch of the Danube previously mentioned and lead to an extensive park, which sweeps in gentle undulations to the river. This park will be devoted to the reception and exhibition of everything connected with agriculture, including cattle, and the water-power afforded by the Danube Ram will be made available for the exhibition of hydraulic machines and apparatus. For the exhibition of carriages alone, a space capable of accommodating two thousand has been appropriated. Such is a meagre outline of the plan of the Exposition of 1873. Without a pictorial drawing, it is almost impossible to convey to the mind even the faintest idea of the reality that is promised; but enough has been said, nevertheless, to convince your readers that the World's Exposition of 1873 is likely in no direction to fall behind its predecessors.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The foundations for the principal buildings were well advanced last year, and it is accepted by the Viennese as an indication of heaven's favor toward the enterprise that the breaking up of the ice in the Danube in January resulted in no injury by flooding the works, as would assuredly have been the case if the foundations had been in existence during the previous Winter, when the entire Leopoldstadt—the quarter of Vienna in which the Prater is situated—suffered greatly from the turgid flood, and for which dreaded possibility the risk had to be taken, because, perforce, the danger could not be provided against. Fortunately, also, during the whole month of February, the weather was mild, and has contined so to the present time, admitting vigorous work. Certain it is, that with all the resources at their command the Imperial Commission have hard work before them, if their promise to have everything in complete order on the day appointed for the opening shall be fulfilled. At present there are about twelve hundred laborers employed on the grounds, and this number is increased from day to day, as necessity demands. It is hoped that the buildings will be in readiness for the reception of goods as early as October of the present year. The general plan of the principal structures is now clearly indicated by the excavations for the foundations, and the towering iron columns which are to support the roof of the rotunda are already in position. A very busy scene is presented on the grounds—engineer officers in their uniforms are superintending the works; workmen of all the nations of many-languaged Austria move actively about; grave directors and architects watch sharply the proceedings; locomotives whistle shrilly as they bring up trains heavily laden with building materials; immense piles of iron, lumber, lime and cement stud the grounds; giant trees are occasionally felled, and the dull thud of the pile-driver is constantly heard. At a little distance from the busy scene are a large number of huts to shelter the workmen, a hospital, with attending surgeons to be in readiness for possible injuries to the laborers; firemen with their engines to extinguish possible fires, restaurant-keepers to appease the indisputable appetites of the numerous workmen, and still more numerous fringe of curious spectators.

SYMPATHY WITH THE MOVEMENT.

From every part of Europe and from Asia, Africa and South America, active measures are in progress for a proper representation of the products of these lands in the Exposition. Now, what is the United States doing toward this end? As yet I have seen nothing in the American newspapers to indicate that the subject is entered upon with energy and enthusiasm. Has our Government appointed its Commissioners? If it has not, it is certainly time, as a matter of courtesy to Austria, that they should be immediately designated. The Imperial Commission some time ago requested that Foreign Commissioners should communicate, at the latest by the 1st of next May, what space their respective countries would need in the Exposition. Has the United States yet responded to this request? In view of our proposed Exposition in connection with the Centennial celebration in Philadelphia, in 1876, it would be well, in order to be sure of reciprocity at that time, that our products and inventions be well-represented next year at Vienna. The Press would do wisely to stir up this subject. Remembering the Paris Exposition of 1867 as well as I do, I feel no doubt that America will do herself credit in what she sends. Her thousand productions exhibited on that occasion presented nothing to dazzle and bewilder, but in our department there were more new ideas of great practical value in proportion to the number of articles exhibited than any other nation offered, and we received more prizes and medals than any other people. If I mistake not we took 262 premiums in the aggregate, of which four were grand prizes. Let us do better than this even at Vienna! H. J. W.

CINCINNATI.

A California Response to an Invitation to Attend—How the Thing is Worked.

The San Jose, Cal., *Patriot* publishes the following correspondence:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1, 1872.

Thomas Fallon:

DEAR SIR: A few days ago I received from GRATZ BROWN (now Governor of Missouri) a private confidential letter, with a request that I would see and organize a body of Liberal Republicans, who would act as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, to be held next month, and to send on by telegraph the name of an active Republican who would serve as a member of the National Committee of Liberal Republicans. On the receipt of Gov. BROWN's letter, I and FRANK SOULE and ZEKE VREELAND called upon FRANK M. PIXLEY. He entered into our views with a will, and I have telegraphed his name to Gov. BROWN on yesterday. We are to meet in PIXLEY's office one day this week. In the mean time each of us are to address notes to our friends, and advise them of our objects, and ascertain from them their willingness to join our cause. In that spirit I now address you, and wish to know if you are willing to have your name used as one of the Committee to select delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, and in case you were selected by the Committee would you act as a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention? Of course it would be expected that the first choice would be for GRATZ BROWN for President. Yours truly, THOS. GRAY.

THE REPLY.

SAN JOSE, April 3, 1872.

Mr. Thomas Gray:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 1st inst. is just now received. You surely are mistaken in regard to my political opinions. I will therefore state to you that I am a Republican, and am in full harmony with the great National Republican Party, which has called on the people everywhere by its regular National and State Committees to send delegates to Philadelphia in June next, then and there to nominate some man for President. What more does any man want? We will support whoever is nominated, and trust to the wisdom of our delegates to make a good selection.

Truly yours, T. FALLON.

Stephens on Adams and Trumbull.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS insists that the Democrats should present a candidate of their own for President, "upon their old time-honored creed, the platform of JEFFERSON in 1800." And in reply to a correspondent who suggested the names of Senator TRUMBULL and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, he says:

"How can either of these highly-distinguished personages be considered such a 'moderate Republican' as that the Democratic Party, North or South, could be rationally expected to rally in the support of, even to beat GRANT? Were they not both active supporters of the greatest outrages which have ever been committed upon the Constitution? Was not Judge TRUMBULL one of the authors of one of those most iniquitous measures, by which, at least, nine millions of people were subjected to absolute military rule, and denied the great writ of liberty—the habeas corpus—and that too is profound peace? Has even GRANT done anything worse than rigidly to uphold the usurpations and carry out the policy instituted by Judge TRUMBULL and his associates? The idea that the masses of the people, either North or South, could be rallied to his support, is, in our judgment, one of the most delusive notions that ever entered the brain of sensible men. The same, in the main, is true of Mr. ADAMS. Though he was not in the Senate, and not an active participator in the passage of the infamous revolutionary reconstruction measures, as Judge TRUMBULL was, yet, as we understand his position, he was a decided and warm supporter of them with all their iniquities."

THE GEORGIA BOND INQUIRY.

Conclusion of the Committee's Session in This City—The Greater Part of the Bonds Legally Issued.

The Committee of the Georgia Legislature, which has been for the past three weeks in this City engaged in examining and registering the bonds issued and negotiated during Ex-Gov. BULLOCK's term of office, concluded their labors in New-York yesterday, when they held their last session, at their office in Wall-street, prior to leaving for Georgia to prepare their report for the Legislature. The Chairman, Col. THOMAS J. SIMMONS, will remain in the City for some days, with the clerks and secretaries to the Committee, to take the testimony of any other bondholders who present themselves. The Committee have examined and registered nearly $10,000,000 in Georgia State and railroad bonds, all of which were held in this City and vicinity, and during Thursday and yesterday the sworn testimony, taken before American Consuls in Europe, was received from the foreign holders of about $4,000,000 in bonds, about all that are held abroad. This makes a total registration of about $14,000,000. The greater part of these bonds have, it is said, been legally issued and negotiated, and the holders, who bought them in good faith, will receive pay in full, but those that have been illegally issued, if any, will be repudiated.

Mr. HENRY CLEWS, whose banking-house was the financial agent of Georgia during Ex-Gov. BULLOCK's Administration, was examined on Friday by the Committee, but with closed doors, as usual. Being merely the authorized agent for putting some of the bonds in the market, there is not the slightest intimation that Mr. CLEWS is concerned in any fraud, if there was any, in the issue of the bonds. Many of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad bonds held in New-York were obtained through an exchange of the bonds of the Macon and Western Railroad, the former Company desiring to obtain control of the latter's stock to prevent the Macon and Western Road, its feeder, from being leased by the Georgia Central Railroad.

One of the Committee stated that nearly three weeks ago they sent a requisition from Gov. SMITH, of Georgia, to Gov. HOFFMAN, to enable them to subpœna Mr. BULLOCK to appear and testify before them. They claim that the matter was unnecessarily delayed, the requisition sent back to Georgia because of some trifling informality, and that it did not reach the Committee for ten days, during which interval Mr. BULLOCK had left the State and was out of their reach.

BROOKLYN BOARDING.

Some Interesting Facts About the Business as it Exists.

Four Hundred Thousand People Boarding—Where the Houses are Located—Struggle of Property-Owners to Avoid Them—A Great Social Problem.

Brooklyn always manages so well to keep herself before the public, that it is remarkable one feature of her local life has so often escaped mention. That feature cannot be her park; her people have been "indorsing" and "opposing" it for years. Neither can it be "her election frauds;" they occur "yearly and every year," as the old deeds put it, and the sham of prosecuting the tools is not completed before the principals "put up a new job." Indeed, in her political, clerical, artistic, philharmonic and sanitary aspects, Brooklyn never avoids either criticism or observation. But, so far as comprehensive and minute consideration goes, there is one Brooklyn interest which receives scant journalistic attention. It is an interest which socially and vitally concerns two-fifths of her people. The boarding-houses of Brooklyn are in themselves "an institution," by the rule that everything is an "institution" which concerns men and women in the mass, or which in itself involves characteristics and conditions of an extraordinary character. That they have not been written up may be owing to a variety of causes. Obviously they could best be written up by their occupants.

It is believed, however, that the subject of Brooklyn boarding in its magnitude, cost, variety or incidents will well repay consideration. It has been remarked that two-fifths of the population of the City of Churches board. That is certainly within the truth. Of the forty-eight thousand odd houses in Brooklyn fully one quarter are boarding places of more or less pretension. Within those houses, all told, live a population estimated at over four hundred thousand. Such a number, a city of no inconsiderable population in itself, surely merits the mention of a metropolitan paper, if not the commiseration of its readers.

The locations of these establishments, which are more or less (generally less) desirable substitutes for home, follow fixed rules. Like epidemics, boarding-houses are contagious, or at least contiguous. One breeds many.

In Brooklyn they have a monopoly of certain portions of every general division of the city. In "South Brooklyn," with Henry-street as a backbone, they shoot out vertebræ all along Hicks, Congress, Amity, Baltic, Harrison, Warren, Joralemon, Degraw and other cross streets. On "the Hill," a space bounded by De Kalb, Classon, Hudson and Atlantic avenues, the speckle Portland and Elliott places, Carlton-avenue, Hamilton-street, De Kalb-avenue, Bedford-place, Downing-street, Cambridge-place, Fort Greene-place, Raymond, Navy, St. Felix, and portions of Oxford and other streets. In "Central Brooklyn," Lawrence, Gold, Adams, Bridge, Tillary, Smith, Hoyt, Jay, Johnson and other parallel thoroughfares are surrendered to them. There are also "isolated" establishments, the pleasure of occupants and the terror of neighboring private residents, who know that when landladies come into a new locality as single spies, they will, ere long, come as battalions. In fact, when a thoroughfare begins to be dotted with these, *pater familias* sells out and moves up on the avenues, so as to "get the better air which prevails." From portions of Montague and Clinton streets, Clermont-avenue, Dean, Pacific, Remsen and many other streets, the yearly secession on this account, though it has been gradual, has been sure as fate. For the purpose of getting out of the immediate vicinity of boarding-houses, down town families will occasionally purchase at one time adjoining houses enough up-town to "control the locality," and in many a deed and lease the stipulation is that he to whom it is issued, "will not erect or maintain on the premises a boarding-house." The reasons for all this have their roots in human snobbishness perhaps. Maybe they have their foundation in solid comfort and defensible self-protection. While many of the boarding-houses are elegant, orderly and comfortable, the existence of any of them is sure, as before said, to bring on competing landladies, and those whom they bring or lure have interests which are more clanish than general, more secluded than hospitable, more varied than select. Brooklyn is eminently a social city. Neighbor knows, visits and cares for neighbor—unless the neighbor keep a boarding house. In that case, amicable and sincere relations may be maintained, but great intimacy is impracticable.

No general facts can be stated of the external appearance of these houses of boarding. They are likely to be subject to the three grand divisions of frame, brick and brown stone, which are predicable of all other residences. They may not be as a rule so nice as private residences, but many of them are, and not a few are kept in better inside and outside repair. Special facts in their case are, however, capable of statement. Where the boarding-houses comprise whole blocks, they invariably are distinguishable by a dilapidation of front windows, stoop or yard. Not a radical dilapidation, but a mild, melancholy air of voluntary neglect or long decay. The private residence is careful of its curtains. The boarding-houses in a row are apt to let them rip. The private residence scrupulously sweeps its steps and yards. The grouped boarding-houses give them a lick and a promise. The private residence secretes its ash-barrel. The boarding-houses scorn such concealments. One piano a-jangle satisfies the musical aspirations of the independent householders. Two or more pianos, a flute, a French-horn, a banjo, and several whistles, all "alive at once," demonstrate that the many families under one roof of a boarding-house have melodic aspirations toward co-operative effect.

The internal economy of boarding-houses furnishes many studies for the curious, the speculative, the philosophical, and the statistical. Of course, all the arrangements, comforts, discomforts, general facts, and the peculiarities directly affect two parties—the landlady and her boarders. The term landlady, so often used in this article, is rendered necessary by the fact that the business of private boarding is about exclusively in the hands of the gentler sex. The men of the family, be they husbands or grown up sons, are fifth wheels of coaches round such establishments. All the bargains, bills, and complaints are settled by the landlady. This is not done merely for sympathetic effect. It arises from the fact that the men are either in more rugged business on their own account, or, if not, because they are shiftless, indolent, dissipated or trifling. Women so entirely monopolize the business that men are of no account in considering it. Of these landladies the name is legion, and the characteristic and policy differ as one star from another. Certain facts, however, are cammon to all of them. In no sarcastic sense they have nearly all "seen better days." They have taken up with the business under the spur of necessity rather than choice. Barely any person throws open his or (in this case) her house and deliberately invites the world to come in and lodge and eat. Often these landladies embark in the boarding business to supplement the inadequate incomes of their own or their husbands. More often they rely upon it for their whole livelihood. Another fact, true of all of them, is that the business has a sharpening and a wearing effect upon them. They are justified in this. Their functions are thankless. They have to be "all things to all" in a sense Paul never presented or dreamed of. Their business in the strict sense is the apportionment of so much "hospitality" for so much pay. Naturally so unsaleable an attribute as "hospitality" works reprisals on those who attempt to sell it. The restriction of the qualities which make up a home to limited rooms, the proportionate distribution of such qualities and elements among very many non-related people, the effort to appraise that which is above all price, and to fuse several dozen people into a harmonious family on a large scale, are unnatural endeavors. They take revenge on those who have to essay them. More practical facts exist whereby to account for the keenness and asperity of landladies—a class second only to mothers-in-law in the criticism they receive. They are simply transacting business, after all, though it is a business which is delicate, nice, and complicated. That business must pay, and to that the numeral to be mainly regarded is No. One. For that the landlady must invariably keep a sharp look out. In Brooklyn it is, if possible, more requisite to look out for it than anywhere else. In that city boarding is a business. It is subject to great competition, to many contingencies, and it has its fair share of adventurers, who try to take advantage of landladies, and fleece them, ill as they can afford it. All feeling must thus by landladies be held in the final solution of self-interest. They must make their living, and can no more tolerate penury and bankruptcy in boarders, or favor friends, than they can put up with imposition or swindling. One course injures them as much as the other. "How much will they pay, and how long will they stay?" in the soliloquy of landladies, is the question.

Conceding these general characteristics of landladies as a class, the further study of them is one of differences. Each boarding-house keeper, as, indeed, may be said of every woman, has her peculiarities. A great number are, in Brooklyn, denominated "old regulars." They are those who have grown gray in the service. To them mankind and womankind are beings who want "back-parlors, second floors, third-story fronts, or hall bed-rooms." A person is valuable and noticeable to them in proportion as he or she contemplates breaking up house-keeping. You will always find her glib in the recitation of references. If a room does not suit, the look of incredulous pity that comes to her countenance is a study no painter has had the courage to contemplate long enough to reproduce. The room has suited. "Mr. Smith and wife occupied it for years, and he buried his wife from it, Sir, and would never have left if he had not gone to live in New-York. They do say that he is visiting another lady now, and if it comes to anything I expect him back." How about the meals, you ask? Breakfast at 7½, lunch (for the ladies) at 1, and dinner at 6, 10 o'clock Sundays, is the formular which these matrons rattle off at omnibus speed. What boarders has she? The back parlor gentleman is "in feathers," the second-story front is "in woolens," the third-story front is "in boots and shoes," while the young men all have "places in New-York." A more comprehensive category of occupations would be hard to make with equal brevity. At such establishments the bill of fare is not given to dyspepsia-producing compounds. It is likely to be "plain and wholesome," and the landlady will be "glad if you will let her know if you don't like anything, so she can get something you do like." The mechanical mastication of all the rest of the boarders, and a look of "mild, but firm" resolution round the eyes and lips of the landlady causes you "to suffer and be strong," rather than express any loss of confidence in the hash, or to suggest that the offense of the butter is rank. From such a place a man may remove; in it he will never remonstrate. He knows better than that, and he knows a great deal more when he departs than when he came a stranger and was literally taken in.

The "lovely landlady" is generally a widow with abreviated curls and a suspicion of powder blasting or bleaching the face. She has a son almost invariably, an only child. The "lively landlady" is willing to affirm on her veracity that she does not keep a boarding-house. To be sure, she will charge fancy prices for rooms, and will rattan you if you fail to pay on time; you will find her advertisements regularly answered, just as those of other places of like business; or her house is full, or she has a few desirable rooms, just as others; but then it is no "boarding-house." She aims only to provide a pleasing home for a few ladies and gentlemen. Or, having more room than her family can use, she is willing to accommodate a few single gentlemen or gentlemen with their wives. Consequently, the "lively landlady" occupies the front of the attic, and her only child, who will never die of overwork or brain fever, occupies the back part of the same celestial region. The rest of the house is likely to bear a surprising resemblance to that which you are assured it is not—a boarding-house. Of the "lively landlady" beware. Though she is above her business, she is below the qualifications requisite to it. Her rent is sure to get in arrears, and then her table will run down below rump-steak mark. She is prone to solicit advance moneys of boarders, sure they will live it out, and by keeping a few dollars ahead of time in that way is able to keep her house tolerably full. These "lively landladies" change frequently. A person can hardly live longer than a year in a house without paying the rent for it. This trifling fact impels the class we are considering to frequent removals. Their weakness is for furnished houses, principally because they have no furniture and they want a house. They cut a neighborhood every time they remove, sliding from South Brooklyn to the Hill, and the distance they put between themselves and their former localities may bear a not remote reference to facts relative to real estate agents, bakers, butchers, grocers, and other unreasonable people who are deaf to the appeals of Becky Sharpe, after they have found her out. In the art of substituting luxuries for necessaries, this kind of boarding-house keepers are experts. Their pastry will be unimpeachable, and their steaks will be indefensible. Their jellies and custards will be wonders.

These two grand divisions, the "old regulars" and the "lively landladies" comprise a considerable moiety of the whole. Among the "old regulars" are many kindly, considerate persons. Among the "lively" are not a few downright frauds, and a slight sprinkling of those who by speculation and good luck work their way to comfort and solvency. Several other varieties might be mentioned, but they must be briefly touched off. The "lachrymose" landlady is she who is in a perpetual condition of influenza. She is likely to have a brace of daughters who giggle and who want you to accompany them to "sociables." The "prattling" landlady is she who takes you into her whole history, and who, if you manifest the slightest interest therein, will get you to see about her dead husband's life insurance, to write her advertisements, and to "become a reference." The reliable, and, in the language of the children's books, "good" landlady, may be any of the foregoing varieties, except, perhaps, the "lively." What sort of a person she is, all know who board with her. She deserves to be let alone by the newspapers, and is of a value beyond rubies, and only inferior to house-keeping. The landladies who advertise "all the comforts of a home" are an aboriginal race of torturers who need only to be named to be avoided—by the wise.

Boarders themselves, the reader doubtless thinks ought to be considered. They are incapable of as many classifications as landladies. They are much like other sort of people who live in their own houses—only they are not so well off in comforts, if not in cash. It may be set down as a fact, however, that a great majority of clerks, secretaries and such classes of people who live on precisely graded salaries board. Also a majority of "young married couples," who start out in life with moderate means, begin destiny under the "glittering eye" of a landlady. The expenses are illusive of boarding. With a minimum of room, and a sufficiency of warmth and food, with no house-keeping cares or servants to bother with, "man and wife," when they constitute the whole of a family, and have given no hostages to society, are pretty likely to board. They have a fixed sum for income. They estimate and arrange for a fixed sum for board. The difference between the amounts is a few dollars every week. But that is generally quite exhausted by clothes, amusements, *doucers*, "ornaments," &c., &c., not to speak of "washing," which, at a dollar a dozen, and "a collar for a piece," amounts to not a little. Then, too, all the "young men in business" before alluded to are boarders by necessity. "Home, they have none," except leagues away in the country, and to it they are fortunate if they can repair once or twice a year. A considerable number of heads of families are unwilling to keep house, as alone they can afford to do, or have such dispositions and "tempers" as would defy the prophets and observers of the "signal service" to get at. The "probabilities" are largely in favor of both of these classes boarding, and of the latter class giving landladies no end of trouble. Wives whom the years, and the exactions of the years have broken in spirit and health are not unlikely to break up housekeeping and betake themselves to boarding on the prescription of a physician. Actors, reporters, lady teachers, day governesses, singers, widows with a competent annual income are likely, too, to board from choice.

Children and single ladies are the obnoxious classes to landladies. The former they often will not take at all. The latter they do not like to take, on the ground, correct or not, that they are hard to please. It can be taken for granted that when children and "lorn ladies" are not objected to, the landladies are exceptionably amiable or unusually well-established; and the rule is that when children begin to come, the parents, who are boarding by a blessed impulse, have their minds turned toward house-keeping.

Do landladies make money? As a rule no. A few who own their houses can put by a small sum at the end of the year or quarter. The great majority by tactics which involve a world of economy "just manage to pull through." This must not be charged to misanagement. In addition to herself the landlady is more than likely to have to support a shiftless husband, a lazy son, and two or three children at the public school. Add to these expenses servants' hire, table bills, ice bills, gas bills, water bills, coal bills, &c., and the sum total will, when added to a more than ten per cent. rent paid in advance, amount to not a little. Nor has any class ever suffered more from "bad debts." Boarders there are who fail to pay in full, and who pay a little along from time to time—enough to encourage a hopeful landlady not to turn them out. Rooms, too, stand empty for long periods, especially during the Summer months, and the house expense, are nearly always the same. One or two vacancies is not a basis on which to calculate a corresponding reduction of provender. Men may come and men may go, but landladies must go on forever disbursing the same amounts, whether they take in as much or not. The bondage and the non-remunerative character of the business can be gathered from the fact that those who engage in it are rarely able to abandon it. It holds them as the galleys or as the jail. Death, or marriage, or a legacy, may release the landlady. The profits of her business rarely do. The prices of boarding by the similar conditions which govern pretty nearly all establishments are pretty much alike. Between the Brooklyn localities mentioned there is very little difference in prices, except such as better furniture and food will explain. Down-town landladies esteem their "nearness to the ferries" and equal inducement to "the salubrious air of the Hill," and charge accordingly. An average of cost to the boarder is not hard to strike. As a rule, that average is rateable by rooms. A single person in a hall bedroom on the first or second floor has to pay per week from $7 50 to $9, according to comforts. A "couple" in a back parlor, or in the second floor front, are likely to pay from $22 to $30, according to accommodations, the latter if there is an "alcove." "Third floor fronts" and "second story backs" rule alike from $21 to $25. "Third-story back" rooms (for two) average about $20, and "hall rooms" on the third floor range from $5 to $6 for single persons. Payments are weekly always, and not in advance, unless arrangements be made specially to that effect. The 160,000 persons who board in Brooklyn certainly average a weekly payment of $7 each. That makes the entire sum paid weekly $1,122,000, and the sum paid in a year $58,240,000—an amount nearly twice as large as the Brooklyn debt, more than half as large as the debt of New-York, and considerably more than the average yearly expense of the Federal Government from 1789 to 1860.

THE TROUBLES IN TEXAS.

Report of Another Grand Jury in Regard to Mexican Invasions and Depredations.

Texas papers just received furnish the following copy of the report of the Grand Jury of Hidalgo County in regard to the outrages committed by Mexicans and others:

EDINBURG, Hidalgo County, Texas, April 5, 1872.

To Hon. William H. Russell, Judge of Fifteenth Judicial District, Holding Court in and for Hidalgo County, Texas:

As an appropriate conclusion of their labors, the Grand Jury respectfully invite the attention of the Court to the facts that have, to a great extent, rendered their efforts, as well as those of their predecessors, abortive in suppressing crimes, reforming criminals, or bringing offenders to justice in this country. For many years past the inhabitants of this and adjoining counties, scattered as they are at wide distances apart, have been domineered over and held in terror by roving bands of well-armed and organized marauders whose only trade and means of subsistence have been cattle stealing. The victims of these depradations include all the prominent population of the frontier counties, whose chief business is that of stock raising. The local authorities in this county are now and always have been inadequate to the task of suppressing these raids or affording protection to the people. No protection at all adequate to the circumstances and necessities of this frontier, can be effective without the presence of a large force of cavalry, constantly engaged in patroling the country, under the direction of guides familiar with it, and the by-roads and paths by which the robbers are enabled to carry on their system of plunder, even within a few miles of forts garrisoned by soldiers of the United States. The want of adequate protection is fast loosing the bonds of civil society in this country. American citizens, pursuing peaceful vocations on American soil, live in abject terror, and hold their lives and property by the frail tenure of the will and pleasure of miscreants who find a safe shelter and asylum by crossing the narrow river that divides us from Mexico. To such an extent has this terrorism prevailed, that witnesses summoned before Grand and Petit Juries cannot be induced to give evidence against their oppressors, because, from the moment in which they do so their lives are in danger, and no succor or protection is at hand to shield them from murder and robbery. For this reason the administration of justice in this country is practically paralyzed. Jurors are afraid to convict isolated members of the bands of cattle thieves, who are sometimes arrested and arraigned for their crimes, and each successive acquittal gives new courage and energy to their comrades in arms, who prowl over the county, and laugh defiance at our laws from their safe retreat across the river. As American citizens, who have in no way forfeited their right to be secure in their persons and property, the Grand Jury deplore the humiliation and abasement to which they and their fellow-citizens are thus subjected by those foreign miscreants. As American citizens they respectfully ask your Honor to make known to the Executive of the State and of the Federal Government the abject condition to which we are reduced, and to pray their interposition for our rescue and protection. The facts, thus only generally stated, are known to the Court and to all whose duties or occupations lead them into this county. We hope that a sense of its own dignity and acknowledged obligations to protect its citizens, at least on American soil, may, on these facts being officially brought before it, induce the Government of the United States to take action in our behalf. Only two days ago the constable of this county, while engaged in the official duty of summoning witnesses to attend this Court, was assaulted and shot at in the public road within a short distance of the county seat, and outrages of this character have become so common that they no longer excite much wonder or indignation in a people, cowed and dominated over by foreign plunderers who find asylum and protection at the hands of a neighboring nation with which the United States maintained friendly treaties and intimate relations. But for the system of terror, which is used as a cloak for their misdeeds, it is believed that abundant testimony could be found clearly implicating high Mexican officials in these outrages on our people. The Grand Jurors have faithfully endeavored to do their duty. If they have failed, they have herein set forth the causes of their failure, which are remediless at their hands or of those of their successors. They are powerless to enforce the laws, and can only humbly beg for that protection from their own Government, which they have been taught to believe it was the right of every American citizen to demand and receive, and the first duty of the United States to give.

Respectfully submitted,

B. F. KIDDER, Foreman.

AFFAIRS IN BRAZIL.

Averred Ratification of the Cotegipe Treaty.

The Empire and the Plate Republic—Agassiz and His Party—Destructive Rains—The Season.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Sunday, March 24, 1872.

It is rumored that the Cotegipe Treaty has at last been ratified by the Government, in spite of the protest that came up from Buenos Ayres, and in spite, too, of the opposition journals here in the Capital, which have been daily declaring against such a step in the strongest language. The Liberal Party have taken the ground that Brazil cannot properly enter into any separate treaty with Paraguay without breaking the triple alliance, and thus proving false to her allies on the River Platte. Furthermore, the triple alliance distinctly guarantees to the Argentine Confederation certain frontier limits, that take in the Gran Chaco, just as it guarantees to Brazil as far as the Apa; and the Argentines very naturally ask, how Brazil, having secured her own claims, as set forth in the triple alliance, can have the face to assert herself a good ally and at the same time be completely indifferent as to whether the Argentines secure their claims or not! The question is a fair one. And the friends of Baron COTEGIPE point to the protocols, which were subsequently framed, (in 1869,) for their answer. The substance of those protocols was that in adjusting boundary limits with Paraguay each Power should produce its own titles and claims and make them good. But long before this was done, even before the war was finished, the Argentine Confederation occupied the Gran Chaco, and declared it to be a part of the territory of the Republic, not without confessing, however, after considerable warm discussion, that such a step did not finally settle the question as to which Power it did really belong. Last year the allied Representatives came together in Assumption for the purpose of settling the final treaties of peace. Up to that time, certainly, no one thought of a separate treaty, and it was considered that the Representatives should be together and act together to give validity to the proceedings. And we may be sure that the Argentine Representative would never have left Assumption in such a brusque and defiant manner had he supposed the Brazilian Representative was ready to take so bold a step as to frame a separate treaty with Paraguay. But he mistook the character of Baron DE COTEGIPE, who has always proved himself a man of ability, and in this instance has certainly excited the admiration of his political associates. Not so with the opposition. They look upon and talk of the Ministry as already doomed. Certainly the late elections which have been held in this province have been far from favorable to the Government. The Liberals, who had a reunion yesterday to plan the campaign of the year, are already beginning to wake up to the importance of their position. With the Conservatives very nearly divided into two equal parties, there is certainly some hope for the return of the Liberals to power.

THE EMPIRE AND THE PLATE REPUBLICS.

If the Cotegipe Treaty is ratified by Brazil, I have no doubt it will eventually lead to open rupture between the Empire and the Plate Republics. The Argentine Confederation seems bent on having the Gran Chaco. So soon as it was announced that the separate treaty had been made, President SARMIENTO immediately appointed a Governor and other officials and sent them off to take formal possession. It is said that fortifications are even being constructed opposite to Assumption. The appointment of an Argentine official to administer civil affairs in Paraguayan territory, seems to have aroused the Government at Assumption, for they have come out in a long "memorandum," published to the friendly nations of the world, protesting loudly against this last summary proceeding on the part of the Argentine Republic. In this "Memorandum" the whole story of last year's proceedings is told, the Argentine representative is blamed for running away from his duties, and Baron DE COTEGIPE is praised for sticking to his post and doing his work. The appearance of this document was the signal for a grand onslaught upon Brazil through the whole Argentine Press, excepting the *Standard*, perhaps, whose fulsome praise of the Brazilian Empire is proverbial. A protectorate is to be extended over the few remains of Paraguay, for whose subserviency to the Imperial conqueror the Argentines express the bitterest contempt. The fierce energy of their remarks certainly bodes mischief.

AGASSIZ AND HIS PARTY.

It is announced by the Press of Buenos Ayres that Prof. AGASSIZ and his party had arrived in that city, and expected, after a short stay there, to set out on a journey into the interior as far as Cordova, where they would spend some little time in the study of that region, which presented many objects of special interest to the naturalist.

DAMAGE BY RAINS.

I regret to have to report upon the great damage done to the San Paulo Railroad (the principal one in Brazil) by the recent unprecedented rains. The loss to be sustained by the Company is estimated now at fifty thousand pounds sterling. The road is not expected to be in working order again for three months, so that communication with the interior must be had with pack mules over the old public road, which is also in very bad order. There is but one line running from Santos, the port, into the interior of the Province of San Paulo, so that the interruption to business will be much felt. The railroad ascends the Serra, on one side of a spur, two thousand feet, on the incline plane system, having four stationary engines, one for about each mile of ascent. Not an embankment or culvert on these inclines has been left entire, and just beyond the top of the Serra, one very large embankment is literally broken into the earth. During one night thirteen inches of water fell on the lowest incline, and on the highest the same was marked, but the tube had been run over, and the guage was hanging over the tube. The side of the spur has been swept to a great extent, great rocks, boulders, trees and masses of stones and earth rushed down like an avalanche sweeping all before them; one stationary engine-house, a beautiful specimen of masonary, fell, and was soon covered with débris from above. It was one of the best managed lines in Brazil and the best paying one.

AN AMERICAN SCHOOL-SHIP.

On the 12th inst., the New-York school-ship *Mercury* set sail from Rio "homeward" bound, after spending a couple of weeks in this harbor and exciting much interest among the Brazilians, who are prompt to recognize the merits of any good idea, but are not so prompt in adopting it.

THE SEASON.

The season this year has been one of unusual heat, and it is frequently remarked how many prominent Brazilians have died during the past three months. Even at Petropolis, where many go to pass the Summer, the heat has been oppressive. Among the deaths which I see announced as having occurred there, is that of Mr. NICHOLAS BODISCO, the Russian Secretary of Legation, a young gentleman of fine culture, and exceedingly popular. I met him here in the Capital, shortly before his departure for Petropolis, and he expressed fears that he would have to throw up his place on account of the climate, which, he said, did not agree with him. The fatal sickness which carried him off did not last quite forty-eight hours. Mr. BODISCO was an American by birth, and born in Washington. His father was the Russian Minister at Washington for over twenty years.

PISCICULTURE.

The subject of increasing the supply of fishes in fresh waters has occupied the attention of mankind from a very remote period. The experiments and the success of the Greeks and Romans in cultivating various species for the table are matters of history. The extravagance of the banquets at which such artificially-fed and reared fish figured is a matter familiar to every reader of the classics.

A similar policy has been pursued by the Chinese as far back as their historical records extend, and it is to the utilization in part of the fresh waters of the country in this respect that it is enabled to support so large a population. In Japan the same process prevails, though perhaps to a less extent. Fish, however, whether from fresh waters or from the sea, constitutes the almost exclusive diet of a nation of more than 30,000,000 of people, where other varieties of animal food are scarcely to be met with. The small extent of the land, with the dense population, prevents the use of more than a limited portion for grazing, and consequently it is impossible to devote the necessary area to the sustenance of domestic animals.

It is not very long since this subject began to attract the attention of modern European nations, leading them to take measures to increase the supply of fish available for food. These, as far as relates to the fresh waters, are of the following kinds: Those which go up from the sea to deposit their eggs and return again; those which go down to the sea to deposit their spawn, and these which live permanently in fresh waters. Among the first may be more particularly mentioned salmon, shad, and the fresh water herring, or alewife. The young of these, after remaining for a certain time in the vicinity of their spawning beds, go down to the sea, and, at the expiration of two or three years, return to the place of their birth to carry on the process of reproduction. The second class is illustrated more particularly by the eel, which lays its eggs in salt water, and the young fish ascend the fresh waters and remain until they have attained a certain maturity, after which they descend again to the sea, probably never again to quit it. The third class embraces the ordinary fish of fresh waters, especially the *cyprini*—doe or carp, suckers and chub family; the *esocidæ*, or pike-pickerel; the *percaidæ*, or perch, black bass, pike-perch, &c., and the fresh water *salmonidæ*.

The *salmonidæ*, including the trout and the white fish and the *sturionidæ*, or sturgeons, are the kinds of fish among which, so far as the United States are concerned, are to be found the most important for cultivation as food. It sometimes happens that fish which run from the sea may remain permanently in fresh waters, finding all the conditions necessary to their growth, or being penned in by natural or artificial barriers. This is said to be the case sometimes with the salmon, and not infrequently with the smelt.

Again, the fresh water species sometimes extend their range into the sea, and become to some extent *anadromous*. This is the case to a certain extent with the trout and white-fish.

The subject of treating these several fishes, as already remarked, has occupied great attention in Europe, and the interest connected with it has extended to the United States, and already great progress has been made in accomplishing the object in view.

It is well proved that in the earlier history of America the rivers of the Northern and Eastern States abounded more especially in salmon, and the fact is familiar to everyone, that they were so commonly used as food, that apprentices and workmen would stipulate that they should not be required to eat them oftener than three times a week. Their range extended along the Atlantic coast as far south as the Connecticut, and in the northern lakes they were found in abundance in Lake Champlain, and Lake Ontario up to the Falls of Niagara. At present they have become almost exterminated, scarcely being found on the south side of Lake Ontario, and still more seldom in Lake Champlain, while the few that go in the rivers of Maine are not enough to keep up the supply.

With the cause of their extermination we have nothing to do at present, the problem for special consideration being how to restore the supply to something like its former abundance. It is a matter much more easily accomplished than is generally appreciated. Fish of this character do not require to be fed, but only need uninterrupted access to suitable spawning grounds and protection for their eggs and young during a certain period. If, however, the stream has been entirely emptied of its anadromous fishes by any cause, it is idle to expect any spontaneous restoration of the supply even if there be an abundance of fishes in question in waters on either side of it. Artificial propagation is absolutely imperative in this case. The ascent of a stream by a fish for the purpose of spawning presupposes the previous descent as a young fish. It therefore becomes necessary to introduce the spawn or the young of the species in the head-waters of the stream so that they may descend to the sea, and ultimately find their way back again as mature fish. The time required for stocking the stream will necessarily depend upon its magnitude and the number of eggs and young fish introduced, and the number of specimens which survive the perils of early life and attain the age for spawning. As far as the stocking of interior waters of limited extent is concerned, there is apparently little cause for invoking the aid of the General Government, as the result would have compartively little bearing upon the economy of the nation. The cost, however, is very different with respect to such bodies of water as the Mississippi River and the great lakes. There the magnitude of the interests involved is more like that relating to the inhabitants of the sea; and, if the original food fishes have been exterminated, or proper kinds never existed, it would appear a subject eminently worthy the attention and patronage of Congress to facilitate their introduction. It can easily be shown that no agricultural operation in the way of the cultivation of land can be made to yield so speedy a return, and one in which there is so enormous a disproportion between the increase and the outlay and labor, as that of fish culture; and, if the introduction of new varieties of grain and their systematic distribution throughout the country be a legitimate enterprise on the part of the Government, that of supplying the eggs of improved varieties of food fishes to places destitute of them would appear none the less so.

The most important fish of the great lakes are trout and the white fish, other species of less value not entering into the question of food supply in the way of exportation to a distance, or in the way of use as salted down for future consumption. Tront in these localities are, perhaps, not actually reduced in number, but white fish, which is by far the most important, is rapidly diminishing, and bids fair at no distant period to cease to present any special value in this connection.

The amount of fish taken and used in the Mississippi River and its tributaries is very small compared with the enormous extent of these waters, the supply of food from this source being comparatively nothing as bearing upon the resources of the nation. It is true that an occasional mess of suckers, pickerel, &c., may be taken, and that the markets of the principal cities generally contain a certain number of these fishes, but beyond an occasional meal to a small percentage of the general population they are not worthy of any special consideration. If, however, such fishes as shad can be introduced into these waters, the case would be totally different, and we might in a few years have as great a proportion of men employed in their capture as on the Atlantic streams, and a corresponding amount of food, fresh and salt, to add to the resources of the country. This would, of course, produce the corresponding reduction in the price of butchers' meat, so that the boon to the population of the West can scarcely be calculated. It is, of course, not certain that shad can be made to thrive; but the experiment is one fully worthy of a trial, especially in view of the small sum that would be required for such a purpose. Shad, as far as we know, are not naturally indigenous to the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. But they were introduced into the Altamaha some years ago, and it is said that they have multiplied there to a satisfactory extent.

Among other fishes that might be made to thrive very well in the Mississippi waters, may be mentioned the sterlet, a small species of sturgeon, which in Russia ranks with the turbot of the western coast of Europe, and from which is derived the best quality of cavaire, which is so important a Russian product.

The object of such experiments is not to attempt to cultivate fish or feed them until they are ready for use, but simply to take the necessary steps to introduce them into new waters, or to supply eggs and young in sufficient numbers to meet the drain caused by capture in waters where they already exist. It is a well, ascertained fact that of the eggs laid by a fish in a state of nature, very few attain maturity. Thus, while the cod is said to deposit 2,000,000 of eggs at a time, it is not probable that more than half a dozen ever attain the dignity of spawning fishes. The case is precisely the same with salmon, trout, white fish, &c. In the first place, a large percentage of eggs fail to be properly fertilized. The remainder become affected by floods and the turbidity of the water; they are devoured by other fish, even their own parents; and when hatched out, they are still more liable to destruction until old enough to care for themselves.

It has been estimated by very good authority that ninety-five per cent. of the eggs of the salmon, laid naturally, fail of becoming fish able to take food, and it is equally well-established that, by collecting these eggs under methods known to pisciculturists, and keeping them in inclosures until the same period of life, only five per cent. of the total number will perish.

In this way the progeny of half a dozen salmon treated artificially will be equivalent to many hundreds under ordinary circumstances. For these reasons it is quite evident that if the business of protecting the spawn of salmon, white-fish, &c., were prosecuted for a suitable time, the ordinary sources of injury will be of comparatively little moment in exterminating the species. The same may be said of shad, which are, of course, harrassed by every variety of net and mode of capture.

The expenditure of a few hundreds or thousands of dollars annually in any river will tend to throw such an enormous number of young fish into the water as it would be quite impossible to catch all the matured fish by any means tried.

The experiment of introducing shad into the Mississippi would be a simple one, consisting mainly of the transporting the impregnated eggs, or young fish, from hatching establishments along the Potomac, the Delaware, the Hudson, or the Connecticut, and placing them in the head waters of a large number of the principal rivers of the West. This experiment was tried last Summer by the State of California, which employed Mr. SETH GREEN, the well-known pisciculturist, for the purpose. He carried 10,000 young fish, by rail, to Sacramento River, losing very few on the way, and placed them in that stream with every prospect that in the course of a few years California will have an abundance of this delicious article of food.

It has recently been suggested that shad and salmon may be made to thrive in the great lakes cut off from the sea, as it has been recently ascertained that in the deep, cold waters of Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron and others, minute crustaceans abound of almost precisely the same species which supply the food that they find in the ocean.

The implantation of the salmon is a matter of rather more difficulty, on account of the scarcity of the mother fish on our eastern coast. For several years past the only means by which States or individuals could be supplied was by application to a fish-breeder in Canada, or to the Canadian Government, which has a salmon-breeding establishment at Newcastle, on the north side of Lake Ontario. The price asked there for salmon eggs is $40 per thousand, or four cents apiece, a price which is, of course, almost prohibitory. By making proper arrangements, however, on the Columbia River, or other locations on the Pacific coast, the eggs or young fish could be brought away well advanced in development to the Eastern States or the lakes, at very trifling expense.

It may be stated that this business of erecting establishments for the collection of eggs of various species and their distribution throughout the country is one that has already occupied the attention of various Governments, among them England, France and Germany. The most important of such nurseries is that of Hüminngen, on the Rhine, which was first founded by the French Government, and coming within the German lines after the late war, has been taken up by the Government of Germany, and is to be prosecuted on a still larger scale. Here all varieties of the best fish are cultivated and raised, and the eggs of the salmon are sold in any desired quantity at the small sum of eighty cents a thousand, instead of $40 just referred to.

It is not logical to class an enterprise, such as that which the Fish Culturist Association proposes to the Government as mere experimenting, since the success which has attended all the efforts of the kind in Europe, and even in their limited scale in this country, is a warrant for their application. With proper precautions the yield from a given number of seeds of fishes will be just as certain as that of a farmer who introduces a certain kind of grain into the soil. There may be seasonal influences or local causes which may prevent success for a time; but by repetition sooner or later the desired object will be accomplished. The assertion that an acre of water will produce a much larger amount of food at the same expense, than an acre of land, has been thoroughly established by experiment, and the farmer who has a pond or stream on his premises not already provided with the proper kind of fishes, is very negligent of his interests if he does not take measures to introduce suitable varieties.

In conclusion, it may be noted that a strong argument for invoking national aid in this enterprise is that the waters thus to be stocked belong to several States, all of which will share more or less in the result, but none of which would attempt the enterprise for itself. It would be extremely difficult to secure judicious and harmonious co-operation toward the common end, while no one of them would be willing to undertake the expenditure, which would be for the benefit of parties contributing nothing toward the object.

Should the Mississippi Valley become the field of operations, a successful result would be of the utmost possible benefit to a majority of the States of the Union; and one need not be very sanguine to look forward to the time when a new food supply, equivalent to a very large percentage of that now derived from the soil, may be drawn from the waters.

FRANCE.

End of the Trochu Case—A Bonapartist Victory—De Villemessant's Position—Incidents of the Trial.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, April 5, 1872.

The great case of Gen. TROCHU against the *Figaro* was concluded three days ago, and the Bonapartists are very happy at the result. The verdict was "No," to the question of libel and defamation; "Yes," to the question of insult to a public functionary. The meaning is very plain. The jury said to Gen. TROCHU:

"You are called a traitor and an assassin, the assassin of BUZENVAL, and are accused of violating your oath and your word of honor. After hearing the evidence pleaded in justification we are of opinion that the writer said nothing of you which was not true, or which he has been unable to prove. Hence there is no libel or defamation. But in the heat of discussion we find the writer using terms which he had no right to use; such, for instance, as those comparing you to TRAUPPMAN and DUMOLLARD, and we believe that comes within the meaning of the law to prevent insults to public men. Therefore, on the seven questions relating to libel, the defendants are acquitted, on the three relating to insult they are condemned."

In consequence M. DE VILLEMESSANT and M. VITRE are condemned to one month's imprisonment (the minimum term under the law is fifteen days,) and to a fine of three thousand francs. It is safe to say that the director of the *Figaro* would not give up that month in prison for a hundred thousand francs, and if he found the articles on TROCHU "sweet milk to the palate," he finds that condemnation to prison for thirty days a nectar fit for the gods. The time will be one continual fête, and thousands of cards will fall into the box set to receive them. Yesterday Gen. TROCHU set his box and received thirty-five cards, but thirty-four of them, says his concierge, bore the names of men who were formerly upon his staff.

DE VILLEMESSANT'S POSITION.

So far as M. DE VILLEMESSANT was concerned, nothing would have been easier than to have disengaged his responsibility, for he was at Nice when the articles appeared. But he had no idea of losing such an opportunity for increasing his own popularity and the circulation of his journal. Gen. TROCHU gave him an opportunity for proclaiming that he always stood by his authors, and that whatever fine might be inflicted would be paid by him. Furthermore, he had an opportunity of making political capital:

"Everyone knows that I am not a Bonapartist," he said, "and I did not criticise M. TROCHU in the interests of the Imperialists; but I was so indignant at the treatment a woman, just stricken to the heart as wife, mother and sovereign, received at the hands of the man who had sworn to die in her defense, that when one came to me with facts against Gen. TROCHU, I was glad to publish them. *J'ai bu du lait*—they were like sweet milk to my palate. I acted in the interests of truth, chivalry and true manhood; but I had no idea of making myself a martyr for the Empire. For *le Roi*, for M. le Comte DE CHAMBORD, I would go to prison cheerfully. Two years there in his service would make me happier than anything else in the world."

The small fine imposed was nothing compared to the value of a declaration like that, and today it would be hard to find a man in Paris better content with himself than the editor-in-chief of the *Figaro*. At the same time, Gen. TROCHU gave the Bonapartists an opportunity they have long sought. One by one the ancient Ministers testified to the qualities and the courage of the Empress, who, beyond doubt, acted nobly in that terrible hour, and forbade those around her to think of the dynasty so long as the country was in danger; and, best of all, Marshal MCMAHON had the opportunity so long desired of taking all blame upon himself and of freeing the Emperor of all responsibility. "Not only," said the Duc DE MAGENTA, "did the Emperor give me full liberty of action, but he never gave an order, and I often acted, unfortunately, contrary to his advise. Such, indeed, was the case in the march toward Sedan." Others had an opportunity for saying things they long wanted to say. The Comte DE PALIKAO, for instance, who declared that he sent again and again to get some word from Gen. TROCHU, and could get no response to his messages. He had just heard the news that his only son and heir had been killed at Sedan. So long as he was at the Tuileries he managed to conceal his feelings, but as soon as he was free, he rushed to his bureau, and throwing himself into a chair, with his face buried in his hands, wept like a child. It was while giving way to his fatherly grief that Gen. TROCHU entered. "Well," said he, "I have come to replace you as Minister for War—what do you think about it?" The old soldier raised his head, and with his eyes full of tears, replied: "I think you too honest a man to do anything of the kind." When pressed to know what he thought, the Comte DE PALIKAO replied: "I thought it very strange, to say the least, that M. TROCHU should be Imperial Governor of Paris in the morning, and chief of the revolution at night."

INCIDENTS OF THE TRIAL.

There are some incidents which are worth noting. During the speech of Maitre LACHAUD, Gen. TROCHU was greatly agitated. He threw up his hands and eyes, crying, "Oh! Oh!" slapped his legs, and often sprang to his feet. His advocate pulled him down. At length it was impossible to keep him down, and he appeared like a Jack-in-the-box, while struggling with M. ALLON. The latter was red in the face with his exertions, but M. LACHAUD finally gave the General a "setting-down" which he remembered. It kept him quiet for some time. Lawyers have a way of doing that peculiar to themselves. When the great advocate was nearly at the end of his plea, he seemed to read the jury like a book, and he almost foreshadowed the verdict. Indeed, his allusions were so near the truth that one might fancy his client desired a month in prison. When the verdict was given on the question of libel, M. LACHAUD sprang up, and, seizing DE VILLEMESSANT by the hand, he cried: "We have gained our case. The rest amounts to nothing." The Bonapartists applauded loudly when the verdict was rendered; Gen. TROCHU dropped his head, and his friends were silent; but they showed their feelings a moment later. As the editor of the *Figaro* stepped out to his carriage he was hooted and hissed, all kinds of insults being hurled after him. But he was too happy in the company he had been keeping for the few days then past to care for the crowd. He was cool and smiling, and turning upon his insulters, asked if there was a man among them who dared step forward and make himself responsible. No one felt inclined to do so, and M. DE VILLEMESSANT drove off triumphant and happy.

ASHBY.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gen. J. F. WILDER is prominent as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Third District of Tennessee.

Chief-Justice NICHOLSON, of Tennessee, has decided that the act of the Legislature repealing the law declaring a juror incompetent who had formed an opinion is unconstitutional.

The Baltimore *American* is very severe in denouncing Postmaster DENISON and Appraiser KING, and accuses them of attempting to control the Maryland Republican State Convention, so as to send themselves to Philadelphia.

Gen. GEO. W. CASS has written a letter denying that he had anything to do with the Southern Improvement Company, his reputed connection with which made him so unpopular in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and threatened to defeat his nomination by the Democrats for Governor.

Ex-Gov. WM. A. NEWELL, of New-Jersey, has quietly put his foot on SCOVEL, as follows: "It seems necessary for me to state publicly that I never gave the shadow of an assurance to any person that I would be a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, and that I never denounced Gen. GRANT."

The Charleston (S. C.) *Republican* publishes a telegram, signed by Congressmen RAINEY, ELLIOTT, WALLACE and DE LARGE, of that State, which says: "The statement of the New-York *Tribune* that the South Carolina delegation in Congress refused to indorse President GRANT and his Administration, is unauthorized and untrue."

Mayor GASTON, of Boston, a Democrat, squelches the foolish lies of a Democratic paper of that city by the short and frank statement that the Jubilee Committee who visited the President were received by him with entire respect and courtesy, and that he accepted the invitation and said he would be present if Congress should not be in session at that time.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) *Courier*, a Democratic paper, takes sides with Gov. REED. It says Acting Gov. DAY has no authority to call the Legislature together, for he is not the lawful Governor of Florida, and that the old Legislature cannot sit again, to try REED or do any act of legislation, because it adjourned *sine die* some months ago.

The plan reported to the Legislature for redistricting Massachusetts for Representatives in Congress does not much alter the first four districts. There are some slight changes in the Boston districts; Districts Five and Six are mainly transposed; and the changes requisite to construct the new District Eleven are made in the three highest old districts.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* is confident that the Republican Party of Illinois is stronger today than it has been at any time in its history, and that with GRANT for President, OGLESBY for Governor, and a State ticket of good and true men, its majority in November will be larger than it has been at any previous election.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* complains of the lack of sympathy manifested for the people of the South by the Independent Republicans. It notices this lack especially in Judge TRUMBULL's speech in this City, which, it says, though a strong speech, is "either cold or unexpressive."

The Boston *Advertiser* confesses that it cannot say now how it might be with Judge DAVIS, who was so elated by the nomination of the labor reformers that he accepted it by telegraph; but it is certain that no other statesman, whose name has been canvassed in connection with the Cincinnati movement, would put himself in the attitude to which Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was innocently invited.

A Washington telegram (if the most doubtful authority, because from a correspondent frequently proved to be inaccurate) reports that a private letter from Ex-Gov. CURTIN has been received there, in which he expresses approval of the Liberal Republican movement.

Speaker BLAINE is disinclined to accept the Chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Committee during the Presidential campaign, intending to devote his services to his own State during the Fall. Gen. LOGAN has been approached in the same connection, but is non-committal.

The Cook County, Illinois, Woman Suffrage Association, at its annual meeting in Chicago yesterday, voted to send delegates to the National Convention at Steinway Hall, New-York, May 9, and instructed them to take only such action as should assert the independence of the Association on all social questions.

The Warsaw *Western New-Yorker* is rather surprised that Mr. A. N. COLE, of Alleghany County, after his recent numerous disappointments in failing to get or to keep offices, should be so very energetic in rebuking the "tyranny of caucus" and should be so eager to head a delegation to Cincinnati to secure emancipation from the terrible office-holders.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* thus disposes of four claims: "ELI SLIFER and HENRY D. MOORE are announced as delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Both are in Europe, and could not attend even if they were so inclined, which we doubt. Messrs. KEMBLE and IRWIN are also named as delegates. Both announce that they will be nothing of the kind, and that they intend to support the regularly nominated State and National tickets."

THE PLANT TRADE.

All things tend to show that the long and cruel Winter has ceased, and that the mild, loving Heretha, goddess beloved of our ancestors, has come to reign over us. Under the benign influence of the soft, warm showers, the black buds of the ash are showing tiny points of green, and the horse-chestnuts give glorious promise of future thick foliage and pyramids of blossoms. The turf is quite green and springy to the tread, save, indeed, in those unhappy uptown parks, Madison and the Reservoir, which whithered beneath the barbarian hand of HILTON, and now present nothing to the eye save an intolerable perspective of brown mould. The sextons of the churches that boast yards, old Trinity, St. Paul's and aristocratic Grace Church, are exercising a provident care over their gardeners, and making them plant all manner of flowering shrubs and plants. The birds are busy mating and making nests. The same kinoly influences that send the sap flying through the veins of the trees, bidding the buds awake to life and happiness, and telling the birds that the time for speckled eggs has come, stir through human pulses and make men and women more keenly alive to the beauties of animated nature. The æstheticism breathed in our ears by the loving mother Hertha, which unwittingly to us sinks deep into our hearts, and works upon our wills, is not confined to the wealthy or the refined. It is universal. The wealthy who have country houses, and the poor sewing-girls who manufacture shirts and ties in garrets, alike bow beneath the power of the beautiful in nature. The merchant handling invoices, the editor poking and pshawing over bad copy, forget their work for a brief five minutes, and dream about the green fields, pleasant gardens, and the soft sighing of the wind through the old branches of great trees, and the sad murmur of the rushes swaying on the banks of placid streams. Even the habitual drunkard, whose body is corrupted and whose views are poisoned by rum, lifts his blurred bloodshot eyes to the tender blue of the heavens with rapture, and surveys the refreshing green of the turf in the City Hall Park with complacency at first, and then with a shuddering sense of unworthiness, as resolutions to lead a better life spring up for the moment, but fall back again nurtured in the black mud of a fetid mind.

Now is the time when the garden, that has been neglected and an eye-sore during the past four months, receives the care of its owners. It is the general idea that the fair sex are more impressible, and alive to ideas of beauty. This may be the case, nor shall we attempt to confute it, but the fact is indisputable that women, as a rule, care far less for the garden than men do. While fair Emilia gives her mind to the decoration and perfection of that bright flower, herself, her husband John, a rugged being as to the outside, harsh of voice, rough of manner, with careless dress and generally ragged beard, down town never forgets, amid the multifarious cares of his business, to buy seeds and plants and beautiful flowers for the yard behind the little house in Williamsburg or Harlem. We admit, indeed, that the ladies love the flowers when cut and arrayed in all the artificial wildness of the Boston bouquet. She also loves to buy flowers in pots, though half the time she forgets to give them water. There is not a more pleasant sight than the markets where such things are for sale early in the morning. Poor girls, whose every dime is spent in advance or disposed of at least in anticipation, come before the working hours of the factory and bargain for a little pot of something that shall tell them the story of God's love and the world's beauty. There are three principal markets for flowers in pots, Centre-street, Washington and Fulton. Centre-street has the largest number of stands at present and offers the greatest variety. A choice monkey plant, covered with large flowers of golden yellow and dark velvety-brown, can be had for twenty cents; a pot of dark violets, with plenty of buds, costs twenty-five cents; a musk plant that will fill the room with odor, if you only happen to like it, costs only fifteen cents; a fine double stock can be had for the same price. The queen of the meadow, called in England meadow sweet, and known to botanists as the *spiræa ulmaria*, is quite a favorite, and costs fifty cents. And here let us remark that this most beautiful plant which has furnished a theme for the poet and a subject for the painter a thousand times over, grows neglected in English meadows and has never been thought worthy either of cultivation or of sale. But here, in America, it has met with the fondest appreciation, even from the poorest people, and is purchased most eagerly at what is comparatively a high price. The cistus, or rock rose, known to the merchant gardeners as wax-pink, can be had for twenty cents, which is also the price of the Tom Thumb geranium. The beautifully scented rose geranium costs only fifteen cents, not being yet in flower. Tea roses arched in a special manner in pots bring from forty cents to a dollar, according to size, and pelargoniums fetch half a dollar. Heliotropes can be had for fifteen cents, lantannas for the same sum. Hyacinths, very full and thick, with large flowers and good colors, cost thirty cents. Fuschias bring half a dollar. Begonias, which are called beefsteak plants by the market people, are sold in tiny pots, and fetch twenty cents. At Fulton the stock is confined pretty much to the commoner kinds sold at Centre, and a trifle higher in price. At Washington Market the prices are a trifle lower, and in our estimation the plants were healthier and larger. There is a very tough old lady, a Mrs. KEYSER, who keeps a flower-stand there. She sells fine plants of heartsease, without pots, for six cents, quite fine flowers, too, and tube-rose roots for five cents apiece. She has, also, fine myrtles in tiny pots for fifteen cents, and periwinkle for twenty-five cents. She has, also, chives, generally known as leeks, for fifty cents the dozen. At a neighboring stand are fine carnations for fifty cents, and good, hardy rose bushes for forty cents.

But the best of all places to get fine plants cheaply, is the auction-room of YOUNG & ELLIOTT, No. 44½ Maiden-lane, where sales are held every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 o'clock. All sorts of plants are sold on these occasions. We witnessed one of these sales and saw dwarf pear-trees sold for eleven cents apiece; dwarf apple-trees for the same price. The purchasers, however, must take a bunch which contains ten. Roses, dwarf standards, known as hybrid perpetuals, of all sorts of colors, went from ten to twenty cents apiece. Single specimens of the *abies pinseppo*, the fashionable evergreen of the season, worth $8 went, for $1 25. Single trees of the *cedrus deodna* or cedars of Lebanon, worth $9, fetched only $1 75. Camellias of large size and fine varieties, fetched $1 75; magnolias of the grandiflora species, four feet high, fetched $1; some eight feet high, in tubs, brought $5. Beside these shrubs and trees, there were numerous baskets containing eighteen choice plants of good size, which averaged eleven cents apiece. Baskets containing twelve pots of the gardenia, better known as the Madagascar periwinkle, brought only twelve cents a pot. Another basket of superb dracenas fetched twenty cents apiece. This however, must not be taken as a sample, for it was an actual sacrifice. But people who love flowers and keep their eyes open, can profit by such occasions when they know where to find them. For evergreens and deciduous trees, gentlemen who plant in tolerably large quantities, will do well to see CHAPMAN & SADISON, of Nos. 50 and 52 Vesey-street, who keep on hand a very large stock, both of American and imported. They are selling, at present, great quantities of Norway spruce and Austrian pine, mostly transplanted trees, from six to eighteen inches high, by the dozen or by the hundred. Silver and Norway maples are also greatly in demand in bundles of a hundred, for two dollars. These, in four years' time will be worth just ten times the amount given for them, and if gentlemen choose to sell them then, they can readily do so, as there is a greater demand for trees of that size than for the two-year olds. At the same place we saw, also, fine bundles of arbor vitæ, of various kinds, all of them transplanted, averaging from five to nine dollars per dozen. Transplanted hemlocks, from two to five feet high, cost from fifty cents to a dollar apiece. Of Rhododendrons we saw only two kinds, the catawbriuse, which is a good, hardy plant, and the Ponticum, not so hardy but the favorite of the moment. The first averaged from five to eighteen dollars per dozen, according to size, the second from three to five dollars, being only from nine to eighteen inches high.

Of roses, the best beloved flower of all, which in all ages and all countries has been the symbol of love, the new varieties have not yet been heard from. There is a great contest among nursery-men of civilization to produce these new varieties, which is done by sowing the seed of every kind of rose. Out of a thousand up will come one completely new. This is carefully matured and multiplied indefinitely by taking slips. Each slip is sold for a tremendous price to other gardeners, who propagate in like manner and next year dispose of their slips to the public at large. Last year the new roses all came from France. Amateurs and nursery-men in this country who care for such things paid for them $5 in gold, beside the cost of freight and general duty of thirty per cent., at the Custom-house, which the trade complain of bitterly as a check upon enterprise. The novelties of last year were the Bianqui, a large white rose; the Comtesse de Nadaillac, a flesh-colored flower, shading into a copperish yellow; the Comte de Grinel, a straw color passing into white; the Henri Lecoq, a moderate-sized flower, deep r color; the Jonquil, of a pale yellow; the Perfection de Montplaiser, a fine yellow; and the Madame Camille, a tender pink with whitish veins. The agent for all these floral luxuries is M. C. RAOUX, of No. 35 Maiden-lane, who is in constant communication with all the famous florists of the earth, including the tulip raisers of Haarlem. But for tulips in America there is no market. The attention of amateurs is confined to roses and to gladioli exclusively. In these bulbs the French have the superiority equally. The great producer of famous bulbs is SONCHEST, of Paris, whose hybrids command enormous prices. MILLER & HAYS, of Philadelphia, bought from him last year, through RAOUX, sixty-seven bulbs, for which they paid, exclusive of freight and duty, in gold $191 80. Of less expensive style though still very costly are the Ariana, the Phœbus, the Jupiter, the Beatrix, the Antigone and the Virginalis, each of which can be had for about $2 a bulb. The Ariana has a very long spike of large perfect flowers of very clear white ground tinted rose or lilac, bordered and flamed a tender carmine rose, the inferior divisions pure white ground. The Phœbus is fine red, the Jupiter clear red ground, largely flamed with crimson red, the Beatrix is pure white, flamed with crimson lilac; the antigine is a tender rose, flamed with carmine red, and the virginal is a pure white bordered and flamed with carmine rose. The common varieties are very cheap, and can be obtained of YOUNG & ELLIOTT, No. 14 John-street, of FLEMING & HENDERSON, Bergen Hill and Nassau-street, of WILSON, Jersey City, who has a desk with YOUNG & ELLIOTT, and of NUGENT, of Bergen Hill. Dahlia bulbs are not so fashionable as they were, by any means, and the finest kinds can be had at moderate prices. The ingenuity of florists is now being turned more to lilies, of which several varieties are quite costly. The lilium amatum, the lilium brourirl and the lancifolium album peacox are the swell varieties at present, and are very costly. The most expensive, however, is the gigateum. A rather costly variety which comes from Poland is the Szowitzianum, which is about as much as the lancifolium.

JAPAN.

The Japanese Embassy—Inability of the Natives to do without Foreign Aid—A War with Corea.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

YOKOHAMA, Monday, March 25.

By the home papers, we see that the Japanese Embassy has been the one subject of exciting interest for some time among our hero-loving countrymen. Its character, the peculiar auspices under which it set out, together with the wonderful progress of the country it represented, and the extraordinary political changes which have taken place in it within the last few months, resulting in the abolition of a feudal system of centuries' growth, without any apparent opposition or "the shedding of a drop of blood," have been the texts for the speeches and welcome addresses incident in the numerous receptions both public and private of this body. In the excitement and enthusiasm of such times, even the most sober-minded speakers and writers are apt to give extra colorings to their remarks. So they have done we think in the present case. There can be no question but that the members of the present Government, who are on a tour of observation around the world, are thoroughly liberal, as far as the adoption for themselves and their countrymen of foreign teachings and example is concerned. They represent the recoil, as it were, from the immense and overwhelming pressure of centuries of the most blind and bigoted despotism the world has ever seen. Outside of this body and the few who have come in contact with foreign civilization at the three or four open ports, and the still smaller number who have had the advantages of foreign travel, there are but few who realize their new position, or in any way respond to the freedom offered them by the new order of things.

INABILITY OF THE NATIVES TO DO WITHOUT FOREIGN AID.

The great masses have been so dwarfed by the iron grip of their oppressors that they have become mere machines, and appear to go through their daily and yearly rounds of duties as husbandmen or artisans only by instinct. The most common sense and practical suggestion to them of improvements on their present mode of doing things they listen to with a vacant expression, which convinces one that their labor in making them is lost. Even at the open ports, where they have seen for over twelve years the immense advantage of our mode of work in many respects, many still go on in the same old way. In the few cases where individual native enterprise has imported some simple machinery for manufacturing purposes, the venture has been with rare exception, not only a failure, but attended with pecuniary sacrifice proportionate to the undertaking. This the Japanese frankly acknowledge themselves, and now more than ever, doubt their own ability to stand alone in the matter. Even the more intelligent officers of the Government admit the inability of their own people to conduct large operations successfully without foreign aid. The railroads, telegraphs, dry-dock and machine-shops which are so often referred to as evidence of the great progress of the country, are all the property of the Government, managed by foreigners, and in most cases at an immense expense and without profit, except to the fatly paid employes. It is only since the 1st of January that the Government has entirely dispensed with the services of foreign captains and engineers in its navy. The experiment is a dangerous one, as it has been notoriously unsuccessful in the management of its own ships, except when at anchor in safe harbors. The mercantile marine is a little wiser and still retains most of its foreign employes. In the former case the officers are too ambitious to stand alone, regardless of the cost, while in the latter the cost is first to be considered, as it is private capital at stake. The material progress in Japan is relative, therefore, and must be compared with absolute stasis. The elements of progress, however, are numerous, but those interested must be patient, and not expect too much, remembering the homely saying that the world was not made in a day. The abolition of a feudalism of centuries' growth, in a single day as it were, "without shedding a drop of blood," was certainly an extraordinary *coup d'état*. We will venture to now make a slight correction in this oft-repeated sentence "without yet shedding a drop of blood," because we think the end is not yet come. The despoiled Princes are without doubt effectually disposed of, but not so with their numerous retainers. These are estimated by some as numbering one-tenth of the entire population of over 30,000,000. Supposing it to be one-twentieth, we still have 1,500,000 of men, aristocrats by birth, to whom labor has always been a disgrace, belonging to some fifteen or twenty different clans, to be looked after by the centralized Government. It is not to be supposed that all were favorable to the change, nor is it to be supposed that during all these years of independence feuds have not arisen between some of these clans which the consolidation must necessarily tranquilize. To harmonize all these elements and secure a permanent peace is a task which any one can discern at a glance is not an easy one.

A WAR WITH COREA.

Yet this, this new Government must do, or it will not be drops of blood that will flow, but rivers. The plan which it has inaugurated is, to incorporate them into a national army, whence they will become soldiers of the Micado, and thus temporarily provided for. But an army of 1,500,000 for an isolated land like this is uncalled for, except for the purpose of preserving peace at home. What are the teachings of history in regard to nations under similar circumstances? They are too well known to require repeating here. We see but one means of escape from the dilemma in a foreign war, to which European States under similar circumstances have so often resorted to. The Coreans, who have been twice subjugated by this nation, and till recently paid tribute to it, offer a suitable opportunity to this mode of getting out of the difficulty. From present appearances such a war is far from impossible, as the relations between the two countries are becoming daily more and more threatening, in consequence of the unfriendly and insolent manner in which they treat all attempts of the Japanese to hold communication with them. In the meantime Japan has secured a treaty with China, which is in form much the same as those already existing between them and western nations, with the important exception that they pledge themselves to aid each other in case of foreign war. Both have their own ends to gain by this little piece of diplomacy—China, in case of trouble with the Western Powers as a whole; and Japan against Russia, whose encroachments she has so much to fear. We think that, in case of actual trouble, however, both have counted without their host.

D.

ROWING.

The Anglo-American Boat-Race.

From the London Telegraph, April 15.

On the 10th of June next the Thames, from Putney to Mortlake, will again be the scene of an international rowing-match between representative crews of England and the United States of America. In February last a challenge was received by the London Rowing Club from the Atalanta Rowing Club in New-York to row a four-oared race on the metropolitan river. The cartel thus thrown down by the Americans, who may not unreasonably be presumed to have wished to retrieve the defeat of Harvard by Oxford, was readily taken up by the chief Thames club, and the result is that the race will, in all probability, take place on the date already stated. According to latest advices, the American four left New-York in the *City of Brooklyn* steamer on Saturday, and may be expected in this country about twelve days later. Communications have been opened with Mr. MARSHALL, of the Fox and Hounds Hotel, Putney, where the Oxford crew put up during their training, and it seems not improbable that the American gentlemen may accept that "location" during their stay at head-quarters. The four members of the Atalanta who have been selected to do battle for America, in this instance, are EDWARD SMITH, (bow;) No. 2, THEODORE VAN RADEN; No. 3, JAMES O'NEILL, and RUSSELL WITHERS, (stroke.) They will bring with them as extra men Messrs. L. WATERBURY, A. HANDY and H. B. LEROY. The London four will, in all probability, consist of F. S. GULSTON, RYAN, STOUT and LONG, with ROUTH and SMITH to fall back upon. STOUT will pull stroke; GULSTON, at No. 2, will steer the boat by an apparatus of his own invention, which seems to possess the merit of greater simplicity than the American appliances or of TAYLOR's English patent. Both boats will be rowed without coxswains.

Little is as yet known in this country of the merits of the Atalanta crew, but certain it is that of late years our cousins across the water have been turning their attention seriously to the cultivation and improvement of rowing as an athletic exercise. Long ago some of the older practitioners, whose names were famous on the rivers of England, settled in the United States, and of course took over with them their native predilections for the English style of rowing. More recently, international matches between Englishmen and Americans have still further spread the desire in America to practice and excel in boat-racing. Among themselves—that is, at American regattas—the Atalanta four are pre-eminent, and have latterly carried off pretty nearly all they have competed for. The "location" of their club is on the Hudson River, at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, N. J., where they have a course of three miles. Frequently the races are rowed over six miles, the boats having to turn a buoy, and return over the same course. The Atalanta Club was organized in May, 1848, and now numbers ninety-five members—a very small muster, as will be seen, in comparison with the strength of the Thames Clubs. Mr. RANSON PARKER is President, and Dr. RUSSEELL WITHERS, Captain. The London Rowing Club, which has now something like 420 members, has been in existence since 1856, and is justly regarded as the leading metropolitan organization. Mr. JAMES LAYTON, now seventy-four years of age, a noted oarsman in his time, fills the office of President; Mr. F. S. GULSTON, the captain, is not merely a first-class rower, but is, in fact, as a captain should be, an excellent representative of the strength and spirit of the club. An erroneous notion seems to have obtained in New-York that the London consists, to a considerable extent, of past university oarsmen. The fact is that all but a small minority are men of business, solicitors, doctors, professional men, or men engaged in the city, who are glad to take advantage of the facilities of the London for an occasional pull on the river. Mr. GULSTON is a Cambridge man, and there are other University men in the Club, but none, we believe, who ever pulled in the Oxford and Cambridge match. A notion—equally as far removed from fact as the American idea—seems to prevail nearer home to the effect that the University crews are the best that appear on the Thames. Performances show that the London Club takes a higher degree; and it is more than doubtful whether, if an Oxford or Cambridge eight came against as many first-class trained watermen, the gentlemen would be able to hold their own. The London has just now the best amateur eight and the best four in the country. They hold the Stewards' Cup from Henley, and also the Metropolitan Fours. Of the doings of the crew whose names figure against the Atalanta, the carrying off of the Stewards' Cup at Henley from old Etonians, comprising BENSON, YARBOROUGH, WILLAN and WOODHOUSE, ranks as one of their best exploits. In 1868 they beat four University men, namely, WOOD, TINNE, BOWMAN, and HALL. They have won prizes at all the principal regattas in the Kingdom, including King's Lynn, Walton, Barnes, Mortlake, Pangbourne, and Whitchurch. STOUT and LONG won the pairs at Henley in 1869; LONG and GULSTON carried off the same prize last year. STOUT has been the amateur champion sculler, and carried off the Diamond Sculls in the same year. LONG has been champion twice, but was beaten the third time. RYAN has also started for the championship. The London four will be a tolerably level crew, ranging in weight from 10 stone 10 pounds to 11 stone 6 pounds. Although the London stands at the head of the Thames Clubs, and has recently built for itself a commodious club-house, which, without any pretense to finery, is in its way an ornament to the banks of the river in that quarter of Putney, there are several other clubs of note on the metropolitan river that can send out formidable boats. The Kingston, though not so large as the London, is a club of high note. The Ino stands next. The Thames Club won the Wyfold fours. Then there are the Leander, the West London, and the North London Rowing clubs; and at present in daily training are four eights from a Printers' Club, the respective boats being manned by compositors from the offices of four of the metropolitan daily newspapers. There is, in fact, a succession of boating coteries from Wandsworth all the way up to Kingston, and there are few prettier sights in aquatics than when on a Saturday afternoon the broad surface of the river is studded with the boats of all the rowing clubs. It is true that to the practised eye there is often considerable want of form among the juniors, which is rendered all the more conspicuous by the appearance of the crews in flannels instead of mufti; but this is not for lack of better examples, and may be expected to improve with time and as the juniors grow older.

In selecting the present four Mr. GULSTON will be entitled to the confidence of all who take an interest in the race. It may be that, before or after the event, people will say that a change might have been made with advantage; but this would be said in any case, and may be estimated accordingly. The London has many advantages in having a large number of qualified oarsmen to select from, in the training under the eyes of experienced coaches, and in competing in the best boats of the day; and it will be strange indeed if the smaller clubs of Greater Britain can send over a crew that shall pluck the laurels away from the chief Thames men on their native river. Still, it is an element in the case that in the international contests which have taken place in the past between Englishmen and Americans the former have not always had it all their own way. The first match of the kind was that between HARRY KELLEY and HAMILL of Pennsylvania, which took place on the Tyne, at New Castle, in July, 1866. Here KELLEY, looking the picture of a complete sculler, rowed right away from HAMILL, who was short in stroke, deficient in reach, and inadequately trained. In 1867 the Canadian crew, at the Paris regatta, won the fours both for inrigged and outrigged boats, but, inasmuch as they carried no coxswain, they were virtually receiving eight stone from the other boats engaged. On the 27th of August, 1869, the Oxford and Harvard match took place on the Thames before the biggest crowd ever known at a boat race, and was won by Oxford. In September, 1870, RENFORTH went from Newcastle across the Atlantic, and beat the Paris four on the Kennebecasis river, New-Brunswick. The following year, while pulling in Canada, RENFORTH was seized with mortal illness in the boat, and the Tyne crew was defeated. A match was at one time arranged between JOSEPH SADLER, of Surbiton, and WALTER BROWN, a crack American sculler, but at the last BROWN backed out of it, and the race did not come off. Later, BROWN rowed SADLER's younger brother WILLIAM, and beat him. At the international regatta at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in 1871, TAYLOR's Newcastle crew carried off a prize. SADLER won the sculls, beating KELLEY and BROWN. In the same year, at the Saratoga Springs Regatta, the tables were turned on the Englishmen, the celebrated WARD brothers, Americans, beating PERCY's and BAGNALL's crews, from Newcastle, over a four-mile course. The boat the WARDS rowed in was called the *Dunston*, the same in which RENFORTH's crew had won the year preceding, and which was bought by them for £70.

STREET MUSICIANS.

Wandering like Arabs, with no home or permanent shelter; enjoying the sun by day, and shivering in the cold at night; leaning against lamp-posts and sitting on curb-stones; one day in Brooklyn and the next in Harlem; a full, square meal once or twice a week; squalid, ragged and meagre; pinched, pale-faced and care-worn; with bright eyes that gleam like stars, and cast quick, wolfish glances—these are the street musicians, who have no friends, no homes, who live on nothing, and when they grow tired of such airy banquets, lie down in some corner or alley-way and die.

Their property consists of an old fiddle, cracked violin or wheezy hand-organ, and so there is little left to squabble over when the owners are carried away to the Potter's Field. A few days ago we accosted one of these street-musicians, an Italian, and after conversing with him awhile, asked how he came to adopt such a life. In broken English, he replied, that his misfortunes had reduced him to this extremity. He was once a gondolier in the City of Venice. His family was reduced from a proud station by the lapse of time to insignificance, and he was forced to such employment. When he had acquired about $200 he heard that America was the most favored country in the world, and that money was thrown about the streets like water. Induced by these high-flown descriptions he left his native city and arrived in New-York, where he found that instead of money lying around promiscuously, it was locked up very tight indeed, and that musical instruments and live stock were so dear that it took all the money he had left to purchase a hand-organ and a monkey. With these he perambulates the streets on foot instead of the light gondola, and grinds the hand-organ, and puts his monkeys through light gymnastics for coppers, instead of sitting idly in a rocking boat, and playing the flute in the grim corridors of the ancient abodes of riches and magnificence. He lives on crackers, cheese and bread principally, and the monkeys' thin, bony faces that peer out like demon visages from their dresses and caps of yellow baize, probably fare but little better. He lives in a cellar on Baxter-street, and the furniture is one chair, a straw-tick lying on the floor and a little brazier, over which he manages to cook his food when he is lucky enough to get any that is not already cooked. He evidently thinks this country is a hard place for the poor, but there are thousands of men with strong arms and willing hearts in the far West who will reap a fortune from the soil while he still peregrinates the street with his organ and monkeys. In Summer he usually tramps through the country towns, sleeping in barns and wood-houses at night, and sometimes on the bare ground under the still sky; and these country trips he likes the best of all. The farmers usually give him a good warm meal of substantial victuals when he gets around at meal-time, (which he is pretty sure to do,) and, together with the warm, genial sun and the pleasantness of country life in the Summer, he is then as happy as a lord. But it is in the cold Winter, when the snow is on the ground and the people hurry by in the street and do not care to hear music, that the musician suffer most. Then without fire, and often with but a single blanket, he tries, on half rations, to keep life in his body.

Two little girls in Chatham-street, (Italians,) attract considerable attention, the one being but five years old, and the other a year younger. They are sisters, and the older possesses a fine voice and has attained considerable proficiency on the violin. They appear in their accustomed places at about 9 o'clock in the morning, and generally remain all day and a part of the evening at their posts. On account of their extreme youthfulness the manner in which they dress, both having red silk handkerchiefs tied gipsy fashion about their heads, and the really excellent singing and playing of the eldest, they are well patronized. The smaller girl holds a mustard cup in her hand and takes the contributions, which often amount to $5 in a day. The children are orphans, and have been adopted by a family whose existence depends upon their earnings. So these little waifs will be obliged to stand in the hot sun in Summer, and cold rain in chilly Autumn, and amid the piercing blasts of Winter, until they have outgrown their attractions to maintain a lazy set whose fondness for liquor lead them to depend upon two little children instead of earning a respectable and decent living.

Then there are the soldier musicians who, having lost leg or arm in some combat, venture out on the streets to beg for that which they deserve to have given without petition. The blue coat and glazed cap are familiar to us all, and many a heart grows soft as its owner recognizes the faded habiliments of the defender of the country. Many a hand reaches deep into the pocket which holds money better for the owner than for street musicians, and tosses down coppers for the soldier cripple. And well we may give money to them, for we can never return what they have given for us, which is more than gold and silver. A man's right arm bears no value. Nothing can replace it. But the great trouble with these soldier musicians is that so few of them are what they pretend. These cripples who make begging a business, and who, perhaps, lost their limbs by an accident in the street, manage to obtain a uniform from some second-hand clothier, and, having bought a "certificate of honorable discharge" from some accommodating individual, don the clothes and drag the organ out upon the street. A segar-box holds the contributions, and serves at the same time to prop up the certificate of discharge, so that it may be read by passers-by. Generally, these impostors also have a printed circular, detailing the particular place where the injuries were received, and urging the necessities and poverty of the musician. These musicians generally make more than the really necessitous soldier, for vice obtains an easier living than honest labor in nearly every profession; then why not in that of the street musician?

Why women will adopt this wandering life is difficult to explain. There are dozens of them sitting at corners of the streets, grinding away at organs, when they would find a better and more lucrative position in playing upon the ridges of the washboard. Many of them are large and fat and healthy. A few days ago one of these female street-musicians appeared to the public with an enormous green bandage wrapped around her head and covering her eyes, and a placard announcing, "I am a poor, unfortunate woman. I am stone blind in both eyes. Help me, for the love of God." With this card, she sat and played away, with a large crowd before her speculating upon her misfortune and commiserating her condition. A day or two afterward the writer met her with the rag discarded, purchasing bolognas in Fulton market. When remonstrated with for the deception, she replied that she had to do something to live, and averred that she rented the whole affair—organ, placard, green rag and all, from a dealer, at fifty cents a day.

The Italians, however, furnish the greater number of those who properly come under the title of street musicians. When the emigrants emerge from Castle Garden dozens of them can be seen with nothing in the world except a hand-organ, violin, harp, or some musical instrument, to depend upon for support. The Italians are partial to the harp, and many of them are excellent performers. There are but few airs which they will not evoke from its strings, and nothing is more beautiful than the tones of the harp, accompanied by an Italian air, in the silence of a Summer evening. Italy is eminently the land of song. The Italians are naturally a strolling race, and wander from one end of the country to another. They also display extraordinary skill in the training of their monkeys, which many of them manage to obtain and carry along with them.

There are many of these musical Nomads whose lives are a sealed book to the public. There are many little songsters like the Italian girls of Chatham-street. There are many who are impostors. We cannot but enjoy their music, which is universal. The tossed sailor of the sea who hears "Life on the Ocean Wave" instinctively stops, bows his head, and with a "shiver my timbers if that ain't jolly," heaves to, and casts a copper into the hat of the musician. The stranger from afar listens to "Home, Sweet Home," and longs for the dear place where he has passed so many pleasant hours. The Scotchman as the tune of "Annie Laurie" greets his ear goes back to the times when he trod the "banks and braes." The street musicians are a blessing, because their songs and music are free to all who cannot afford to pay for the luxury. Poor may be the voice and cracked the organ, yet we can hear the tune, and the air alone recalls associations which are dear and can never be forgotten.

THE CINCINNATI MOVEMENT.

A Discordant Gathering of Disappointed Politicians.

The Non-Office Seeking People Wholly Unrepresented.

Entire Absence of Unanimity Among the Delegates.

List of Candidates Daily on the Increase.

Probable Disintegration and Failure of the Coming Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 27.—Faces long familiar in party slums are beginning to appear here. From New-York, we have **WALDO HUTCHINS** and **JNO. COCHRANE**; from Illinois, **LEONARD SWETT** and **JNO. WENTWORTH**; from Indiana, **JNO. D. DEFREES**; from Missouri, **WM. M. GROSVENOR**; from Pennsylvania, **JNO. K. MOREHEAD**, and these are fair specimens of those who have come and are yet to arrive. A bare mention of such names as these is enough to show how false is the pretence that this is a gathering of the people, and for the most casual observer to see how flimsy is the claim that it is unmanaged by politicians, or that this Convention is to reflect the wishes of the masses. There is enough here now, when only the advance skirmishers of the "soreheads" are now on the ground, to show that this is nothing but a sacrifice of principles to the hope of spoils; only a last resort of cast-off party hacks to obtain that chance at public plunder which they know they will never get from the party to which they professed to belong, and which has ceased to trust them. Every hour of today, and this evening, the leading "soreheads" who have arrived could be seen darting into private rooms for secret conference, while such of their deluded followers as are here stood in groups in the hotel bar-rooms, loudly discussing the chances of candidates, and many of them as loudly declaring that if their man don't win they can be counted out.

Every hour it becomes more evident that a desperate effort is to be made by the leaders to patch up some sort of a compromise that will serve to secure something like harmony in their ranks, but the task seems to be getting more difficult instead of easier, as would naturally be the case, where everybody is intent upon men instead of measures. So earnest, in fact, have they become as to a Presidential candidate, that they have ceased to berate the Administration, and I have not heard the delinquencies of the President mentioned during the past two days. Personal rivalry was never so intense as it is here, and one not acquainted with the facts would suppose that these men were actually engaged in selecting the next President. Some of them have become so infatuated with this playing at a Convention, that they really believe it is a very serious matter, but the leaders are not yet entirely certain of the fact. Their tone has not altered, and they are dubious of the result. They still say that if they can arrange a ticket and platform to the satisfaction of the Liberal Republicans, which will not only be formally indorsed, but cordially supported by the Democrats, they are sure they can beat the Philadelphia nominees, but they are not sanguine they can accomplish this feat. Many of them admit that there is no telling what strength their movement has with the masses, and confess that unless it developes much more than is now apparent it will fall still-born. Their hope is that by harmonious and popular action here they will be able to gain recruits enough from the Republicans to give them the victory with the aid of the Democrats. As yet, however, the affair seems to have fallen far below all their expectations.

It was believed that by to-night all the hotels would be over-crowded, and the city generally crammed with humanity, but nothing of the sort has occurred. A few stragglers who imagine themselves the leaders have appeared, to be in readiness to pull the wires, but thus far there is no general influx, and a careful computation of the numbers for whom quarters have been engaged, raises serious doubts whether there will be any such crowds as it was claimed there would be. There will be about one thousand from the twelve States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Minnesota, Louisiana, Connecticut, Michigan, Virginia and New-Jersey, from which States nearly all of the soreheads are to be drawn. Missouri claims 1,000, but less than half that number will appear, and 300 is a liberal estimate for those who will turn up, pretending to hail from the remaining States, so that the signs are, that the total of the "soreheads" will fall below the hitherto generally accepted minimum. Arrivals here from the East to-night, say the number coming from that quarter is much less than has been announced, and the same story comes from other directions. However small the crowd, the wrangling for the nomination will not be much less, as those who do come will make up in fierceness what they lack in volume.

There have been few new developments today, but such indications of feeling as have come to the surface do not augur well for the "soreheads." There is trouble among the Illinoians because of the current here for **ADAMS**, and the "soreheads" of that State declare that **GRANT** can beat him in Illinois 50,000. The Democrats, they say, will not vote for **ADAMS**, and his nomination means a surrender not to the Democracy, but to the Republicans. To counteract the Adams' crowds they have called for reinforcements, and if they succeed in getting them, there will be some additional howlers here by Tuesday for **TRUMBULL**, **DAVIS** or **PALMER**, as the situation may determine. Another symptom of the existing incongruities is to be found in the letter of **HENRY D. LLOYD**, Assistant Secretary of the Free Trade League, who has found it necessary to deny, over his signature, that the League is in favor of **GRATZ BROWN**, or that it has **GROSVENOR** in its pay. As if this were not enough, it transpires that New-York is going to insist on **GREELEY** and **PALMER**, and that Pennsylvania will be content only with **CURTIN** and **COX**. Missouri is steadfast for **BROWN**. Illinois has still her three favorites. Indiana, speaking through **DEFREES**, declares only **DAVIS** equal to the crisis, and to confound confusion, some Ohio Liberal Republicans have had the assurance to get up and howl for **WM. S. GROESBECK**, a life-long Democrat, for the first place on the ticket. Altogether, it is as complete a muddle as it is possible to conceive of any set of self-sacrificing office-hating patriots getting into. Veteran observers in politics are amazed at the want of cohesion, and the utter lack of a common purpose which they find on arriving here. Major **BEN PERLEY POOR**, who reached here to-night, tried in vain, adept as he is in solving political mysteries, to discover that any considerable number of these people had come to the same conclusion as to the means required to reach those offices which all are after.

There have been some arrivals of consequence today from Illinois—**HORACE WHITE**, **LEONARD SWETT** and others. From New-York, **MAHLON SANDS**, **JNO. COCHRANE** and **WALDO HUTCHINS**; from Connecticut, **DAVID A. WELLS**, and from these and other States a few additional nobodies. **WELLS** is earnest and sanguine for **ADAMS**, but the New-York Tammany Republicans are so overjoyed at their near approach to full communion with the Democracy, that they have not had time to declare individual preferences with much distinctness. There is much more which might be said, but I can epitomize the situation to-night with the remark that thus far the sorehead demonstration is substantially a failure. E. C.

Prospects for the Nomination of Charles Francis Adams Brightening.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 27—Midnight.—Adams stock begins to be quoted above par. Judge **SLOANAKER** has just arrived from New-Orleans, and reports that Gov. **WARMOTH** leaves there to-night with 105 delegates from Louisiana, Texas and Alabama, who will all be for **ADAMS**. Strengthened by this unexpected reinforcement, the Adams men are jubilant. E. C.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27.

Mr. **RAMSAY** called up the Postal Telegraph bill reported by him from the Committee on Post-offices and Post-roads some days since.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. **RAMSAY**, in explaining the bill, said: The rates under the present telegraph system are high and irregular, and the facilities for using it, except in large cities, are limited; while the business is unregulated by any uniform or competent law. The ownership and control are centralized in the hands of one man. The same parties now direct the Western Union Telegraph Company, the New-York Central line to the West, the Union Pacific Railroad, and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, affording the greatest instance of the centralization of power in the hands of private parties that the world has ever seen. The object of the bill now before the Senate is to reduce and simplify the rates, to increase the facilities, regulate the business by law, to prevent the centralization of power, so dangerous to the interests of the people, and to restrain and regulate the use of the telegraph so that it can be wielded neither by an individual, however wealthy and great, by a corporation, or by the Executive, to the detriment of the people. The bill recognizes the telegraph as an instrumentality for the exchange of correspondence, it establishes a postal telegraph system and provides for the reception and delivery of telegrams through the post-offices, and their transmission by parties under contract for a term of years. The telegraph is now a railroad system; the offices in the country are at railroad stations, which are not like the post-offices, located only with reference to the accommodation of the people.

The first section provides for the establishment of postal telegraph offices at post-offices, on or near the lines of telegraph, when the gross receipts are $500 a year, and at such other places as the need of business may require. It will not close any office, but it will add many new ones. The great convenience that will be thereby afforded is illustrated by the English system. Nineteen hundred postal telegraph offices have been opened within two years, and eighteen or twenty of the offices at railroad stations continue; but the postal office are so much more convenient in all respects to the public that ninety-one per cent. of the whole number of messages are forwarded from them, and only nine per cent. from the railroad stations.

The second section of this bill fixes uniform rates for equal distances. A comparison of the proposed with the present rates from Washington will show the reductions. The present day rate for distances under 250 miles is 39 cents, postal rates 25 cents, being a reduction of 33⅓ per cent. For distances between 250 and 500 miles the present rate is 78 cents, postal rate 50 cents, reduction 38 per cent. For distances between 500 and 1,000 miles the present rate is $1 14, postal rate 75 cents, reduction 35 per cent. For distances between 1,000 and 1,500 miles the present rate is $2 42, postal rate $1, reduction 68 per cent. For distances over 1,500 miles the present rate is $5, postal rate $1 50, reduction, 70 per cent.

Under the present system ten free words are allowed exclusive of the address and signature; under the postal system twenty-five words, including address and signature, which allows on the average eighteen free words, making a gain of eighty per cent. The rates in the bill are based on the report of the War Department to the Postmaster-General, fixing the rates to be paid by the Government for its telegrams.

In that report the rates are said, after a careful examination, to be forty-five per cent. less than the rates now paid, yet high enough to allow a small profit. This is as great a reduction as ought to be made at one time, on account of the difficulty of providing for the increase of business resulting from the reduction of the rates. The second section provides also for the repayment of the amounts received for telegrams when there is delay or mistake in their transmission, and for registered telegrams which will have priority of transmission on prepayment of double rates. For the purpose of reducing the expenses by simplifying the accounts and for the purpose of securing the inviolability of telegrams, the third section provides for the prepayment of telegrams by stamps, for furnishing stamps and stamped paper and for the destruction of all telegrams monthly where they are not forwarded by mail, instead of keeping the originals and letter-press copies indefinitely.

The fourth section provides for telegraphic money orders between money-order offices.

The fifth section relates to the transmission of commercial and Press news. It fixes the rates for "specials" at about half the present charges, and gives every association and paper a right to the news at fixed prices, instead of leaving the Press at the mercy of the telegraph companies, as it now is. It authorizes every paper to have a private wire leading directly from the office of its correspondent to the office of the paper, to be operated by its own clerk, thus removing the possibility of inspection of the news.

The bill was then laid aside.

Mr. **POMEROY** called up the bill for the relief of the settlers on the Cherokee strip, in Kansas. Passed.

At the expiration of the morning hour the unfinished business—the Deficiency Appropriation bill—came up.

Mr. **MORTON** then moved to take up the bill to amend the Enforcement act.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. **COLE** opposed the motion, and moved to take up the Naval Appropriation bill.

The motion of Mr. **MORTON** was lost, and the Naval Appropriation bill was then proceeded with.

Among the amendments reported by the Committee and adopted is the following:

For surveying in the Pacific, $50,000.

Mr. **SAWYER** offered an amendment appropriating $3,000 for comparing tables of planets discovered by American astronomers. Adopted.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate. The bill was laid aside, and the Post-office Appropriation bill taken up and read the second time, and unimportant amendments agreed to.

The Senate then, without further action, at 4 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. **DAWES**, it was ordered that the House meet hereafter at 11 o'clock.

Mr. **SARGENT** made a personal explanation in reference to the Press dispatches from San Francisco, reflecting on himself and his colleagues in connection with the Goat Island bill. He characterized them as utterly unreliable.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then, at 1 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. **SCOFIELD** in the chair, on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. **WOOD**.

Afterward Mr. **BECK** reiterated the statement so frequently made by him, that $138,000,000 had been received by the War Department from the sale of property within the last five years, and that the Secretary of War had failed to tell the House and the country what had been done with it; and he had reliable information that it could not be accounted for.

Mr. **GARFIELD** stated that he would take an early occasion to make a specific reply to Mr. **BECK'S** points.

Mr. **KELLEY**, of Pennsylvania, suggested that the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means owed it to the House to give some explanation of this Tariff bill, so that the House might know what it was discussing.

Mr. **BECK**—When the gentleman from Pennsylvania answers the speech made yesterday by Mr. **FINKELNBURG**, he will hear more, but until he does so he has no right to open his mouth in complaint.

Mr. **KELLEY**—When three of the majority shall have spoken, they will hear from me, and I will leave the fourth to cover their rear.

Mr. **BECK** returned to the question of misappropriation, and said he had called on the Secretary of the Treasury for that information, and he now learned from the Chief Clerk of the Treasury that it had been prepared two weeks ago and turned over to the War Department for examination, and it was not yet before the House.

Mr. **DAWES**—Then you withdraw the charge that it has not been accounted for?

Mr. **BECK**—No, Sir! I do not know whether it has been or not. I want the facts. You have often told the House that the whole of the Departments were run upon appropriations made by Congress, while the Quartermaster-General tells us that his Bureau has spent $105,000,000 in addition to the appropriations. Have you ever told the House, until I dragged it out, that the Quartermaster-General had spent $105,000,000 in addition to appropriations?

Mr. **WOOD** resumed the floor, and proceeded with his argument on the Tariff bill. He defended and justified his former vote in favor of free tea and coffee, and presented arguments in support of abolishing the duties on these articles of universal consumption.

Mr. **BURCHARD**, a member of the majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, followed in an argument in support of the bill.

The tariff discussion was continued by Mr. **SLATER**.

After the Committee rose, Mr. **WILLARD**, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill amendatory of the law pensioning the soldiers and widows of the war of 1812.

There being no objection, the bill was passed.

The House then, at 4:20 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 27—7 P. M.—The barometer has continued rising over the New-England and Middle States, and is highest over the upper lake region. Clear and partially cloudy weather is prevailing over the New-England, Middle and Southern States, with light and fresh variable winds; cloudy and threatening weather, with rain and easterly winds, north and west of the Ohio Valley; and pleasant weather at Portland, Ore., and San Francisco, with brisk westerly winds at the latter. The rivers have risen at Leavenworth, but continued falling at Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, Nashville and Shreveport.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising over the New-England and Middle States. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather will prevail over the Southern States very generally on Sunday. The area of cloudy and threatening weather and rain, north of the Ohio Valley, will probably extend eastward over the Middle States during to-night with easterly winds, and, possibly, over the New-England States on Sunday. Falling barometer is probable for the north-west with easterly to southerly winds. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., April 27, 1872: Barometer—Mean, 29.947 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M., April 25, 30.062 inches; minimum, at 6 P. M., April 26, 29.740 inches; range, .342 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 56.8°; maximum, at 4 P. M., April 26, 83°; minimum, at 5 A. M., April 23, 29°; range, 54°; Remarks—April 22, rain from 6½ A. M. to 9¾ A. M.; amount of water, .08 inch; distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,452 miles.

ALBANY.

Saturday's Proceedings in the State Legislature.

Vanderbilt's Rapid Transit—The Rifle Range—Impeachment—Courts of Record in New-York—Tax Levy—Election Frauds in Tweed's District.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April 27, 1872.

There was a slim attendance in the Assembly this morning. The amendments to the Albany Charter were the special order, and gave rise to long partisan discussion. It was amusing to hear old-line Democrats like **D. B. HILL** and **DOMINICK ROACH** inveigh against party legislation, when they have been engaged during the last two years of Democratic rule in legislating out of office every Republican whom they could reach from one end of the State to the other and putting a Democrats in his place. The amendments to the Albany Charter merely restore the power of appointments in this city to the Common Council, which was taken out of their hands by Democratic legislation last year, and given to the Mayor. A majority of the Common Council just elected is Republican, and the Mayor would have been also a Republican had it not been for frauds, clearly proved, of Democratic inspectors. Under these circumstances the Republicans of Albany deemed themselves justified in asking the Legislature to restore to the people the rights of which a former Democratic Legislature, aided by a more recent Democratic Board of Canvassers, deprived them. The Legislature very properly granted the request, and the bill, which has already passed the Senate, was ordered to a third reading.

VANDERBILT'S RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. **HUSTED** moved that the Senate bill, known as **VANDERBILT'S** Underground Quick Transit, be referred to the first Committee of the Whole not full—thereby giving it a preference over other bills. To the surprise of **VANDERBILT'S** lobbyists who have hitherto had everything their own way, the motion was lost, having failed to receive the two-thirds vote necessary to shove bills ahead. The following are the yeas and nays:

YEAS.—Aitken, D. L. Babcock, Blair, I. D. Brown, Buckley, Buell, Burritt, Campbell, Carroll, Chamberlain, Chambers, Couchman, Crandall, Dykeman, Enos, Foley, Ford, Fowler, Green, Greenhalgh, Griffin, Hart, A. Hill, Hollister, Hungerford, Husted, Knetties, Lewis, Lincoln, G. D. Lord, Morton, Moseley, Mosher, Niles, Oakley Ray, Roche, Sage, Smiley, Snyder, Squires, M. M. Tompkins, Tucker, W. J. Van Dusen, Whitaker, Wiley, Woolsey—47.

NAYS.—Alberger, Alvord, Bennett, Berri, E. E. Brown, Fort, Geib, Goss, A. L. Hayes, D. B. Hill, Judd, Knapp, Lippitt, Lott, Mackay, Moulton, Prince, Rose, Smyth, Speaker, Springsted, Swain, Twombly, West, Whitbeck, White, Woodward, Wyman—28.

A canvass of the House was then set on foot, to secure the requisite vote, with a view of renewing the motion, but Mr. **MACKAY** headed off the Vanderbilt men by moving an adjournment, which was carried, and at 12 M the House adjourned to Monday evening. The bill was reported favorably from the Railroad Committee this morning, Mr. **SMITH** and Mr. **WHITBECK** dissenting. The chief grounds of their dissent are that the route of **VANDERBILT'S** road is the same below Fourteenth-street as that covered by the existing charter of the Central Underground Company, which has recently come under the control of men who propose to build the road without delay. They also object to some of the details of **VANDERBILT'S** scheme, especially in relation to openings in the streets, parks and public places.

THE RIFLE RANGE.

The Committee on two-thirds and three-fifths bills have decided that the bill appropriating $25,000 to establish a "rifle range" for the First and Second Divisions of the National Guard, and to authorize the issue of prizes for competition throughout the States, comes under the class of three-fifths instead of two-thirds bills, and that seventy-eight votes were, therefore, sufficient for its passage. When the vote was taken on the bill it received eighty-four yeas and was declared lost, on the supposition that it belonged to the class of two-thirds bills, which require eighty-six votes. Under the present decision of the Committee, the bill has passed the Assembly, and will now be sent to the Senate for concurrence. A great deal of interest is taken in this bill by the National Guard, as it is the first movement toward establishing a rifle range in this country. It received the support of the best men in the Assembly, and will doubtless pass the Senate without much opposition.

IMPEACHMENT—THE SENATE NOTIFIED.

The resolution to enter upon proceedings for impeachment on Wednesday next came up in the Senate this morning. As it was merely sent to the Senate by way of notice of the intentions of the Assembly, no action on the part of the former body was required, and the resolution was laid upon the table.

SPECIAL JUSTICES FOR OYER AND TERMINER.

The bill heretofore referred to in this correspondence, providing for the holding of Oyer and Terminer by Justices to be designated by the Court of Appeals, passed the Senate this morning.

COURTS OF RECORD IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. **WEISMANN** this morning offered in the Senate a resolution recalling from the Governor the bill empowering the Judges of the Marine Court and the Court of General Sessions to appoint their own clerks, and the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Superior Court, the Common Pleas, the Marine Court and the Court of General Sessions, to appoint such Court officers as they deem necessary. The bill is one of rather doubtful propriety at best, inasmuch as too many of the Justices will seize with avidity the opportunity to quarter their worthless dependents on the public; but, be this as it may, it now turns out that the "heathen Chinee" has been around, and that in some mysterious manner, in the recesses of the Grinding Committee, "an amendment" was introduced, nobody knows how except the heathen aforesaid, which gives the Justices of the District Courts the right to turn out all the present clerks, and appoint a new batch of clerks after their own hearts. The gentlemen now in office, some eighteen or twenty in number, were appointed two or three years ago by the Board of Supervisors. The amendment in question is supposed to have been foisted upon the bill in the Assembly Grinding Committee. The bill having originated in the Senate, came back with an armful of others for concurrence in the amendments. In the Babel-like hubbub and confusion the amendments were slurred over without being understood, and were concurred in, in utter ignorance of their character, and went to the Governor to receive the fiat which makes them laws. Some sharp-sighted party discovered the trick which had been played, and hence Mr. **WEISMANN'S** motion, which will bring the bill back, and probably save the credit of the Legislature in this one instance, was unanimously adopted.

THE TAX LEVY AGAIN.

Another effort was made this morning, under the lead of Senator **PALMER**, to perfect the necessary measures to raise money for the local Government of New-York City. The Assembly having last evening amended and passed, for the second time, the Tax Levy which was recalled from the Senate. The bill was, on motion of Mr. **PALMER**, put upon its third reading. Those who have followed this bill will remember that it originated in the Senate, where it passed in its original form as a simple two and three-quarter per cent. Tax Levy, the money to be appropriated by the Board of Audit, composed of the same officials—though not of the same individuals—as the Board created under the two per cent. Tax Levy of last year.

It came back to the Senate very much in the original shape in which it passed that body, and it was supposed that there would be no difficulty in passing it. But the Senate was thin; several members were in the sulks, and only sixteen votes could be mustered for it, two or three Senators voting "no" with a half-suppressed growl that they had been abused enough for voting for the two per cent. Tax Levy of last year, and they didn't mean to vote for one at this time increasing the rate by the addition of three-quarters per cent.

Mr. **PALMER** made a moving appeal to these recusants, stating that the City would be without means if the bill were not passed before the 1st of May, but they were obdurate, and the bill was lost. However, a motion was made to reconsider, which was laid upon the table, and on Monday or Tuesday it will undoubtedly be called up under more favorable auspices, and passed.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN TWEED'S DISTRICT.

Mr. **ALLEN** offered a resolution empowering the Committee on Privileges and Elections to sit during the recess and take testimony in the case of the contested seat of **WM. M. TWEED**, and report at the next session of the Senate.

Mr. **D. H. WOOD** regarded this as a very proper resolution. This case would have to be investigated at some time by this Committee, and it would be advantageous to have it made during the recess. He would regard the rejection of this resolution as tantamount to saying the Senate proposed to allow **TWEED** to take his seat here next year without a question.

Mr. **BOWEN**, owing to the thinness of the Senate, moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. **ALLEN** said that if the charges of fraud in the Fourth Senatorial District were true, there was enough to vitiate the election of **TWEED**. The Committee had these charges before them, but they had not felt called upon to go on and make the investigation so long as **TWEED** did not make his appearance here to claim his seat.

The resolution was adopted, and the Senate then adjourned until Monday evening.

WASHINGTON.

A Light Day's Work in the Senate—Personal—The House to Meet an Hour Earlier—Treasury Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Senate was thinly attended today, and nothing of particular importance was acted on. There was an agreement that the Deficiency bill should be laid aside till Monday, and a vote taken at 2 o'clock on that day on reconsidering the vote of yesterday, by which the Morrill amendment, concerning the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims in certain cases, was defeated. If the Senate should be full, there is little doubt that the motion to reconsider will prevail and the amendment be adopted. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, and some progress was made. The Senate adjourned about 4 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

Messrs. **SCHURZ** and **TIPTON** were not in their seats today, Cincinnati intrigue having more charms for them than Senatorial labor. Mr. **TRUMBULL** was present. This morning he had not decided whether he should go to Cincinnati himself, or trust his interests entirely to his friends.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. **DAWES** got the House to consent to meet an hour earlier than usual, until otherwise ordered. This will enable the routine Committee business to be disposed of in regular morning hours, without interfering with the tariff discussion, which is now under full headway. Twenty-one members have already signified their intention of speaking, and this number will be largely increased. How the general debate can close on Friday, as arranged for, does not appear. Mr. **BURCHARD** was the only member from the Ways and Means Committee who spoke today.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today were $931,200; shipments of currency, $622,400; notes, $531,500; the Treasury of the United States holds as security for the circulation of national banks $376,691,950, and as security for public deposits, $15,559,000; internal revenue receipts today, $299,709; total for the month, $9,319,477; grand total, $105,694,143; national bank currency outstanding, $333,575,557.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business today were as follows:

Coin, $129,617,930; coin certificates, $25,272,500; currency, $9,105,433.

THE DROWNING OF A NAVAL OFFICER.

A dispatch from the United States Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, confirms the report of the drowning of Capt. **ALEXANDER F. CROSMAN**, commanding the United States steamer *Kansas*, but gives no details, nor does it make any mention as to the loss of others.

NAVY ORDERS.

Master **G. A. TYLER** has been ordered to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard at Norfolk; Medical Director **DAVID HARLAN** to the Naval Hospital at Annapolis; Surgeon **ADRIAN HUDSON** to the *Michigan*; Assistant Surgeon **JOHN C. WISE** to the receiving-ship *New-Hampshire*; Assistant Surgeon **ADAM FRANK** to the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

Detached.—Commander Robert Bradford, from special ordnance duty at Pittsburg and ordered as Inspector of Ordnance at the Navy-yard at Portsmouth; Medical Director William Grier, from the Naval Hospital at Annapolis and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon A. S. Oberly, from the receiving-ship *Ohio* and ordered to the Navy-yard at Boston; Surgeon Samuel Shaw, from the *Michigan* and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New-York; Chief Engineer David Smith, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering and ordered to the *Tuscarora* on the 15th of May next.

THE GROWING CROPS.

The Agricultural Department Report for April—The Prospect Not Encouraging.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27.—The April report from the Agricultural Department on the condition of the Winter grain, says: "The low temperature in the month of March, and the accumulation of Winter snow and ice, have retarded the springing of vegetable life and tinged with gloom the views of the local reporters. Over a large area, at the date of the reports, snow still covered deeply the grain fields, and only conjecture, founded on the forwardness and vigor of plants at the opening of Winter and on the mechanical condition of the soil and the severity of the season, could point to the probable status of the Winter grain. The general tenor of the report carries the idea, not of sweeping destruction by freezing, but of injury by thinning out; by killing in spots and patches, and especially by retarding an early start and vigorous growth. In many cases the plants apparently dead were only sleeping, unpromising in appearance, but firmly rooted, and ready, with favoring warmth and sunshine, to start into sure and steady, if not rapid growth. Where the fields were drained, the soil deep and mellow, the casualties of Winter have been unknown. Where the seeding was done with the drill, on land having any fair degree of suitable preparation, almost absolute immunity from loss by freezing has been secured. The April returns, as a whole, indicate rather more than the average amount of Winter killing, retarded growth, and stunted appearance; but a sound condition of the roots of the plants in suitable soil, or that covered uniformly with snow, which, with favoring weather, may secure a vigorous growth and a good yield. The report is filled with extracts from correspondence, illustrating the conditions of Winter grain in the various States from which the above points are derived. The reports from New-York in the early part of the month were not very cheerful in tone, the snow and ice not having disappeared, but indicated a probable improvement under the influences of fine weather, the plants being generally alive. Most of the New-Jersey returns represent the ground as poorly covered with snow, while the temperature was low and the soil deeply frozen. The reports from Pennsylvania refer to the severity of the weather and the depth of freezing. The fly is reported in several counties. Lack of weather protection caused severe injury to Delaware. South of Maryland and Virginia little wheat is grown, and rye is mainly for Winter pasture. The returns received from those States generally represent less than an average of the grain. The accounts from other places south are various, some promising, others gloomy. In Texas, there are indications of increased attention to cereals, pointing to an enlarged area to be harvested this season. The Western returns generally are unpromising as to the appearance of Winter grain. Returns from the Pacific Coast are nearly all favorable, both in California and Oregon.

The Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform.

At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Council of Political Reform last evening, Mr. **N. H. NIELSON** in the chair, the various District Committees reported that the Ward is being thoroughly canvassed, and that the organization now numbers over 400 members. The attention of the Council was drawn by the Secretary to an article in a weekly paper which sets forth that the Councils of Political Reform have stipulated rules laid down as to creed, nationality and political opinion of members who wish to be enrolled in any of the Ward organizations. The Chairman said it was hardly necessary to deny such a statement as the constitution laid down by the Council defines the real object of the association.

New-Jersey State Tax.

The Controller of the State of New-Jersey has made up the following statement of the amount of tax to be raised the present year by the several counties: Atlantic, $13,277 01; Bergen, $78,809 52; Burlington, $85,245 45; Camden, $56,381 31; Cape May, $11,100; Cumberland, $34,809; Essex, $336,126; Gloucester, $43,968 12; Hudson, $303,147 84; Hunterdon, $80,047 43; Mercer, $95,638 89; Middlesex, $68,511; Monmouth, $182,795 74; Morris, $75,443 19; Ocean, $13,262 55; Passaic, $84,170 46; Salem, $44,251 89; Somerset, $48,222 99; Sussex, $48,722 98; Union, $80,583; Warren, $68,690 55; total, $1,753,204 62. Of the above one-third is for State tax, and two-thirds for school tax. The total value of the taxable property in the State is $584,401,540.

VESUVIUS.

Devastation of the Surrounding Country.

The Number of the Victims Greatly Overestimated—Italian Government Extends Aid to the Sufferers—Description of Previous Explosions.

NAPLES, April 27.—The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues with dreadful violence. The flowing lava has already reached Sabastiano, and threatens other towns. Explosions in the volcano are constantly heard in this city. The consternation among the inhabitants of the villages and towns which are threatened with danger increases. It is reasserted that many tourists were surrounded by the lava and perished. His Majesty, King **VICTOR EMMANUEL**, has sent aid to the persons who have been compelled to flee from their homes and encamp in the fields.

LATER.—There is no abatement of the force of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The lava continues to flow down the sides of the volcano, destroying everything in its path. The explosions as the flame and lava shoot from the top of the mountain are distinctly heard in this city. A great panic prevails among the inhabitants of the country around the mountain.

ROME, April 27.—At the session of the Chamber of Deputies today Signor **SELLA**, the Minister of Finance, read a dispatch from Prime Minister **LANZA**, who proceeded to Naples last night, rectifying the estimates of the killed given in the dispatch read yesterday. The telegram from Minister **LANZA** stated that only twelve persons have thus far been killed and twelve injured by the running lava. The villages of San Sebastiano and Massadisomma have been almost entirely destroyed, but all their inhabitants succeeded in getting away safely. The lava is now advancing toward the villages of Ponticelli, Cercola, St. George and Portici, which have been abandoned by their inhabitants. The people living in the towns of Torre del Greco, Resina and Boscotrecare have also fled from their homes, as those places are threatened with destruction. These homeless persons have been provided with temporary shelter. Yesterday the lava advanced at the rate of one kilometre an hour, but today its pace has slackened. While there have been a number of heavy explosions in the interior of the volcano today, there has been no trembling of the earth. The Chamber of Deputies have authorized the Government to take the necessary measures to provide for the comfort of the people who have been so suddenly deprived of their homes.

LONDON, April 27.—The Naples correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, in a dispatch to that paper, says he has visited all the hotels in that city to ascertain if any of the guests were among the persons injured by the lava flowing from Mount Vesuvius. He learned that none of them were missing, and that the fatalities were confined exclusively to the residents of the villages on the side and at the base of the volcano.

Past Eruptions of the Burning Mountain of Naples—Some Facts About Volcanoes—The Theory of Sir Charles Lyell.

After a silence of eleven years Vesuvius is again in eruption, and according to the telegraphic dispatches, with a vehemence and fury such as the Neapolitans have not witnessed since the great eruption of 1794. In that terrible cataclysm described by the Austrian writer, BREISLAK, the town of Torre del Greco, which is now mentioned as threatened, was utterly overwhelmed by a stream of lava which contained upward of 46,000,000 of cubic feet. Thick sulphurous smoke, white as snow, and resembling closely that of discharged gunpowder, at that time enveloped the side of the burning mountain, and sometimes rose up in solid masses to an altitude of 14,000 feet, presenting at night time, when lighted up by the lurid columns of fire from the crater, a spectacle of overpowering magnificence. Sir **WILLIAM HAMILTON**, who was the English Ambassador at the Neapolitan Court, described the scenes in private letters, as one of unearthly splendor, creating such an effect upon the minds of the ignorant peasantry as to render them incapable of any efforts to save their property from the villages along the sides of Vesuvius. Some men were seized with epileptic fits at the spectacle, and rolled on the ground foaming at the mouth, and calling on the Madonna and the holy angels to save them. The beautiful Bay of Naples was the great rendezvous for visitors, and the effects of color upon the water were described as being singularly fantastic.

The telegraphic dispatches state that huge masses of rock are ejected from the crater, with earthquake shocks which are distinctly felt within the City of Naples. Such was the case in the eruption of 1779, when a rock was projected from the Punta del Palo which measured 17 feet in height and 108 feet in circumference. In December, 1861, and January, 1862, these tremblings were very strongly felt both at Torre del Greco, which had been rebuilt over its former site, and at Resina, and they were accompanied with exhalations of an insufferable gas in the streets of the former, which drove the people from their houses. Some hours afterward the earth opened very nearly at the base of the mountain, and directly above Torre del Greco. From these openings came first jets of fierce flame, accompanied by terrible explosions that sounded like the discharge of numberless pieces of heavy artillery. Then came streams of lava, which united and poured down upon Torre del Greco with a breadth of half a mile. The town, which then contained at the least 20,000 inhabitants, had been abandoned in consequence of the horrible gas, but the houses were filled with valuable property, which the terror-stricken inhabitants did not dare to attempt to rescue, for the lava was coming on with a slow, even pace, but with a height of twenty-six feet, which engulfed in its raging depths everything that it met. Just outside of the town was the convent of Nuestra Señora del Carmen, which the monks refused to leave, declaring their faith in the protecting providence of their patroness. Within a hundred feet of the convent walls the horrible river actually diverged and broke into two streams, passing on either side of the convent, which it left untouched. Each stream diverged more and more as it went downward, so as to render the safety of Torre del Greco a certainty, and the inhabitants returned to their homes, ascribing their salvation to the prayers of the stout-hearted monks of the convent. A fine black dust was continually falling, which accumulated on the roof-tops and in the streets to the depth of a foot, resembling, in a small way, the fatal showers which overwhelmed Pompeii. This city, it will be remembered, was destroyed in the year 79 by these ashes, and Herculaneum was buried in the lava, as Torre del Greco was, in 1794. The ashes that fell then far exceeded the bulk of Vesuvius itself, to say nothing of the enormous floods of lava that desolated the western side of the mountain. The tremendous throes of that occasion seem to have quieted it for a long time, for there was no eruption subsequently for a period of nearly a thousand years. Columns of flame, indeed, were visible, and quantities of smoke, but there were no scoriæ, nor ashes, nor lava, until 1066, the year when **HAROLD** the Dauntless was slain at Hastings, and **WILLIAM**, Duke of Normandy, became king of merrie England. Of that eruption little is known, nor of those which occurred in 1306 and 1500. In 1631 great floods of lava burst from the crater overflowing the villages at the base. At the same time torrents of boiling water were sent to an immense height, and then fell down as scalding rain. It is a singular fact that great quantities of fish were discharged with the water of kinds similar to those in the Bay of Naples. Observers then noticed for the first time the electric character of the lights displayed at night time around the cone of the crater, and the forked lightning that darted from the clouds of smoke. There is no record among Roman writers of any eruption prior to that which destroyed Pompeii and Herculaneum, but it is probable that such a terrible cataclysm as that which occurred in 79 will never happen again.

The phenomena of volcanic eruptions seem to be chiefly limited to certain regions of the earth, whose area is well defined. In some of these there are continual burstings forth of flame and smoke, scoriæ and lava, like Stromboli in the Mediterranean, on the coast of Sicily, and there are others, like Vesuvius, whose demonstrations take place at irregular intervals, separated from each other sometimes by hundreds of years. Thus there was no eruption from Vesuvius from 79 until 1066, and then there was no eruption from 1306 until the year 1500, nor from that date until 1631. The mountains of this description appear to be built up by the accumulation of scoriæ and lava and ashes. When our readers reflect that Cotopaxi, the highest volcano of the Andes chain, is nearly 19,000 feet above the level of the sea, they will be able to form some idea of the magnitude on which nature conducts her operations. Sangay, a volcano in Chili, not far from Quito, and 17,000 feet high, has an eruption every quarter of an hour, belching out scoriæ and lava with a hideous roar that can be heard at a distance of 400 miles. Stromboli, in an island of that name among the Lipari group, discharges lava every hour with unceasing regularity, and has done so for the last 2,000 years. Mauna Loa, in the Island of Hawaii, is famous for the enormous size of its crater, and the incalculable quantities of lava it discharges at irregular intervals. But the most frightful volcanoes are in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, especially those of Java and Sumatra. The former island actually contains forty-six of these remarkable vents of nature's passions, and during an eruption from one of these there was a horrible pall of gases and black smoke, which extended over a radius of 200 miles, and the shocks were felt 900 miles away. Almost all volcanoes of any importance are on the coast line, and the distinguished geologist, Sir **CHAS. LYELL**, has suggested that the hydrogen set free when the water is decomposed by contact with metallic bases may remain confined in the interior in a liquid form, perhaps, under intense pressure, and afterward, in the movements that take place, it might come in contact with metallic oxides at a high temperature, and reduce these on the same principle that potassium is produced in the common gun-barrel process. Others have explained volcanic action by the hypothesis of the fused condition of the earth's interior, and have, with great patience and industry, traced a connection between recorded eruptions and earthquakes with the conviction that the latter are produced by a shrinking of the earth's crust, owing to differences of densities and temperatures, and that eruptions are subsidiary to these shrinkings.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

A woman is the town liquor agent in Dalton, N. H.

Several burglaries have recently occurred at Monroe, Orange County.

LEONARD J. BARKER has been appointed gauger for the Fourteenth District of New-York.

Gov. **HOFFMAN** is to introduce Father **TOM BURKE** on the occasion of his lecture at Albany on the 15th of May.

F. M. **WOODHULL'S** hat factory at Craigville, Orange County, was burned Friday night. Loss, $10,000.

On the 1st of May there will be two gold note banks in operation in San Francisco, each with a capital of $1,000,000.

The annual deposits in the Canadian Post-office savings banks have increased in four years from $212,517 to $1,917,576.

The ice has cleared from the bay and lake at Duluth, Minn., and navigation is open on Lake Superior.

In a game at base ball at Boston yesterday between the Boston and Harvard Clubs, the former won by a score of 26 to 2.

Nearly the entire village of South China, Me., was burned on Friday night. Only four houses remain. The fire caught from a defective chimney.

OLIVER M. WHIPPLE, well known in former years as an extensive powder manufacturer, died on Friday night in Lowell, Mass. He was seventy-eight years of age.

Steamers will commence through trips on Lake Champlain on Monday, 29th inst., four weeks later than last year. The ice has not held so late since 1863.

The deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia during the week were fifty-three, a decrease of nine from the previous week. The number of new cases has largely decreased.

A telegram from Calcutta announces the arrival there of Lord **NORTHBROOK**, the successor to the Earl of **MAYO** in the Viceroyship of India.

The Tichborne claimant publishes a letter to the public, in which he returns thanks for their previous subscriptions in his behalf, and asks for an additional sum of £4,000.

The Narrow Gauge Railroad from Miller Mine, American Fork, to the Utah Southern Railroad, will be twenty-two miles in length, and will be in running order by Aug. 1.

Miss **NELLIE GRANT**, who is now in London at the residence of Hon. **R. C. SCHENCK**, the American Minister, was Friday presented to Her Majesty Queen **VICTORIA**.

Rev. J. B. **TEN EYCK**, who died in Montgomery, Orange County, on the 20th inst., aged seventy-five years, had preached in Bevra more than fifty years.

The City of Philadelphia has received from Mr. **JOSHUA F. FISHER** a portrait of **ARTHUR MIDDLETON**, of South Carolina, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

A Missourian has actually succeeded in bamboozling his mother-in-law, and she had been compelled to resort to the law to have a deed obtained by fraud and undue influence set aside.

A fire at Akron, Ohio, yesterday morning, entirely destroyed the Akron *Beacon* newspaper office, together with the jewelry-stores of H. O. **REMINGTON**, J. B. **STORER** & Co., and H. S. **ABBEY**. The loss is $30,000.

The United States steamer *Tallapoosa* arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, from Washington, having on board Vice-President **COLFAX**, Hon. **GEO. M. ROBESON**, Secretary of the Navy, and a distinguished party of Congressmen.

FRANK WALTERS, a laborer in the Newark Lime and Cement Company's quarries, in Kingston, N. Y., was crushed by a falling mass of rocks and earth, yesterday forenoon, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours. He leaves a wife and six children in England.

Capt. **MINHOLD**, of the Third United States Cavalry, who went in pursuit of the band of Indians that drove off the stock near Fort McPherson, on the 24th inst., succeeded in overtaking about twenty of them. Three of the Indians were killed, and a portion of the stock recovered.

The administrator of **VALLANDIGHAM'S** estate has sued **TOM. MCGEHAN** on a promissory note of $1,000, for services in defending him while on trial charged with murder. Mr. **VALLANDIGHAM** lost his life in attempting to illustrate his theory of the death of **MEYERS**, for whose murder **MCGEHAN** was tried and acquitted.

The first reports of the losses and privations by the earthquake in Inyo County, Cal., were greatly exaggerated. The local papers now say that, leaving out of the count the loss of a score or two adobe houses—which, if rebuilt, would not now sell for $1 a piece—the actual extent of the damage will not exceed $100,000, taking the county throughout.

The Chicago Alumni of Yale College have recommended the following ticket for members of the corporation, and say they believe that the graduates should be, as far as possible, nationally represented: Prof. F. W. Fisk, of Chicago; Hon. A. Taft, of Cincinnati; Hon. B. Gratz Brown, of St. Louis; Hon. W. P. Lynde, of Milwaukee; Gen. J. O. Croxton, of Paris, N. Y.; Rev. D. Thatcher, D. D., of Iowa City, Iowa.

A California paper reports that there have been only twenty deaths in Alpine County, that State, since its settlement by whites, nine years ago, although 1,600 votes have been cast there. The causes of death as given are curious, being as follows: Murdered, 4; fell from a tree, 1; by avalanche, 3; in a mine, 1; by a cave, 1; consumption, 3; infants, 2; whisky, 2; suffocated in mine and perished in snow, 3; total, 20. There has been no physician in the county for five years, and no medicine has been wanted.

Mr. **A. R. CORBIN** has written a letter to Hon. **LEWIS V. BOGY**, in which he throws out a suggestion thus: "My old friend, twelve men like you could be chosen in St. Louis, who, if allowed to be sole Aldermen for five continuous years, would enable St. Louis to seize the commerce, finance and manufactures of the West, in the interest of St. Louis. Why, Sir, to give each of twelve such men $25,000 per year—a President's salary—would be as nothing to the result. It would make St. Louis." He adds, regretfully, "But such things cannot be."

Closing Night of the Fair in Aid of the Homeopathic Hospital.

Last evening being the closing night of the Fair in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital, an immense crowd was in attendance. From the floral temple to the "old curiosity shop" the Fair has been well patronized. The Chaldean Priestess has exercised her mystic art with marked pecuniary success, and the art gallery, refreshment-room and various fancy departments have all yielded a good profit, the floral temple taking the lead. The net returns of the Fair are estimated at about $35,000. Rather than dispose of many of the choice donations at a sacrifice, the patrons and donors prefer to have them taken away and sold privately. The Fair has, it is understood, fully answered the expectations of the manager.

Funeral of George C. Hall.

The funeral services over the body of Col. **GEORGE C. HALL** took place yesterday morning, at the house of the deceased, in Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn. Among the gentlemen present were Gen. **WOODFORD** and his staff, Gen. **BAKER** and his staff, Judge **MCCUE**, **WILLIAM C. DE WITT**, H. C. **PLACE**, Mr. **ARCHER**, formerly Vice-President of the Erie Road, Mr. **ROWE**, and others. The body was laid out in the parlor, in a silver-mounted casket, on the lid of which was a plate bearing the name and age of the deceased.

Rev. Dr. **BUDINGTON** read an appropriate portion of Scripture, after which Rev. Dr. **FARLEY** delivered the funeral discourse. Shortly after 1 o'clock the remains, accompanied by the immediate relatives, were taken to the New-Haven Depot, New-York, whence, by the 3 P. M. train, they were conveyed to Brattleboro', Vt., where the burial will take place today.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Continuance of the Carlist Insurrection in Spain.

Telegraphic and Railway Communication Partially Suspended.

Memorial Statue to the Late Earl of Mayo.

Arrest of Large Numbers of Internationalists at Lyons.

Further Instances of Border Ruffianism in the Indian Territory.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Carlist Insurrection.

MADRID, April 27.—The Carlists have cut the telegraph wires at many points in the provinces infested by them, consequently but few dispatches relating to the insurrection have been received here this morning. A band of the insurgents attacked the railway station in the town of Solsona, Province of Lerida, yesterday, but were speedily repulsed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Meeting to Raise Money for a Statue to Lord Mayo.

LONDON, April 27.—A meeting was held in this City today for the purpose of giving consideration to the subject of the erection of a memorial statue of the lamented Governor-General of India, the Earl of **MAYO**. The attendance was immense, and included many of the most eminent men of the kingdom. The Duke of **EDINBURGH** presided, and speeches were made by Right Hon. **BENJ. DISRAELI**, the Duke of **CAMBRIDGE**, the Duke of **RICHMOND**, the Earl of **DERBY** and the Earl of **SHAFTESBURY** in favor of the project and in eulogy of the distinguished dead. A committee was appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the memorial.

FRANCE.

Government Measures to Break up the International Society.

PARIS, April 27.—A large number of members of the International Society have been arrested at Lyons.

BORDER RUFFIANISM.

More Trouble in Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 27.—A gentleman who has just arrived from the terminus of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, in the Indian Territory, says that the Railroad Company moved their terminus from Muskogee to Otskehotsko last Monday, and found the place in the possession of white desperadoes, under the leadership of a man called "Tiger Bill," who refused to leave. A telegram was sent to Gen. **POPE** for assistance, and Lieut. **QUIMBY**, with fifteen men, was ordered down from Fort Riley, Kansas. When the informant left Lieut. **QUIMBY** had arrived, and notified the outlaws to leave the Territory or suffer the consequences; but they still refused to go, and a collision between them and the military was imminent.

MEXICO.

Facts Concerning the Insurrection—Statements of a Rebel General.

METAMORAS, April 27.—Gen. **TREVINO** has issued a proclamation, purporting to be from his camp in front of Matamoras, as general-in-chief of the constitutional army of the North, notifying the people that he had not come to combat them, but to attack the illegal despotism of Don **BENITO JUAREZ**, and claiming that the revolution is a success; that the flag of the Constitutionalists is displayed in every State of the Republic; that each day brings more victories, and that the overthrow of the present usurpation is only a question of a very short time. He therefore invites the inhabitants of the town to join him. The revolutionists are still fifteen or twenty miles distant, although their sympathizers predict that he will attack the place to-morrow with heavy artillery, the non-arrival of which, until today, has delayed the actual investment of the town.

Death of Another Victim of the Hampton Mine Disaster—Condition of the Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, April 27.—**WATKIN H. WILLIAMS**, one of the victims of the Hampton mine explosion, expired at 3 o'clock this morning. The force of the concussion was so great that he was thrown twenty yards along the gangway. **BARROW** and **REED** are in a precarious condition. The miners are justly indignant toward the Company for sending the men to work before first ascertaining the condition of the mine. **THOMAS O'HARA**, injured at the Pine Brook Shaft, is also dead.

The work of clearing the Jefferson branch of the Erie Road from the obstructions caused by the slides in the deep cuts has been prosecuted vigorously night and day, but is not yet fully accomplished. Passenger-trains commenced running today, the passengers being compelled to walk a quarter of a mile near the Summit. E. R. W.

Infanticide and Suicide in Davenport, Iowa.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, April 27.—A terrible case of infanticide and suicide occurred in this city yesterday. The wife of H. **MALOKAN** drowned her baby, aged fourteen months, in a barrel of water and then drowned herself. When the husband came home and discovered the dead bodies of his wife and child, he shouted for help, and soon after went into spasms from which he has not yet recovered. The woman was thirty-four years of age. She left a letter for her husband, telling him how good he had been to her, and desiring him to follow her. It is said that **MALOKAN** and his wife lived happily together. Sudden insanity is supposed to have been the cause of the deplorable occurrence.

Another Version of the Fight in the Indian Territory.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Cherokee *Advocate*, an official organ of the Cherokee Nation, states that the attacking party in the bloody affair at Going Snake Court-house, some days ago, was the Marshal's posse, and that the Sheriff's guard did not fire until **PROCTOR**, the prisoner on trial, had been wounded. The assault was made by **SUT. BECK**, a Cherokee interested in the prosecution of the prisoner. The Sheriff of the Going Snake District has made a lengthy and circumstantial report of the affair, and attaches the entire blame of the massacre to the United States Marshal's party.

Pigeons in the Woods of Ulster County, New-York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., April 27.—The Ulster County woods and mountains are swarming with pigeon-hunters. Several car-loads of birds came down the Rondout and Oswego Road today. Hunters are there from Indiana, who say they followed the pigeons by telegraphic instructions from their own State to Michigan, thence to Pennsylvania, and now to the locality named above. The pigeon's nests, where all the birds congregate, takes in a distance of twenty-three miles, and authentic reports state that the gathering of the pigeons is the most wonderful sight ever witnessed in those parts. Wagon-loads are offered for sale at seventy-five cents per dozen.

Personal.

Gen. A. C. Lyford, of the United States Army, and Gen. Rice, of Massachusetts, are at the Glenham Hotel. Gen. J. C. Sturn, of Indiana; Hon. M. E. Woodward, of Fort Wayne, and Geo. O. Evans, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. S. K. Dawson, of Kentucky; Col. Laidley, of Virginia, and Dr. L. J. Jordan, of San Francisco, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Major E. M. Mack, of Ohio, and Hon. H. M. Farr, of Philadelphia, are at Earle's Hotel. T. T. Oshima, Commissioner of Public Works, Japan, and fourteen Japanese students, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Col. Freyre, the Peruvian Minister, left this City yesterday for Washington.

THE SUMMER RESORTS.

New Railroads and Steam-boat Routes—New Cottages and New Hotels—General Improvements—Preparations for the Reception of Tourists.

The festivities at the fashionable resorts this Summer bid fair to eclipse any that have engaged the attention of tourists for some seasons past, and so far as can thus early be learned there will be a more than ordinarily large exodus of people from this City to the seaside and inland resorts.

The proprietors of hotels, of steam-boats, and, in fact, of everything and anything which, directly or indirectly, is influenced in its success or failure by the patronage of Summer tourists have, seemingly, with a combined will—at least with singular unanimity—commenced with remarkable vigor the work of preparation for the season, in the matter of improvement, and addition to the comforts of guests and patrons. When the time arrives for the presence of citizens at such places as Long Branch, Newport, Saratoga, Lake Mahopac, Lake George, and other notable and favorite resorts, they will find a brilliant array of inducements to remain for the longest possible term amid such luxuries, novelties, and delights as will be offered them by the people upon whom they shower the blessings of their presence and their pocket-books.

But, aside from the new schemes for amusement of guests, and the idle follies of the Summer hour, there are going forward at several of the resorts a work of improvement such as, while it materially adds to the comfort of tourists, will remain a lasting benefit to the people after the jollities of the season are over. In the matter of railroad enterprise the people of Lake Mahopac and Long Branch will have cause to remember the season of '72 as that which ushered in to them substantial benefits. At Lake Mahopac, a work is going forward just now which will, when finished, be of no mean importance. It is a scheme, it is understood, which emanates from the people of wealth residing permanently and temporarily in the immediate neighborhood of Lake Mahopac, who have received aid and co-operation from prominent officials of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. Some time ago a number of the above-named persons held a meeting to consider the question of connecting Lake Mahopac with New-York by a new railway track, which it is believed is to be about forty miles in length. Several meetings were held, all of which were private, and no information as to the result of the deliberation reached the Lake Mahopac people. A Times reporter learned that Mr. R. Nevins, the Secretary of the Harlem Railroad, had been chosen Secretary of the Lake Mahopac Road, and, in an interview with that gentleman, was informed that nothing beyond the organization of the Company and a few preliminaries of that kind had yet been accomplished. The Company was in working order, however, and should at once proceed with the matter and carry it through to successful completion at the earliest possible date. There is some reticence shown in the matter, and for a few weeks yet no definite idea of the bearings of the subject will be divulged. A general belief, however, is abroad, and freely discussed by the people of Lake Mahopac, to the effect that this new road will bring to the place unbounded benefits, and that the residents will reap rich harvests in many ways by virtue of its influence.

The general improvements at Lake Mahopac are going forward with commendable dispatch, and the labors of the mechanic are putting things in shape for the coming season. Messrs. Ramsey & Jewell, proprietors of the Gregory House, have laid out material improvement in their hotel, as well as in the cottages and the picturesque grounds which surround it. They intend to tempt the public with an irresistible dose of Summer beauty, rustic loveliness and opportunities for luxurious ease such as will not be offered by any other establishment, &c. The Gregory House is announced to opens its portals to the public on the 15th of June, although families desirous of going to the lake at an earlier day can be accommodated. The Harlem Railroad Company will commence running regular trains to the lake, for the accommodation of excursionists, on the 1st of next month. It is the general opinion, from indications thus far developed, that there will be a large crowd of Summer visitors at the lake this year, and ample accommodations are being made therefor.

NEWPORT.

The old favorite resort comes "to the fore" this year with a variety of prominent features recommending it to the attention of the public. Since the last season much improvement has been made in several of its prominent streets, and the Beach road has been put in the best of order. For many months past a small army of workmen have been engaged upon the Acquidneck House, and from the old shell of a building which it once was, have turned out one of the handsomest hotels in the city. It is very pleasantly located, highly convenient to both cars and boats, and adjacent to the fashionable drives and promenades. A complete reconstruction has been effected by the management, who will go into the race this season against the Ocean and Atlantic Houses, its more fashionable sisters.

Turo Park, with its magnificent and stately old elms will be wholly overhauled and beautified for the coming season. The Ocean House and Atlantic House have both been seized by a posse of painters, upholsterers and decorators, who will not turn them over to the proprietors until material improvements and alterations are made. The old Stone Mill is receiving its annual allowance of grave attention.

The citizens of Newport are much agitated at present about a new line of steamers which will be a feature of this Summer's programme. Engineers and surveyors have for some weeks past been engaged in surveying docks and landing places with a view of selecting a suitable wharfage place for the new steamers, which will begin their trips as soon as the season fairly opens. This movement originated among a number of capitalists of Providence, R. I., who came to New-York, and, securing the co-operation of moneyed men here, at once set about the work of establishing the line on a permanent and secure financial basis. The steamers, which it is understood are very nearly ready for operation, and only await the proper adjustment of piers and docks, will ply between New-York and Providence, touching at Newport both ways for the accommodation of passengers and freight. Prominent residents of Newport see in this a matter of considerable moment to the best interests of the City, inasmuch as with the immense and profitable traffic which now goes on at the railway and steam-boat centre—Bannager's Wharf—it will bring to Newport a wealth of influence in the mercantile and commercial world, as well as materially increase in the Summer time its proportion of tourists and fashionable country patrons.

A new feature connected with Newport's Summer season this year is in the establishment in New-York of agencies for the various hotels there. Offices have been opened here, where may be had upon inquiry all desired information relative to the hotels, capacity of rooms, location, price, &c., as well as miscellaneous ideas regarding cottages, parks, &c., &c.

The only noticeable transactions in real estate recently—the season not having fairly opened yet for this particular branch of business—is the disposal, by Mayor Cranston, of his fine estate on Spring-street, which he sold to a resident of Providence, recently, for a very fair price.

Mr. H. E. Ried has purchased, for the moderate sum of $10,000, the well-known Vernon Estate, which is located on Lewis-street, and has always been considered a very desirable piece of property. Other transactions in real estate of this kind are spoken of as being in contemplation, but as yet nothing definite can be learned regarding them.

LONG BRANCH.

A programme of peculiar variety has been under contemplation by the spirits who rule at Long Branch during the fashionable season. So far as festivities are concerned there will be no lack. From the best authorities the information comes, that in turf matters there will be a peculiarly felicitous programme put before the public when the proper time arrives. It is understood that this year there will be quite a remarkable congregation of fast horses in this City—some of the able quadrupeds coming from so far away as California—and that a large number of fine horses which have hitherto been known to people here by reputation and the published records of their achievements, will make their first appearance before "New-York audiences" on the turf at Long Branch. The turfmen hereabouts are quite elated over this prospect, and speak with confidence of one of the most brilliant seasons of turf feats ever on record, and by sporting men generally, the event is looked forward to with undisguised interest.

Among the resident neighbors of Long Branch, considerable interest just at present centres in a new railroad project, which has been some time in contemplation, and which will doubtless secure many benefits to the people thereabouts. This railroad is ten miles in length, extending from Farmingdale to Squam Beach. Work upon it was commenced some time ago, and has been pushed forward with considerable vigor, in consequence of which the end is approached and the road will very shortly be in operation. It is intended to answer very materially the wants and contribute to the comfort of the camp-meeting congregations, and by that class of people alone will receive a very liberal patronage. It is announced that the opening exercises will occur at no distant day, and this occasion will be the signal of a gathering of the residents for miles and miles around, to do honor to an event which they deem second to none in the history of the country.

Much has been said of late with reference to a new cottage to be occupied by President Grant and family during the coming Summer. The President's enemies and political opponents have drawn a long bow on the subject of his prodigality in buying another cottage, and have been particularly earnest in trying to expose what they deem criminal recklessness in the expenditure of money for appointments of the cottage—according to its general details as quite equal to anything possessed by the crowned heads of Europe. Inquiry thus far directed toward various well-informed circles, and among individuals who should know the truth or falsity of such a matter has failed to elicit a confirmation of the rumor, even that the President had bought a new cottage, or that he contemplates buying one. It has not yet transpired that the President intends spending the Summer at the Branch. His family, now in Europe, will determine whether they will Summer at this place or at all upon their return.

The report of the new cottage is traceable to the Washington correspondent of an Eastern paper, who was at the time probably pinched for an item, and resorted to a shot at the old target.

The Continental Hotel is undergoing considerable repair and redecoration, and its surroundings are being touched up by the artist's hand. The bathing-houses and the adjacent buildings are being decorated and relieved of the dingy appearance which a series of heavy storms and bad weather have put upon them. The track will be put in the finest order, and will afford the best of opportunities for a "square" display of some most brilliant turf achievements.

At Ocean Grove, near by, the spot where New-Yorkers and others have loved to find refuge from the hot, scorching sun of our City streets, the hand of improvement is working wonders. and upon the return of tourists to the familiar spots this year they will be somewhat astonished to find what the spirit of enterprise has done. For several months past workmen have been engaged in erecting new cottages, and quite a thrifty business has been carried on. At the present time the finishing-work is being done upon eight new cottages, which are built in the style of others at the Branch, and which are designed for private families. They are intended to be ready for occupancy this year, and will be furnished in a most liberal manner, and rented for the season or part thereof. The erection of these cottages is understood to be a bit of speculation upon the part of some enterprising genius, and it is believed that he will profit largely thereby.

SARATOGA.

Among the exciting topics of conversation which now agitate the Saratogians is the recently-learned fact that they are to have a new and magnificent hotel there. Inquiry into the matter reveals the information that Mr. A. T. Stewart has purchased ground in a very desirable location, and will at once commence the erection of a magnificent hotel, which in its exterior appearance will be a marvel of architectural beauty, while the interior will be of the most complete and luxurious style yet attempted. It is announced that the hotel construction will cost every cent of one hundred thousand dollars, and that this will give a fair idea of what it will be when completed and ready for occupancy. Who is to manage it has not yet transpired.

Information has been received at Saratoga that it is the purpose of several prominent English noblemen, and among them some members of Parliament, to visit this country during the coming Summer, and that it is their intention to take up quarters, for a time, at least, at Saratoga. This has caused a flutter among the people there, and naturally causes some disquiet among the pretty maids here, who like to flirt with foreign nobility, and bask in the sunshine of as near an approach to royalty as they can. The next people who are most liberally agitated about the matter are the disciples of Hon. John Morrissey, who are visionary about flash young bloods from London, with plenty of money and plenty of pluck to put it down on Saratoga's elegant gaming-tables, and lose it like the gentlemen which they are. In the event of playing, the proposed biter may get badly bitten.

LAKE GEORGE.

Beyond the usual bustle of preparing for the Summer season, there is little to note at Lake George. The favorite steamer *Counouski* will commence her regular trips to Fourteen Mile Island—which is the signal for the opening of the season—on the 20th prox. Preparations are being made for a number of Summer visitors considerably in advance of that of last year.

The Chittenango White Sulphur Springs Hotel has been considerably improved for this year, and will afford very superior inducements. Mr. Peters announces its opening on the 1st prox.

Congress Hall, at Sharon Springs, has undergone very considerable alteration and redecoration, and will accommodate upward of 200 guests. It will open about the same time.

Notes of preparation from various parts of the country give us intelligence of special exertions being made for the comfort and amusements of this season's guests. From Rockaway, Fire Island, Rocky Point, the Catskills, the Springs, and from the little inland retreats where exhausted humanity from the City hides itself beneath the umbrageous beauties of still Nature, comes to the bustling workers in this wilderness of brick and mortar the refreshing invitation to come and be happy.

THE COLORED CONFERENCE.

List of Appointments for the Year—Yesterday's Proceedings.

The following is the list of appointments for the ensuing year, as made by the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Conference:

Zion Church, corner of Bleecker and West Tenth streets, Jacob Thomas—in his charge, J. H. Anderson; Newburg, Gabriel Rice; Poughkeepsie, Josiah Biddle; Troy, J. G. Smith; Kingston, Dempsey Canada; Tarrytown, J. S. Powell; Jersey City, Cyrus Oliver; Williamsburg, Long Island, N. Stubbs; Somerville, N. J., J. A. Roberts, oversight; Hudson City, J. P. Thompson; Peekskill and Sing Sing, Henry Dumpsen; Middletown and Port Jervis, Lewis Henry—E. Rice, oversight; Nyack and Haverstraw, Clinton Leonard—in his charge, C. C. Van Dusen; Fairhaven, Vatintown and Macedonia, C. W. Robinson; New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon, G. G. Clift—J. Bancroft, oversight; Peramus, Lodi, and Hackensack, N. J., Floyd Mills—J. A. Roberts, oversight; Port Chester, Rye Neck, and White Plains, Jeptha Bancroft; Yonkers, Isaac Jenkins—Henry Dumpsen, oversight; Rahway and Westfield, N. J., J. A. Roberts; Lakeville, Flushing, Trainmeadone, and Gravesend, Long Island, James Lowery—in his charge, J. J. Prince; Rossville, Stapleton, Port Richmond, Matteawan, and Newark, N. J., T. James—in his charge, M. K. Harris and Wm. Purnell; Baxtertown and Fishkill Landing, N. Y., James Myers; Shaungunk, New-Falls and Tuttletown, Anthony Jackson—Dempsey Canada, oversight; Paterson, N. J., Samuel Berry—J. M. Roberts, oversight; Oyster Bay, Long Island, James Lowery, oversight; Sag Harbor, Greenpoint and East Hampton, Long Island, G. M. Landing; Belleport, Moriches, Quogue, Riverhead, Islip, Long Island, John Morris—G. M. Landing, oversight; Hempstead, Jerusalem, Tremainsquare, Long Island, J. J. Stewart—G. M. Landing, oversight.

Supernumeraries—Wm. H. Bishop, James Simmons; superannuated—Christopher Rush; expelled—Wm. McFarland, J. S. Ray. Delegates to the New-England Conference—Jacob Thomas, Dr. J. P. Thompson, Thos. James. Philadelphia Conference—N. Stubbs. Baltimore Conference—Thomas James. Thomas Dana, Missionary to the Indians in Canada and North America.

The main business of the Conference closed with Friday's proceedings. Yesterday the Conference met, Bishop Clinton presiding, and appointed today for the ordination of deacons. A plan submitted by Brother Leonard to relieve the pecuniary embarrassment of the church by a tax of $1 on each member, gave rise to a stormy debate, which the presiding Bishop vainly endeavored to quell. In the end, finding all attempts to still the uproar unavailing, Bishop Clinton adjourned the Conference *sine die*.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Land Question and Its Importance—An Agricultural Revolution in Prospect—Free Trade in Land—England and Rome—Marriages in High Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, April 13, 1872.

What is called the Land Question is evidently the great question of the future in English politics; the question, perhaps, of a not very distant future. The old notion that land is the same as any other kind of property, and that if a man has got possession of a piece of it, he has a right to do what he likes with his own, is pretty well exploded. The issue to be tried is beginning to be admitted on both sides, and it is this—what use of the soil of the country is most conducive to the welfare of the people at large? When that has been determined it will be easy to shape legislation so as to encourage that use. One answer to the question is almost foreseen. It is dawning upon the public mind that the growing of corn is not a profitable one of the soil. England cannot compete with America, with Hungary, or the great plains of Southern Russia in that. It is a waste of time, land, labor and capital. Manufactures of all kinds are rapidly encroaching on the land hitherto devoted to agriculture. They are also absorbing the labor and money which it is found to be more remunerative to apply to almost anything than to the production of grain. It is the manufacture of meat which keeps English agriculture alive; and it is beginning to be understood that this must be made the prime object, and that agricultural operations must be subordinate to it. The total meat supply in 1871 was 1,447,181 tons, of which 1,266,478 were supplied from home-bred animals. The home supply has been about stationary for a yerr or two, while the rapidly-increasing demand for meat is met by exported animals and provisions. The question is whether it would not pay better for England to grow more meat for itself, and there can be no doubt that it would. Beef and mutton are now at from eleven pence to one shilling a pound, and when trimmed and cooked the price comes to something like one shilling and sixpence or one shilling and eight pence a pound, and prices are still rising. Mr. Muntz, a few nights ago proposed in the House of Commons that Government should discourage by royal proclamation the consumption of veal and lamb, or using up the stock of meat too fast. Mr. Gladstone replied that the country could not go back to sumptuary laws, but it was a pity that some means could not be devised of repressing a gross and needless waste of animal food. It may be taken for granted that England is on the eve of a revolution in agriculture, and that the country will once more become a land of pastures rather than of corn-fields. The agricultural laborer who is employed in growing corn belongs to a decayed industry, like a hand-loom weaving on the silk manufactures, and this is the real source of his misery and destitution. Breeding, grazing, and market-gardening promise to become the great characteristics of English farming. When it is found that farming can be made to pay as highly as other trades, landlords will find it impossible to resist the temptation to let it have its full swing. At present all that a landlord can get out of agricultural land is so little that he feels he can afford to treat it as a luxury. It yields only some three or four per cent., and it is valued not for the sake of the revenue which can be got out of it, but for the sake of the territorial authority and social distinction with which the owner is invested. Land which fetches a high price for building, or mining, or other industrial purposes, is treated as an article of commerce, and agricultural land will by and by become too valuable to be withheld from the market.

FREE TRADE IN LAND.

There can be no doubt that land is unduly tied up at present by artificial means, and that the country does suffer from so much of it being in the hands of life-renters, who have neither the means nor the interest to turn it to the best account. The operation of natural causes will do much to throw land into the hands of those who can make the best use of it. But something must also be done by removing the egad restrictions which tend to perpetuate the present state of things. There is no other country where the transfer of landed property is so expensive and troublesome; and this because the number of mortgages and trusts render a tedious investigation indispensable; especially as, in the event of a fraud on the part of a trustee, it is the purchaser who suffers.

THE LAW OF ENTAIL.

There was an instructive debate in the House of Commons on the law of entail this week. Entails have already been reduced to a single life, with power to the occupant and his heir to break the entail, and it is probable that before long entails will be limited to lives actually in being. Mr. Fowler moved a resolution condemning entails as discouraging the investment of capital in agriculture, and as increasing the complications of titles, and the expense and delay incident to the transfer of real estates. Mr. Brand, the eldest son of the Speaker and, after his father, heir to Lord Dacre, seconded the motion. He argued that a system ought not to be continued which allowed persons to live on land to which they could not do justice:

"The argument that the system kept up families and the aristocracy was one which recoiled on those who used it. Old families did not require to be kept up by artificial means. Their members desired to depend simply on their own exertions and virtues, and the welfare of the community should not be sacrificed to the wish to keep up an aristocracy. Landlords had been and were doing their best to remedy the evil, but this could only be effectually done by restricting settlements. The present system was calculated to bring ruin on families, for a young man of twenty-one could obtain a large sum of money by selling his reversion, and it discouraged the application of capital to the land, for every sixpence so applied enriched the eldest son at the expense of the younger children. There was a strong legal and landed interest against the proposed reforms, but he believed they would in a short time be effected."

This is pretty strong language for a young aristocrat. Mr. Clare Read, an eminent tenant-farmer, while defending entails, put in a claim for tenant-right on the part of the farmers. Mr. Gladstone submitted that there were three questions at issue—simplifying the law of transfer, so that land might pass readily from one person to another; altering the law of intestacy, so that in the case where a man died without a will his real property should not go to the eldest son, but should, like his personal property, be divided among his children; and the question of entails and settlements. As to the first of these questions, the Government intended to try what they could do; they were also pledged as to the second; and the third is now under consideration. The Government resisted the motion as premature and inexpedient, but they were almost the only men on the Liberal side who voted against it. It was rejected by the weight of Conservative votes. Fourteen Peers' sons voted with Mr. Fowler. Mr. Disraeli took part in the debate and contrived to make a good hit at a newspaper correspondent who had written a description of the disgraceful condition of certain cottages near Hugenden. Mr. Disraeli admitted the bad state of the cottages, but explained that they were the speculation of a Radical shop-keeper who was always denouncing the landlords.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE POPE.

The report that the Prince of Wales has had a very friendly interview with the Pope has caused some anxiety in ultra-Protestant circles at home. Mr. Newdegate, who represents the great Protestant interest, has questioned the Premier on the subject in the House of Commons, the answer being that the Prince's visit to the Vatican was only one of courtesy and that an English attaché was present all the time. Some particulars of the incident have come over in private letters. It is said that the King of Italy offered his carriages to the Prince to drive to the Vatican, but the Prince declined the honor on the ground that he was traveling *incognito*. The Prince waited on the Pope in his ordinary morning coat, a black frock, with lavendar-colored gloves, while the Princess wore a very plain dress of dark blue, in deference to His Holiness' dislike to gaudy female attire. The Pope was in his usual long white robe, with small silken cap on the back of his venerable head. The Pope and the Prince are both very chatty, gossipy men, frank and genial in manner, and they seemed to take to each other at once. They had met before, but in a more formal manner. The Pope began by expressing his esteem for Queen Victoria, and, in a slightly ironical tone, his thanks to the Government for the offer of an asylum at Malta, but he added:

"You see I'm here still. I am not afraid of my dynasty, for God has charge of it; and you, Prince, I am glad to think, have your dynasty safely anchored in the affections of a wise people."

"I am glad," said the Prince, "your Highness has so good an opinion of the English."

"Ah, yes; I can respect them, for they are really religious at heart—more so than some nations that are themselves Catholic; and when they return to the fold, we shall gladly welcome those strayed but not lost sheep."

When the Prince and Princess shook their heads at this reference to the conversion of England, the Pope said:

"Ah, the future has always strange surprises in store. Who, two years ago, would have pictured the Germans at Paris? Many wise heads thought it more likely I should be at Malta than Napoleon in London, but here I am still."

The Pope also made some observations as to the loyalty of Irish Catholics and the dangers of socialism. The Prince, in his frank hospitality and good-natured desire to bring all classes together, contrived to fill his rooms in Rome, on more than one occasion, with a strange mixture of hostile politicians, rigid Catholics and keen nationalists; but the tact and courtesy of the host prevented any unpleasant consequences.

MISS FOX.

This is a pairing time in the fashionable world just now. Matches which have been in process of arrangement in country homes and family circles during the Winter are now finally settled; and scarcely a day passes without a gay wedding at St. James' or St. George's, or the announcement that one will shortly take place. One of the great weddings of the year will be that of the Marquis of Bute, who is supposed to be worth some £100,000 a year, and who went over to the Catholic Church a year or two since, to Miss Howard, of Glossop, daughter of a well-known cadet of the old Catholic house of Arundel. It will take place in the country. Another marriage which creates interest is that of Miss Fox, the adopted daughter of Lady Holland, between whom and the Marquis of Bute a union had once been talked of, to Prince Louis of Liechtenstein, an Austrian nobleman. The most curious part of the affair is a prominent announcement in the Times that Miss Fox is the daughter of a French nobleman of very ancient name, and that her mother, the nobleman's wife, died in giving birth to her, and that it was made a condition of her adoption that her own name should be dropped. No reason is given why her real name should be kept a secret, but, to show that everything has been done *en règle*, it is stated that these circumstances have all been communicated to the Queen, and also to the Court of Vienna.

F. H. J.

FIRE IN BROADWAY.

Extensive Conflagration in a Dry-Goods Store—Loss Estimated at $350,000—The Insurances.

At about 3 o'clock yesterday morning as Patrolman Simms, of the Fifth Precinct Police, was passing the building No. 333 Broadway, he noticed a dense volume of smoke issuing from the iron grating over the cellar. Finding that the premises were on fire, the officer hastened to the nearest fire-alarm box and sent out an alarm. One section of the Fire Department promptly responded, and were soon at work, endeavoring to prevent the spread of the fire. Engineer Brandon ordered a second alarm to be sounded, which brought to his assistance an additional force of steamers and firemen. Notwithstanding the best efforts of the firemen, the flames, which had originated among a pile of woolen goods in the sub-cellar, extended to the basement, and thence to the main floor of the extensive building, which is five stories in height, and includes Nos. 327, 329, 331 and 333 Broadway, (on the south-west corner of Worth-street,) and is occupied by Oberholser, Keifer & Co., importers of dry goods, silks, &c. The fire burned for several hours, and was finally extinguished before it had extended beyond the main floor. The basement and sub-cellar were deluged with water, and the upper floors were filled with a dense smoke, so that the goods spared by the fire are to a great extent ruined by the action of the smoke and water. Messrs. Oberholser, Keifer & Co. estimate their damages at $300,000, but are unable to form any idea of the origin of the fire. They are insured for $550,000, as follows: Liverpool, London and Globe, $60,000; Standard, $10,000; Girard, $10,000; Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia, $15,000; Commercial Union, $10,000; Boston, $10,000; Safeguard, $10,000; Farragut, $5,000; American, of Philadelphia, $15,000; New-York Bowery, $10,000; Hope, New-York, $5,000; Commercial, $5,000; Sterling, $10,000; Empire City, $5,000; Westchester, $10,000; Union, of San Francisco, $10,000; People's, of Worcester, $10,000; Resolute, $10,000; Springfield, $10,000; Newport, $10,000; Royal, $10,000; Star, $10,000; Union, Montreal, $5,000; New-York and Yonkers, $10,000; North American, of Boston, $5,000; Washington, of Boston, $10,000; Eliot, of Boston, Manufacturers, of Boston, $5,000; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; Market, $10,000; National, of Bangor, Me., $10,000; St. Nicholas, $5,000; German, of Buffalo, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; Commercial Mutual, $5,000; Home, $10,000; Adriatic, $5,000; Guardian, $5,000; Commerce, $5,000; Orient, $5,000; Narragansett, $5,000; Bay State, $5,000; Eastern, $5,000; Lawrence, $5,000; Firemen's Fund, $5,000; Boston, $5,000; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Merchants', of Providence, $5,000; Glen's Falls, $5,000; Atlantic, $5,000; Exchange, $10,000; Citizens', $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $30,000; Mechanics', of Brooklyn, $5,000; Reliance, of Philadelphia, $10,000; Humboldt, $10,000; Merchants', Boston, $10,000; Imperial, of London, $50,000.

The second floor of the building is occupied by William Skinner & Co., importers of silks, whose stock, &c., are damaged to the amount of $20,000; fully covered by insurance.

The third, fourth, and fifth floors are occupied by Friedlander, Stick & Co., wholesale clothiers. Damage to stock by smoke, $10,000; insured.

The building is owned by the Barclay Estate, and is damaged to the extent of $20,000, and fully insured. Fire Marshal McSpedon is making an investigation into the origin of the fire.

Death at a Club-House—A Wealthy Gentleman Takes an Overdose of Morphine.

Coroner Schirmer was notified yesterday that Mr. Edward J. Warren, a wealthy retired merchant, had died suddenly at the New-York Club-house, from an overdose of morphine, but whether the opiate was taken with suicidal intent or not could not be ascertained. On calling at the Club-house it was learned that Mr. Warren, whose excitable and nervous temperament was well known to his fellow-members, had for a long time been suffering very severely from a complication of diseases, among which gout, neuralgia and inflammatory rheumatism were prominent. To alleviate the intense pain, which was at times almost unendurable, he had been in the habit of taking large doses of morphine. He spent Friday evening at the residence of his brother, Richard J. Warren, No. 7 East Twenty-first-street, and while there complained of great pain. He went thence to the Club-house, and laid down on a lounge. He soon relapsed into unconsciousness. All efforts to rouse him proved ineffectual. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Dr. Henry Quackenboss was called to attend him, but the patient failed to rally, and death ensued at 3 o'clock. An inquest was held yesterday afternoon, when Dr. Quackenboss testified that death was due to an overdose of morphine, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. Mr. Warren was sixty-two years of age, and a native of Massachusetts. He boarded at the Coleman House. His remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment. His friends do not believe that he had any intention of committing suicide when he took the morphine.

The Methodist Book Committee.

The Methodist Book Committee held another secret session yesterday morning, at which the report of the expert, Mr. Killbraith, was again taken up for consideration. Comparsons were drawn between the administration of Mr. S. Hoffman, and that of his successor, Mr. Andrews, now in office, and a large number of somewhat ugly facts presented themselves. The expenditures of Mr. Andrews are, it is alleged, comparatively small when compared with those of Mr. Hoffman, while a much larger amount of work has been accomplished. The Printing Department, it is stated, also shows irregularities. Mr. Killbraith had twelve allegations against Mr. Hoffmann, two of which are considered as serious. In the bindery department it seems that there are 500 dozens of leather unaccounted for, and irregularities of a serious nature have come to light. The report will be given to the public in full, as soon as it is presented at the General Conference which meets in Brooklyn on Wednesday next.

THE TRUE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

What is Said and Thought About the Bolters' Convention and its "Organs."

When Mr. Horace Greeley went out of his way to go bail for Jeff. Davis, the *Tribune* lost a large number of subscribers throughout the country; but we have good reason to know that its loss at that time was almost nothing compared to what it has been since Mr. Greeley's thirst for fame led him into the ranks of the "soreheads," who are now in full cry for Cincinnati. Nearly every day the post brings to us additional evidence of the general dissatisfaction now evinced by those who once believed him to be head and shoulders above every other man in the country.

A correspondent writing from Westchester County says:

"My father, who has been for the last twelve years a subscriber to the *Tribune*, and a great admirer of the venerable 'Horace,' has become so disgusted with his twaddle in relation to Grant, and his wholesale abuse of the friends of the present Administration generally, that he proposes to drop him like a 'hot potato' and subscribe for the Times after the 1st of May. You would be suprised to see how many are following his example in this section of the country. 'Grant men to the front' is the cry."

An indignant veteran of the war of 1812 writes from Lancaster, Coos County, N. H., as follows:

"Inclosed you will find my subscription for your paper. I have taken the *Tribune* for many years, but when it turned its back upon the best President we have had for fifty years, our connection ceased. I fought for my country in the war of 1812, and at no time since have I had a fondness for traitors."

A correspondent from Hawesville, Ky., under date of April 17, says:

"The course of the Times is warmly approved of here. I know several who intend taking the Times. We are all for Grant. Not a solitary Cincinnati Convention Republican in this county. Grant got 105 votes in this county. Harlan last August got 324 votes; we will increase that vote forty per centum in November next."

A gentleman with a name which stood high during the revolution, writes from Budsboro, Berks County, Penn., in this vein:

"I inclose herewith check for $61 for sixty-two copies New-York Weekly Times. Our Republicans seem to be stronger in their faith since H Greeley's apostacy, as it formerly required quite an effort to raise fifty subscribers for the *Tribune* here, whereas the sixty-two for your paper were easily obtained. We want our subscriptions to commence with this week's issue."

A staunch old Republican in Canoga, N. Y., sends $10 through a friend to have the Daily Times forwarded to him for a year. He takes occasion at the same time to remark:

"Mr. W. has been for the last ten years a subscriber to the *Tribune*; but Mr. Greeley has seen proper to embark for Cincinnati. Mr. W. will not consent to follow, and this morning orders the *Tribune* stopped, and wishes the Times instead. And so it is with all here."

The following letter from Belgrade, Me., came to us with a request that a specimen copy of the Times might be sent:

"We have," said the writer, "in past Presidential campaigns taken a great many numbers of the New-York *Tribune*; but not a solitary one is taken now, for we have no Republicans in these parts that have any desire to follow Greeley into an alliance with the corrupt Democracy. Maine, true to her past record, will, in the approaching Presidential election, give Grant a larger majority than the magnificent one she gave him in 1868. Economy and honesty in the administration of the affairs of the Government are what the great masses of the people most earnestly desire. In Grant they have it."

A medical practitioner, writing from Mercer, Penn., under date of April 17, says:

"Inclosed please find $1, for which I wish you to send me the paper for one year. * * * As Brother Greeley is off after other gods, I desire to see how close you can hew to the line. We stand by our colors."

A sturdy old gentleman, who dates his letter from New-Creek, West Va., says:

"You will please find inclosed $8 in money and stamps, for which you will send the Weekly Times to the following names and addresses. * * * I want you to set the above names down to my credit, as this is only a commencement, for I hope to be able to send you a great many more before Greeley gets to be President, or any of the soreheaded set."

The following vigorous letter bears the post-mark of Clymer, Chautauqua County, N. Y.:

"Eleven dollars are herewith inclosed for eleven copies of the New-York Weekly Times, an increase to my former club of thirteen. If the people demand through the Philadelphia Convention that Grant and Colfax shall remain at the helm of State until further and greater reductions are indorsed upon the balance-sheet of our national debt, I allege it as a truism, no Republican will be found kicking against the fiats of the mass thus expressed. Tariffs, tinker them as they will, must be in the end regulated with a view to the needs of our whole country. A canceled national debt will be the 'great adjuster' of trade and commerce in the future."

A young gentleman, who is so elated with the success of his efforts to have no more copies of the *Tribune* sent to Croton, Delaware County, N. Y., writes beforehand to announce that he is engaged in the pleasant occupation of getting up a club of fifty subscribers for the Times:

"Before Greeley's apostacy," says the writer, "over fifty copies of the *Tribune* came to this office; now there is not one! We want to get fifty, and as many more as possible for the Times, and we want Greeley to know it, too, when we get them. You see, we are bound to 'push things.'"

A soldier, who fought under Gen. Grant, sends us quite a lengthy communication from Binghamton, N. Y., to assure us that he and others are working in that neighborhood to have the circulation of the Times increased, and that of the *Tribune* decreased. So far, he says that the *Tribune* has lost nearly 200 subscribers, and, from present appearances, the number remaining will soon discontinue it also. We are obliged to him for the advice he offers, and beg to assure him that nothing will be left undone to make the Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times in every way worthy of the increased support they are receiving.

The following letter comes from Chandlerville, Ill.:

"We want a paper that will work with us for the great Republican Party, though it and ourselves are not of the 'ins' so far as Government offices are concerned. We have taken the New-York *Tribune* for some time, and though we still consider it a good paper, we cannot commend its 'sore-headedness.' Its chieftain may go bail for rebels, but when he seeks to break the ranks of the party that saved the Government, when he seeks to organize a third party, and thereby elevate the old-style repudiating Democracy, I wish, as an old '60 Republican, to enter protest. The masses are not tired of the party—they do not want a new party, or 'any one to beat Grant;' but know that the present Administration has done nobly, and though many may prefer Colfax, or some one (not identified with the Cincinnati movement) else, as their chief, yet all will rally for Grant, feeling that one who has heretofore proved faithful and good for the people well deserves their suffrages."

A subscriber writing from New-Berlin, N. Y., says:

"Inclosed find $1, for which please place the name of —— —— in our club, and send your weekly paper to this office for one year, and oblige. This now makes ten subscribers that I have obtained for the New-York Times, where three months ago there was none taken at this office. It was all New-York *Tribune* or nothing with the Republicans here then, but Greeley is not patronized here now by a single subscriber. Peace to his ashes!"

From Fox, West Va., we have the following:

"I heartily indorse the efforts of the Times to keep the Union Republican Party in the ascendancy in this nation, for the reason, if there were no other, but are many, that the integrity of this party, and its dominancy, is of absolute necessity for the perpetuity of our system of government. I am getting up a club here for the Times. I am a son of the old Granite State, and so is Greeley, but I condemn his political course."

These are a few of the opinions of our contemporaries upon the same subject:

From the Walden (Orange County) Herald.

Attention is called to the prospectus of the New-York Times published in this issue. The Times is not only acknowledged to be the best newspaper published in New-York, but it is also now regarded as the leading Republican paper of the State, and its efforts in the cause of good government by fearlessly exposing the Tammany thefts last Fall should induce all good Republicans to give it their aid.

From the Houston (Texas) Daily Union.

The New-York Daily Times, which has for many years been the equal of the New-York *Tribune*, has now become the leading journal in the United States, and, indeed, in the world; for American journalism, in New-York particularly, is superior to British journalism, the London *Times* not excepted. The Times is not only conducted with the highest intellectual force, in accordance with the most elevated and enlarged principles of culture and taste, and with the utmost liberality, vigor, and enterprise as a newspaper; but it has recently achieved world-wide fame and honor as the grand agency in the overthrow of the gigantic Tammany Ring, and in the deliverance of the people of that City, of that State, and of the United States from its corruption, oppression, and robberies.

From the Fishkill (N. Y.) Journal.

The New-York *Tribune* has obtained its circulation throughout the country by persistently claiming the support of Republicans as an advocate of the party's principles. In this manner Republicans have been prevailed upon to extend the circulation of the *Tribune*. That paper is now treacherously doing its best to break up the Republican Party, because its editor cannot dictate like an autocrat the party's policy. Such treachery is very much of a piece with that of Benedict Arnold and Andy Johnson, and the people should no longer support the *Tribune*. The New-York Times is abundantly qualified to take the place of the *Tribune*, both as a first-class newspaper and an able exponent of Republican principles. Drop the *Tribune* as you would a traitor from the ranks.

From the Coos (N. H.) Republican.

The New-York Times has supplanted the *Tribune* in the leadership of Republican journals. No existing paper has rendered such noble service in exposing thieves and wrong-doers, or in advocating political reform. It is a bold, fearless, but not servile defender of the Administration, and its scathing exposures of the plans and insinuations of the soreheads, entitle it to the gratitude and support of all true Republicans. The reports of its correspondents are remarkable for their fullness and accuracy. We emphatically recommend it to the patronage of Republicans who desire to take an able, candid and reliable paper. The weekly edition is $1 per year.

From the Newark (N. J.) Daily Courier.

The New-York Times is, and by good rights ought to be, the acknowledged leading Republican organ of the country. In contradistinction to which the *Tribune* asserts that it is not a party organ, for the reason, probably, that it is "played out."

From the Logansport (Ind.) Journal.

The New-York Times is the leading newspaper now published in this country. Its fight with the Tammany Ring and its triumphant victory, the service rendered and the ability displayed in the battle have so increased its circulation and added to its influence that no other New-York journal can pretend to be its rival in the popular favor. To those who desire to take an Eastern weekly newspaper we can cordially commend the Times. In agriculture, horticulture, general and political news, current literature and the markets, it is unsurpassed. Terms for the Weekly Times, $1 per annum. Semi-weekly at $2 50 per annum.

From the New-Orleans National Republican.

No Republican paper in the United States is doing greater service than the New-York Times. As an advocate of genuine republicanism, and as a champion of public honesty, it is signal. Before its terrible guns Tammany crumbled to ruins, and the men who had stolen millions fled in dismay. To that paper is especially due the great impulse for reform in New-York City. In view of the coming campaign, the Times now offers its Weekly at $1 a year; its Semi-weekly at $2 50 a year. We commend it to all our readers as a most valuable paper. In addition to its vast political information are extensive agricultural, horticultural, literary and market departments, each of which has an experienced editor. Radically opposed to the Democratic Party, to which it has long dealt great harm, and to the spurious Cincinnati movement of mal-contents, its candidate for renomination is Ulysses S. Grant.

From the Donaldsonville (La.) Leader.

If there is any one that wishes to subscribe for a real live and good paper—a paper that treats all subjects in an honest and straightforward manner, we would advise them to take the New-York Times. As the campaign is now about to commence for President, is is usual for many who wish to keep themselves well posted to take some New-York journal that is reliable, in order that they can keep themselves posted. Before its guns Tammany crumbled to ruins, and the men who had stolen millions fled in terror. To that paper is especially due the great impulse for reform in New-York City. In view of the approaching campaign, the Times now offers its Weekly at $1 a year; Semi-Weekly at $2 50 a year. In addition to its vast political information, are extensive agricultural, horticultural and literary departments, each of which has an able editor. We repeat, if you want a good paper send for the New-York Times.

From the Derby (Conn.) Transcript.

We take unfeigned pleasure, now and always, in commending this, which we have ever deemed a most sterling paper. We were acquainted with Mr. Raymond before he thought of it, far back in the *Courier & Enquirer* under Col. Webb; we knew his indomitable pluck and almost marvelous capacity for labor, and when the Times first broke ground, all could see the nerve and variety of the man at the head of it. Raymond, and his paper, were accused of "being on the fence"—without one jot of truth. He was a man of a cast of mind that always made him conservative, in its true sense; he knew all truth lies between the extremes; and hence while his convictions were prompt and decided, he was no partisan, and could not be on any subject, unless you made him over again. When he died, the Times fell off somewhat in force, method and repute; but it has finally fully recovered itself, and from the day it struck its first hard blow at Tammany, no man can deny its great power or its well-deserved and proud position before the country. In its late struggle with Greeley—a little too personal and bitter—it is yet victor, through the latter's folly and its own disectness. It has done, is doing and will do a brave work, nor lessen its high repute. Those throughout the land wishing a brave journal, sometimes rough, yet true, full of interest and the best kind of enterprise, will read it. It rides few hobbies, and its contempt for those who do, though a little *sub acid* in flavor, is yet thoroughly honest and honorable.

From the Daily Herald, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Horace Greeley has the reputation of a self-willed man, and that very justly too. The old philosopher is something like a wild ox in a china-shop. He horns and plunges around regardless of consequences. It matters not whether he damages himself, his friends or his enemies—he will horn and kick. This he considers his prerogative, which he will not forego under any consideration. Sometimes Mr. Greeley's crotchets work large pecuniary loss to his publishers. His signing of Jeff. Davis' bail bond brought a loss of several thousand dollars upon a firm in Connecticut who were publishers of his book on the *Great American Conflict*. Agents throughout the Northern States in particular were having immense sales, but Mr. Greeley, with a stroke of his pen, brought things to a stand-still. The books would not go. The *Tribune* also suffered considerably in a loss of subscribers. Mr. Greeley's last indirect onslaught upon his publishers has been his Liberal Reform movement, and the *Tribune* Association are the losers. Hundreds and thousands of subscribers throughout the country are dropping Mr. Greeley's paper and taking its able rival, the Times. In the rural districts of New-York, where the *Tribune* philosopher's word once was law, and his paper circulated by fifties and by hundreds, it now circulates by twos and threes, the rest all having been absorbed by the Times, which is bold and fearless in its support of President Grant. So much at least does Mr. Greeley effect by his independent course.

From the Ellenville (N. Y.) Journal.

Republicans generally are dropping the New-York *Tribune*, and taking the Times. The Times is a Republican paper.

FINE ARTS.

Second Notice of the Academy Exhibition—The Studios.

In the south room of the Academy some of the finest pictures in the exhibition will be found. Among these may be noticed R. S. Gifford's "Rock of Gibraltar," (No. 293,) as seen from the Spanish coast. It is a striking subject and finely treated, the great rock looming up dark and strong from the waves that wash its base. Simplicity of treatment and truthfulness of color are the principal merits of this work. Near this is Mr. Ed. Gay's "Rain or Shine?" (No. 289,) which shows very little improvement on the part of Mr. Gay. The background is the best part of the picture. The cattle are very poor studies of animal life. Mr. Geo. H. Smillie sends "Lake in the Woods," (No. 281,) a very pleasing work, superior to anything Mr. Smillie has heretofore accomplished. The cloud-painting is good, and the color generally pure and truthful. Mr. Shattuck is represented by "Midsummer," (No. 276,) a large canvas with a New-England landscape. The foliage is carefully painted, as is always the case with Mr. Shattuck's pictures, but the background, particularly that portion of it to the right, is commonplace. Mr. Constant Mayer is represented by a picture of two young ladies, (portraits, we believe,) reclining on the grass, they having evidently posed to be painted. The picture has undoubted merit, but why should such very bilious complexions have been given to these two good-looking young women? The draperies, or at least those in the immediate foreground, are well treated. The finest picture in the exhibition, "Storm on the Mountains," by Anton Braith, (No. 272,) has been awarded, as it was justly entitled to, the place of honor. The scene is laid on a wild mountain side. A torrent has carried away the little foot-bridge, and the drove of cattle coming down the mountain path have been brought to a partial halt. A calf has stepped close to the broken bridge, and is nosing it suspiciously. The others are closing up behind. In the background a storm is raging, and a troop of cattle are flying before it. Both animals and landscape are finely painted. Indeed, in expression, attitude, color and texture, this composition leaves little to be desired. As a companion-piece to this, we may call attention to "Autumn Morning on Racquette Lake," by A. F. Tait, (No. 262,) showing a herd of deer coming down to the lake to drink, and a flock of wild ducks flying off, startled by their approach. The animal life is well painted, but the landscape is most unpleasantly glaring in color. "The Greek Water-Carrier," (No. 257,) by J. O. Eaton, is a pleasing composition, though the lower limb appears to be out of proportion. No. 258, a scene "Between Old and New Cairo," by Louis C. Tiffany, is only moderately good, and not equal to the previous efforts of this artist. The atmosphere, however, is an eastern one, which praise cannot always be bestowed on what purport to be eastern scenes. Mr. J. R. Brevoort is represented by a strong landscape, rich in color, but almost totally wanting in atmosphere, (No. 268,) and Mr. McEntee by "A Frosty Morning," (No. 277,) which does not realize its title. Mr. Thomas Moran has "Autumn on the Connemaugh," (No. 292,) very brilliant in color, but scarcely truthful, and, like many other paintings in the collection, entirely lacking in atmospheric effect. Mr. Clinton Ogilvie has a large canvas, "Sunshine After the Shower," (No. 305,) which will not add much to Mr. Ogilvie's reputation. Mr. Herman Fuechsel sends "Summer Scenery," which is not equal to his "Alpine Scenery," (No. 182,) in the north room. The latter is by far the best picture we have seen from Mr. Fuechsel, soft in outline and harmonious in color. Mr. R. W. Hubbard has a good view of "Lake George," (No. 313,) and Mr. Geo. B. Butler a study of two setters, one pointing and the other "backing."

For some inscrutable reason, Mr. Edward Moran's fine marine piece, "Outward Bound," (No. 54,) has been placed in the corridor. To the pictures there, and the portraits, we shall refer in a future article.

THE VANDERLIP COLLECTION.

A large collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Geo. M. Vanderlip, of this City, will be in view at the Somerville Gallery on Monday next. It comprises specimens of nearly all our leading artists and a few of foreign schools. The collection, which is highly spoken of, has been got together during the last fifteen years.

THE STUDIOS.

Mr. T. L. Smith, who appears to have recently branched off into quite a new class of subjects, has just finished "Christmas Eve," and is hard at work on illustrations of Keats' poem of "St. Agnes," and Tennyson's "Bugle Song." "Christmas Eve" carries us back to the olden time and the mother land, when

"Was opened wide the Baron's Hall,
To vassal, tenant, serf and all."

The artist has given us a baronial mansion, or "a strong house," as it was once the fashion to call it, defended by its moat and seated deep amid ancestral woods. The moon sails through a cloudy, threatening sky, but the great doors of the house are wide open, and a flood of warm light pours forth, flickers among the dark trees, and is reflected in the sombre moat. Thus a fine effect of light and shade is obtained. Guests are coming and going, a trumpeter stands without, sounding a note of welcome, and we may well imagine that there are right jolly doings within. The picture is a decided success. Mr. Smith has caught the true spirit of the scene, and takes us back to the times when Christmas was "merry Christmas," when lords and barons kept open house, and

"A Christmas frolic oft could cheer
The poor man's heart for half a year."

Mr. James Hart's "Out of the Shade" has been placed on view at Goupil's. A drove of cattle are leaving the cool woods and coming into the hot sunshine. The trunks and foliage of the trees are painted with great power, being as good in drawing as in color, but the cattle are stiff and textureless. Nevertheless, taking the composition as a whole, warm praise must be awarded to Mr. Hart. There is certainly no landscape in the Academy exhibition equal to this, and it shows, moreover, that during the past year Mr. Hart has made an immense stride forward, the result, we feel sure, of hard outdoor study during the Summer.

Strange Conduct of a Police Captain—What Justice Cox Has to Say on the Subject.

A professional pickpocket named Emanuel Carr, a member of the Houston-street regiment of thieves, was arrested in the Twenty-ninth Precinct on Friday night, for stealing $50 from James Gaffney, of Jersey City. Carr was locked up, and Gaffney, though not a resident in the State, permitted to leave the Station-house. It is asserted that the thief's comrades met him in the street and gave him back his money on condition of his not appearing against Carr. When Carr was brought to Jefferson Market yesterday by Officer McGrath, there was no complainant. Justice Cox said to the officer, "Take the prisoner back again, and tell Capt. Burden since he seems to take the power of a Police Justice in his hands, to discharge him if he sees fit. Until the complainant is brought here, I shall not take any action in the case." The prisoner was taken back to the Station-house. Justice Cox, in conversation with a Times reporter said: "This is not the first time or the tenth that this man has taken on himself the power of a legal tribunal. Here he virtually discharges a professional pick-pocket, for he allows the complainant, not a resident in the State, to leave the station-house, to be met by the thief's friends and bribed into non-appearance. Now mark the contrast; here is a case this very morning. Duke Reilly, an intoxicated laborer, drops his pocket-book in a porter-house, and another laborer, named Charles Coleman, picks it up. He is arrested for larceny. Capt. Burden carefully detains Duke Reilly, complainant, against a drunken workman in the station-house all night to make sure of his being here today, but releases James Gaffney, the vital witness against a well-known professional thief. I shall undoubtedly bring this case to the notice of the Superintendent of Police, and see whether Capt. Burden can be made attend to his Police duties honestly, instead of selling tickets to a political convention."

Dullness in Wall-Street Yesterday—Decline in Gold.

The markets of Wall-street yesterday were rather dull, as is usually the case on Saturday, although it was thought that the conflicting reports concerning the *Alabama* claims had some effect in checking speculation. Gold declined during the morning from 113 to 112¾, but foreign exchange was strong at 109½. The stock market presented but few features of interest. "C., C. and I. C.," the street abbreviation of Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central, were heavily dealt in, mainly for Western buyers, the price going steadily upward.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Drum-Major Bevens, of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G., departed this life on Wednesday, the 24th inst. The Board of Health refused permission to allow the body to be escorted through the streets of New-York with military honors, owing to the fact that Drum-Major Bevens had fallen a victim to small-pox. The deceased had served in the field with credit during the late war, and was much esteemed by his comrades in arms for his many endearing qualities. On Friday evening the Board of Officers subscribed $150 for his widow, Adjt. MURPHY having personally collected $76 within a few hours. The several companies of the regiment propose raising a handsome sum for the same object.

As considerable feeling is apparent in the ranks of the National Guard, on account of the delay in the issue of the Remington breech-loaders, it should be stated that this annoying circumstance is not chargeable to the manufacturers at Ilian, who have been some weeks ready to commence delivery. The delay is entirely due to the rigid inspection which Adjt.-Gen. Townsend has enforced—an inspection altogether unprecedented for the exacting nature of its demands. It is now some three weeks since this official procedure was begun, three experts from the United States Armory at Springfield having been detailed for the purpose, at the request of Gen. Townsend. The formula of inspection directs an examination in detail of each part of the system, as well as the ordinary over-look of the assembled arm. The most exact gauging and comparison of the relative size of the parts being thus mandatory upon the inspectors, it may be imagined that the work will require more time than the usual official process, which rarely amounts to anything more than a glance at the barrel, stock and fixtures, and a very hasty manual trial of the lock of the gun. The execution of the details of gun-work at Ilion is known to be good, the extraordinary success of the Remington arms seeming to assure an excellence of fabrication; yet, though our guardsmen may naturally be impatient, the carefulness of the Adjutant-general may not be an unwise provision, after all. The importance of exact gauging has recently been illustrated by the misfortune of Connecticut. Last Summer that State, after a rather informal trial of various systems, purchased 2,000 stand of the Peabody model, for the re-armament of her militia. Upon ordering the metallic cartridges, for the new arms, at the works of the New-Haven Arms Company, it has been found that the internal diameter of the chambers and the length of the firing-pins are so various, that ammunition cannot be manufactured to suit, and that an entire reorganization of the system will be necessary before the arms can be available.

The model of the Remington made for the New-York State National Guard has certain changes ordered by the Board which adopted this arm for the State. The new features are a faculty of loading at half-cock and a positive withdrawal of the firing pin during the act of loading. These improvements render the arm absolutely safe in the hands of every person who realizes the fact that a loaded gun is, under no circumstances, as innocent an article as a walking-stick. The new guns weigh but slightly over nine pounds, and are essentially pleasanter, and, in all respects of outward appearance, much handsomer arms for parade than the old muzzle-loaders. The first issue will shortly be made to an Albany corps.

Orders have been issued from Regimental Head-quarters Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., for a closing battalion drill of the Regiment to take place at the arsenal on Monday evening, 29th inst. The band and drum corps will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes before the formation. Subsequently after drill the regimental band will discourse some fine music.

L. Harvey Dennison has been elected First Lieutenant of Company G, Ninth Regiment, N. G. Four candidates were entered, and Lieut. Dennison proved the successful candidate by one majority; total number of votes cast, 39.

Capt. Phillips, an ex-army officer, and former member of the Seventh Regiment, is to succeed ex-Adjt. Allien, as Adjutant of the Ninth Regiment.

On Thursday evening, 25th inst., the Fifth Regiment, N. G., Col. Charlie Spencer, assembled at the State Arsenal for drill and instruction. As the fact had been spread broadcast that Col. Spencer was going to assume command, and put the regiment through a "course of sprouts," quite a large crowd were drawn thither for the purpose of witnessing some of Col. Spencer's military exploits. After the drill the regiment proceeded to Col. Spencer's house, where he was made the recipient of a handsome serenade. The line of march from Thirty-fifth-street and Seventh-avenue, was illuminated by Roman candles, blue, red and green lights, and the effect produced was very fine. Upon the conclusion of the serenade, the regiment was marched to "Millimann's" Hall, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Seventh-avenue, where they partook of a handsome collation previously provided for them by Col. Spencer. The regiment paraded on this occasion upward of 400 men.

Lieut. Storms, Company I, and Lieut. Fanning, Company C, Twelfth Regiment, N. G., have both passed very creditable examinations and been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief.

Company G, Seventy-first "Webber Guard," underwent their last drill for the season on Friday evening at the Armory. The Company paraded twelve files front, a rather poor exhibit for a command that showed up fifty-four men on the occasion of the Anderson funeral. After the drill the company entertained their friends in handsome style in "I" Company room. Several members of the Seventh "U. T. A." and Light Infantry, of Providence, were present, and participated in the festivities of the occasion.

On Wednesday, April 24, several officers of the New-York National Guard made a friendly call upon Gen. Cunningham, the genial Adjutant-General of the State of Massachusetts. They were received in a very friendly and sociable manner by that worthy dignitary, and afterward shown the different places of interest throughout the City of Boston by Ex-Capt. Charles Jarvis, Capt. Ward and Major Dalton, Salem Cadets. The Adjutant-General stated that during the coming Summer there would be no Division encampments, as has been customary; but that he antipated seeing the different regiments forming encampments of their own.

On Thursday afternoon, the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark, assembled at the armory, and subsequently proceeded to Tompkins Parade-ground for battalion drill. The regiment paraded ten commands of twenty files front, a falling off of two files to each command since the last battalion drill, two weeks ago. In marching on the ground by column of fours the regiment presented a handsome appearance, with the exception of the failure on the part of one or two companies to keep their proper distance. Immediately on arrival, Col. Clark proceeded to work, and the following commands were successively executed by the regiment: Left wheel into line facing to the rear. In executing this command the Eighth Company lost too much distance, and considerable crowding—"by the shoulder"—was observable in the Tenth Company. By company right wheel, Fourth Company rather unsteady. Left front into line facing to the rear. Form division. This command was well executed, so far as forming division was concerned, but when the regiment subsequently wheeled, by division, to the left, the third division lost sufficient distance to have marched fifty men abreast between the second and third divisions. The remainder of the movements were well executed, but taking all in all, the Seventh failed to come up to the standard of their last battalion drill two weeks ago.

The left wing of the Ninth, comprising Companies B, D, G, H, underwent a wing drill at the armory on Tuesday evening, 23d inst. The five commands were subdivided into six companies of fourteen files front, and executed the manual in a very fair manner. Lieut.-Col. Braine commanded.

Company D, Seventy-first Regiment, assembled at the armory last Tuesday evening, April 23, for inspection and drill. The company paraded thirteen files front, and displayed a great deal of proficiency in the manual. The members of this company have in their possession a novel war trophy, in the shape of a ballot-box, made from a shell found at Carlisle, Penn., July 1, 1863.

It is now nine years since the Seventh Regiment, N. G., has been out for encampment duty, the last occasion being the Maryland campaign, in the service of the United States, in 1863, and when they were recalled in consequence of the draft riot. Since that time many of the old members have taken their discharges, and large accessions of new members have been received, whose experiences have been mainly confined to the drill-room. The want of an encampment, and the instructions and lessons to be learned only in a "tented field," have long been felt, but from one cause or another, the project has been postponed for the past two or three years. A few months ago, however, a committee, consisting of the five senior Captains, was appointed to take in consideration the advisability of the regiment going into camp. The Committee, together with Col. Clark, took hold of the matter with a will. Having received a formal invitation from the authorities of Saratoga Springs, they visited the proposed grounds, and returned a few days ago highly pleased with the propositions and advantages that are likely to be obtained by the regiment in selecting Saratoga for their camp. At a meeting of the Board of Officers held on Thursday evening, the report of the Committee was unanimously adopted, and copies of the report ordered to be printed and furnished to the members of the regiment. The grounds offered to the regiment belong to the Saratoga County Agricultural Society, and are beautifully situated a little over a mile north of the village. A better and more commodious place could not be wished for. It is proposed to leave New-York on July 3, and return on July 9, permission to be absent from the usual Fourth of July parade having been granted by Major-Gen. Shaler. The entire assessment will not exceed $20 per man. The several companies will now hold special meetings to act upon the matter, and we have no hesitation in saying that over 600 men will pledge to go. It is expected that, in point of numbers, discipline, location, &c., this will be the finest encampment the regiment has ever had.

The First Company, Seventh Regiment, National Guard, recently played a nice trick on Corporal Herman G. Haeger, on the "wooden" anniversary of his wedding-day. Having caused him to be deluded from the house on some imaginary errand to Dr. Rushton's drug-store, the company, armed with brooms, and each bearing some article of wooden-ware, took possession of the house, in Thirty-sixth-street, and awaited his return in truly military style. The wooden articles had been laid out in fanciful array, so that when the Corporal arrived, rather soured in temper, the battery of "wooden guns" was something terrible to face. The presentation speeches, especially the one that accompanied the old soap-box, were somewhat comical, and helped to restore Herman's good temper. The final presentation was a rose-wood knapsack, lined with blue satin, on which reposed a rich diamond-studded veteran badge of the regiment. Some one had to pay Delmonico for a supper, which all seemed to enjoy.

The closing regimental drill of the Twelfth Regiment, N. G., will be held at the State Arsenal on May 9. The wing drills took place on April 19 and 22, under the direct supervision of Col. Ward, who appears to take a great interest in the regiment.

The Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., will assemble to-morrow evening in full dress, white gloves, at the State Arsenal, for the closing in-door drill of the season. A full attendance is expected.

The "Old Guard" held a reunion on Monday last at Robinson Hall, in celebration of its anniversary. A number of officers of the First and Second Divisions were present, and with toasts, speeches and song, the evening passed "right merrily."

On Wednesday evening last, the Eighth Regiment, National Guard, formally opened its new armory on West Twenty-third street, near Seventh-avenue, with a concert by the regimental band followed by a dance. There is some trouble about the lease of this new armory, as it is one of the Tammany contracts with Ingersoll & Co., but as the Centre Market Armory has been sold, and the Eighth holds possession of their present location, it is expected that there may be a long litigation before the regiment can be dispossessed. The annual rental is said to be $36,000, which the present City Government declines to pay. During the evening, Capt. Spencer, of the Ninth Regiment, presented the regiment, through its Colonel, with a handsome set of resolutions.

Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G., has just completed the arrangements for the prize target shooting, the contest to come off at Clifton, N. J., on July 6. There are to be several prizes, and many of the proposed contestants are busy preparing for the struggle. The company has a printed list of the prizes and conditions ready for those who intend to participate.

The Commander-in-Chief has ordered a parade for review in this City on May 30. The details are to be promulgated in subsequent orders.

The German riflemen are making arrangements for an excursion to Germany to attend the Fourth German National Schuetzenfest at Hanover, to be held in June next.

At the last drill of the Forty-seventh Regiment, N. G., in street firing, held on Monday last, the regiment exhibited great proficiency, and it is expected that within a short time an out-door street-firing drill will be given.

The Forty-second Regiment, N. G., will give a promenade concert and hop on Tuesday evening next.

The Fifth Regiment, N. G., are reported to be making arrangements for a new uniform entire, at a cost of $10,000 for the outfit only. There is also a talk about a new armory.

Two thousand military are expected to be in line on the inauguration of Gov. Jewell, which is to take place on Wednesday next at New-Haven. The City Council have voted $1,500 to defray expenses, and the parade is expected to be a very fine one. The brigade, under the command of Brig.-Gen. R. B. Crauford, will be apportioned as follows: First Regiment, Col. Hamilton, six companies, 350 men; Second Regiment, Col. Smith, ten companies, 600 men; Third Regiment, Col. Ames, seven companies, 400 men; Fourth Regiment, Col. Hoyt, ten companies, 400 men. Besides the infantry regiments, the Guilford Light Battery and the first and second companies Governors' Foot Guards, together with the Cambridge and Union Guards (colored) of Hartford, and the Delaney and Wooster Guards, (colored,) of New-Haven, will take part. Several orders have been issued by the commanders of all the regiments to their respective commands, and all look forward to it as a gala day. A general order was issued last week to the entire brigade to report at New-Haven on Wednesday.

A New Phase of Benevolent Labor.

The Children's Aid Society have tried various methods for reaching the destitute poor of New-York, and in a majority of instances with unusual success. Those unacquainted with the machinery of the industrial schools organized under their management have very inadequate ideas of the moral influence they exert, not only over children gathered in as pupils, but also over whole neighborhoods; thousands of visits made annually by teachers to homes of sin and wretchedness, the sick for whom medical attendance is procured, and unnumbered acts of kindness shown, are convincing tests of zeal and devotion on the part of the self-denying women engaged in the service of the Society. The industrial schools are scattered here and there in districts where the population is dense, and the morals of the people most neglected. They are found principally in tenement neighborhoods, where dark alleys and underground cellars offer a safe asylum for the outcast and criminal. Such localities are notable chiefly for the foul and pestilential odors that poison the atmosphere, and the swarms of dirty, half-naked children that throng the streets. The mission of a school thus planted is to carry to these uncaring, illiterate people, the graces of a Christianizing, civilizing education. During the past month extraordinary efforts have been put forth by the society through the medium of their schools to create in the minds of parents a greater interest in the welfare of their offspring. Certain hours have been set apart for the purpose of holding what may not be inaptly styled "poor people's levees." Invitations sent by the teachers have been extensively circulated among the parents and friends of scholars attending their various schools, and all earnestly solicited to be present at the entertainment, to be given for their benefit and amusement. The invariable response has been a large and enthusiastic gathering at the hour appointed. They have been characterized by good order, and general satisfaction has been expressed with the efforts made on their behalf. The success which has attended these festivals is mainly due to the unwearied efforts of the teachers and the kind co-operation of a number of cultivated ladies. The programme of exercises has usually consisted of music, both vocal and instrumental, readings and recitations, with brief addresses upon hygiene, temperance and kindred topics, by C. L. BRACE, DR. PRIME and other well-known gentlemen. The scholars have also contributed to the general happiness by calisthenic exercises and by singing some of their sweetest melodies. The special aim of the Children's Aid Society in thus bringing together the residents of neglected quarters has been to enkindle a feeling of self-respect, create a deeper interest on the part of ignorant parents for the education of their children, and to afford instruction upon matters vital to their own health and that of the entire community. Work done upon so broad a platform, and so truly philanthropic, cannot but commend itself to the sympathy of all right-thinking men and women in our City and throughout the land.

How Two Cincinnati Lawyers Bungled a Case.

From the Cincinnati Times, April 24.

An amusing circumstance came to light this morning on the assembling of the Superior Court. The case of JOHN BEATTIE against JAMES BOYLE had been before the Court for some time, but on Monday morning last was disposed of by the Court rendering judgment in favor of plaintiff for $2,500. The attorneys for the parties, J. J. MILLER for the plaintiff and WM. M. RAMSEY for the defendant, for several days back had been negotiating a settlement, and on Tuesday morning, not having heard that the Court had decided the case for them, they agreed upon the terms of the settlement, which was that the defendant was to pay the plaintiff $1,000, the money to be paid before 6 o'clock last evening. This settlement was arrived at at 11 A. M. In the afternoon the *Chronicle* appeared containing an abstract of the opinion of the Court, in which, as before stated, the plaintiff was given judgment for $2,500, $1,500 more than the terms of the settlement gave him. Whether or not this abstract fell under the eyes of the attorneys was not stated, but certain it is that Mr. RAMSEY was anxious to give Mr. MILLER a check for $1,000. For that purpose he hastened to Mr. MILLER's office. That gentleman, however, was conveniently out. Mr. RAMSEY ascertained his whereabouts, and posted off in hot haste to find him. After half an hour's search, Mr. MILLER was found in an up-town attorney's office. But he had evidently read the paper, for he refused to accept the money entirely. In this state of affairs Mr. RAMSEY was compelled to wait until this morning, when he made a professional statement to the Court in reference to the matter. Mr. MILLER claims that after the decision was made there could be no settlement of the case. The Court took the matter under advisement.

The Swiss Societies.

The Swiss Societies—the Gruetli Associations—of this City and vicinity, are making arrangements for a national festival, which is to come off in this City on the 21st and 22d of July. A Fest Committee has been appointed to take charge of the arrangements, and the celebration is to consist of a festival concert, a procession and a pic-nic at Jones Wood.

CUBA.

Affairs in the Eastern Department—Conflicting Stories—The Spanish Side—Opposition to Valmaseda—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 20, 1872.

The Eastern Department is now the real seat of war, and although no engagements of magnitude take place, enough of fighting is carried on there to keep the troops not only busy, but also on the look-out for sudden and severe attacks. The state of affairs is confused in the extreme, and the reports which we get from different sources are so varied, that there is only one plan for the correspondent to pursue, namely, to give the version of both parties, or that emanating from private sources, in the manner in which they are received, and without vouching for their accuracy. I take the following from the letter of a Cuban sympathizer:

"Affairs progress splendidly, and by July or August the revolutionary forces will again show themselves in strong numbers on the other side of the Trocha. We do not wish to create any disturbance now, either in the Cinco Villas or about Havana, as this would prevent our friends from obtaining and thereby furnishing the necessary funds to carry on the war against our oppressors. I presume you know that our friends have changed their tactics of late, and that they are sending funds again to the United States and other countries where those cold and calculating Englishmen and Yankees reside; but never mind the latter; when we once get into power they will be compelled to treat us differently. I regret that you will not give anything toward our cause; this, I know, can only result from a fear of being discovered. Send your contribution anonymously, and simply use some private mark. But you may rest assured that all the reports in the Havana journals are false, and that we have now a regularly-organized and very efficient army of seven thousand well-armed and three thousand partly-armed fighting men in the Eastern Department. We have received several cargoes of arms and ammunition lately, and to-day we are well provided with steamers and schooners, our fast sloops bringing us all necessaries from Jamaica, Turk's Island and Georgia. We are also expecting an expedition from New-Orleans."

These are the assurances of a revolutionist, and now I give those of a Spaniard who has just returned from Santiago de Cuba:

"We are very badly off there, and may almost say that we are acting on the defensive. No regular engagement of any consequence has occurred since PALANCA led the attack on the Estacada, when MODESTO DIAZ and his men escaped by the road which his *compadre*, Col. HEREDIA, either purposely or accidentally failed to close. The plantations about Guantanamo are at work, thanks to the troops stationed on each, but the insurgents are increasing at such a rate that MAXIMO GOMEZ alone has now over four thousand men. Gen. CAMPOS was within a league of him at Mayari, and could hear plainly the bugle-calls from the camp of GOMEZ, summoning his men to parade, drill or meals. Therefore it is ridiculous to say that the insurgents cannot be found; but as CAMPOS had only 150 men, it would have been folly had he tried to do so. It is my opinion that the revolution is twice as strong as it was a year ago, and neither VALMASEDA or his successor will be able to end it. I intend to do all the business I can during the coming eighteen months, as after that time it is very likely that no more business will be done in the island. VALMASEDA is to blame for a great share of this condition of things, because he sent CAMPOS to command the troops, making the Commanding-General of the department a mere figure-head, and not even giving him the privilege of appointing the Chief of Police of Santiago de Cuba."

The account of this Spaniard certainly varies very much from those of other Spaniards, who pretend to be well posted.

THE SPANISH SIDE.

The continuous pressure which VALMASEDA has put upon his subordinates, appears to have roused many of them into an activity to which they have been unaccustomed. Quite a number of Spanish officers care but little about the question at issue. Some fight because they expect to obtain some triumph, and secure an honorable mention and consequent promotion; others because they are ordered to do it. The report has often been spread that a large number of army officers were favorable to the Cuban cause, which would naturally make them enemies of the flag they fight under. This, no act of theirs goes to prove; they are simply indifferent. Knowing that they will retain their position, no matter what the result in Cuba may be, they do not enter into the question at issue with the same zest as they would if a war with Morocco or some European country was on hand. The war news column will give an account of various engagements produced by the increased activity of the Spanish columns.

OPPOSITION TO VALMASEDA.

But few days are wanting now to prove the fallacy of VALMASEDA's assertion that he would finish the rebellion by the 1st of May, and the opposition is taking this as a pretext to go to work and intrigue both here and in Madrid to have Gen. CONCHA come out. It is barely possible that the opposition will succeed, and whenever the appointment of CONCHA is officially announced, the passport clerk will have his hands full, as CONCHA's name inspires more dread among the Cubans residing tranquilly in the cities than that of any other man in the Spanish Army. Those in the field would prefer CONCHA as an antagonist, as VALMASEDA is a very hard enemy to contend against. Some say that Gen. CARBO, the former Segundo Cabo, is to be raised to a Lieutenant-Generalcy, and then to be sent here as Captain-General. No better appointment could be made in any respect, but Gen. CARBO will hardly make up his mind to come back to Cuba. The Cochhistas take advantage of everything likely to damage VALMASEDA, and although up to the present no open rupture, politically speaking, has occurred among the Spaniards, it is nevertheless a well-known fact that all do not think alike. The departure of Volunteer Cols. AMPUDIA and CALDERON by the last Cadiz steamer, to defend themselves and the Volunteers against the terrible charges made by Gen. CRESPO and by the fathers of the executed students, and to counteract the immense sensation and the probable formation of some tribunal to revise the history and case of the student butchery, proves that the Volunteers are on the alert, and that they do not despise their antagonists. The Campa Memorial, which Gen. PALANCA took to Madrid, must produce some effect, and I have learned that Mr. CAMPA ordered two hundred thousand copies to be printed and scattered throughout the Peninsula. Col. RAMON HERRERA, of the Fifth Battalion, called a meeting of his officers, telling them that all the Volunteers had been insulted and outraged by Capt. ALVAREZ DE CAMPA, and that some steps must be taken to silence the fellow and make him apologize. The officers were divided, and the meeting broke up. As Capt. CAMPA, in his manifesto, referred only to the instigators of the student business, namely, Capt. ALONSO's company of the Fifth Battalion, and to Capt. JOSE GENER, individually, the remarks of Col. HERRERA lost their force, and the other Volunteers failed to support him. If another riot takes place in Havana, we may be certain that Col. HERRERA will have a hand and play a prominent rôle in it, as his foresight is not very remarkable, and his desire to revenge some real or fancied insult or injury very great.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The Havana journalists and the representatives of the Associated Press and *Herald*, gave a farewell breakfast to Señor TAMBERLICK, on Monday last, the other principal members of the troupe being invited and present. Mme. NATALI TESTA and MARI, the baritone, leave for New-York to-day on the steamer *Missouri*. The latter is so great a favorite, that he will return again next Winter, when he will complete his third season in Havana....The monitor *Terror*, with Admiral INGLEFIELD as a passenger, left for Key West, on Thursday evening. Capt. QUAKENBOSH and the officers of the *Terror* have become great favorites here during their six months' stay.... The cable steamer *Suffolk* is expected to arrive from Kingston to-day and grapple for the broken cable near Key West. Gen. SMITH and Col. HEIN and Mr. RAY will superintend operations.

QUASIMODO.

Statistics for the Week.

Sixteen hundred and ten persons were arrested in this City by the Police last week; 3,042 persons were furnished with lodgings at the Police Stations during the week.

There were reported last week 696 deaths, 387 births, and 203 marriages. The deaths increased 19 over the preceding week. Of the deaths 29 were from small-pox, showing a decrease of 11 from the deaths of the previous week. There were 73 cases of small-pox reported during the week, showing an increase of 13. The Small-pox Hospital contains 240 patients.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 38 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $318,320; insurance, $886,600. Eight of the fires resulted from gross carelessness, 5 from gas-lights, 6 from foul chimneys, 6 from explosion of kerosene and liquid gas lamps, 2 from over-heated machinery, and the rest from a variety of accidental causes.

JUSTICE COULTER DENOUNCED.

Police Justices at Loggerheads—A Scene at the Tombs—The Allentown School Bonds.

The examination-room in the rear of the Tombs Police Court was the scene, yesterday, of an unseemly altercation between Police Justices HOGAN and COULTER. The room was crowded during the proceedings with an assemblage of lawyers, police officers and other interested spectators. It appears that on the 21st of December last, a man, giving his name as CHAS. SNEDECOR, but whose real name is said to be CHAS. WERNER, was brought before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, charged with having swindled a Philadelphia broker, named DOUGHERTY, out of $9,200 by means of forged school bonds of Allentown, Penn., to the amount of $10,000. A broker, named MUIR, who bears an unenviable reputation, was the negotiator of the forged bonds, and stated that he had obtained the securities from SNEDECOR. A complaint of forgery was taken against SNEDECOR, and it having been satisfactorily shown by the affidavit of one of the Allentown School Commissioners that the bonds were forged, the accused was committed for trial in default of $25,000 bail, and he is still locked up at the Tombs awaiting trial. During last month he was indicted by the Grand Jury, MUIR appearing before the District-Attorney and testifying that he had obtained the forged bonds from SNEDECOR. The case has been several times called for trial, but for some reason has always been postponed. About a month ago an application was made to Justice HOGAN to take an affidavit from SNEDECOR against some other person whom it was claimed was more to blame in the matter than he (SNEDECOR) was. The Magistrate refused to take any action in the case, as the evidence against the prisoner was very conclusive, and Justice HOGAN did not believe that any other person could be convicted on the affidavit of SNEDECOR. A few days after a second application of a similar nature was made to Justice HOGAN, but as in the meantime a gentleman from Philadelphia had called at the prison and identified SNEDECOR as the man who had also passed some bonds of the same description upon him, the Magistrate refused to entertain the application and allow the accused to assume the rôle of a witness.

Thus the matter rested until, about three weeks ago, MUIR appeared before Justice COULTER at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, and made complaint against one HENRY C. COLE, similar in its nature in every respect to the one previously made before Justice HOGAN against SNEDECOR. In the more recent complaint MUIR testified that he had obtained the bonds from COLE, and not from SNEDECOR, as he had previously stated under oath. Justice COULTER procured the attendance of SNEDECOR by sending an officer to the Tombs for him. He was at that time indicted for forgery and awaiting trial. His affidavit against COLE was taken before Justice COULTER, a warrant was issued, and COLE was arrested and committed for examination. A partial examination was had, and Justice COULTER held the accused for further examination, demanding $17,000 bail for his appearance. The prisoner's counsel states that when he had secured the necessary sureties he was unable to find Justice COULTER, who, he claims, kept out of the way purposely to detain COLE in prison. Counsel then obtained a writ of *certiorari* from Judge BRADY, of the Supreme Court, to show cause why COLE should not be bailed, but was unable to find the Magistrate to serve the papers upon him until yesterday, when he received an intimation that the examination would proceed at the Tombs. Justice COULTER appeared there, yesterday afternoon, attended by Assistant District-Attorney SULLIVAN. SNEDECOR was brought out of the prison by Justice COULTER, to be used as a witness against COLE, but COLE's counsel, seeing that the examination promised to be a tedious one, waived his right, and proposed to put in bail for trial, which was fixed at $15,000, the sureties to be approved by the District-Attorney. Counsel denounced the arrest of COLE as a conspiracy to injure his client's reputation, and stated that COLE had been the principal witness in the case of JOSHUA D. MINER, recently tried in the United States Court of this district for counterfeiting. The jury disagreed, and the complaint was made against COLE to invalidate his testimony before a jury when the case is again brought up for trial. He also charged Justice COULTER with being concerned in the conspiracy with MINER against COLE.

Justice HOGAN then appeared in Court, and denounced the actions of Justice COULTER in unmeasured terms. It had always been the custom among the Police Justices, and the rules governing the Board required, that one Magistrate should not interfere in a case which had previously been before an Associate Justice. He said the whole matter was a conspiracy to secure the release of SNEDECOR, against whom there was sufficient evidence to send to State Prison, if he was properly tried. He ventured to say that since SNEDECOR had been indicted, there had been perhaps 100 criminals, not half so guilty as he, sent to Sing Sing, and he asked the District-Attorney why the accused had not been tried? In regard to the character of MUIR, one of the witnesses for the prosecution against SNEDECOR, and the complainant against COLE, he referred the District-Attorney to the detectives at Police Head-quarters. MUIR had been before him as a defendant in a case of forged or stolen bonds, and there was scarcely a case in Court of that nature but that MUIR appeared in it, either as a witness or interested spectator. He (the Magistrate) had the misfortune to be connected with a bank from which MUIR had obtained money upon worthless securities, and they had never been able to collect the money. He claimed that Justice COULTER's action was wrong, undignified and discourteous in the highest degree.

Justice COULTER replied in equally heated terms to the denunciations of his associate, and claimed to have been entirely ignorant of the fact that a complaint against SNEDECOR had been made before Justice HOGAN, and said that he had been misled by MUIR.

A long and heated argument followed, of the same general tenor as given above, and the scene ended by Justice COULTER leaving the examination-room. Both SNEDECOR and COLE were remanded to prison.

The Late Edwin Polydore Seward—His Death and Funeral.

From the Middletown Press, April 25.

EDWIN POLYDORE SEWARD, who died suddenly of apoplexy at his residence in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., on the morning of the 23d inst., in the seventy-third year of his age, was the second son of a family of four sons and two daughters, children of Judge SAMUEL S. SEWARD. The eldest was BENJAMIN J., now dead, the father of Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D.D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Middletown, and of CLARENCE A. SEWARD, a lawyer of New-York. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, ex-Governor and Secretary of State, is his next younger brother. G. W. SEWARD, his youngest brother, is still living at Florida. The elder of his two sisters died young, and the other, (Mrs. Dr. CANFIELD,) many years since. Deceased was the father of thirteen children, nine by his first wife, of whom three sons are dead, and three, W. E., THURLOW WEED, and JASPER A., reside in Florida. The youngest son is Dr. F. W. SEWARD, of this village. The two daughters are Mrs. Dr. JAYNE, of Florida, and Mrs. SCARF, of Newark, both accomplished ladies. The children of his second wife are four daughters, young ladies and misses. Their mother has been lying since last Autumn in a helpless condition, suffering from paralysis, and needing the constant attention which her husband has untiringly given.

He was as well as usual until about 7 o'clock on the evening previous to his death. He was at that time in the village cemetery, whither he had gone by invitation in company with other gentlemen, and was standing on his own plot of burial ground when he was attacked. He was assisted to his house, where, remaining unconscious, he died at 6½ o'clock on Tuesday morning. His funeral was attended at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church of Florida. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. PIERSON, his pastor, who, it is a remarkable fact, has officiated at nearly every marriage or burial service which has been performed for any member of the SEWARD family in the present and preceding generation. Gov. SEWARD was telegraphed for, but was unable to attend the funeral. His family were expected. Mr. SEWARD was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and was especially loved by his more intimate acquaintances. He was a kind neighbor and a good citizen, always obliging, and ever ready to assist in any charitable work. He was, like his brother, a Republican in politics, but never held office.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 27—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90⅛; 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛ for the account; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 90⅛; 1865s, old, 91⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89⅛.

PARIS, April 27—A. M.—Rentes opened at 55f.

LIVERPOOL, April 27—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 11c.@11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛c.@11⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet; Middling Uplands, 11d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculation and export.

2½ P. M.—BREADSTUFFS—The market is firm; Wheat, 12s. 1d.@12s. 4d. ₱ cental for California White, and 11s. 2d.@11s. 5d. for Red Western Spring. Corn, 28s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

EVENING.—BACON, 34s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

LONDON, April 27.—SUGAR, 35s. 9d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 36s. 6d. for do. afloat.

2½ P. M.—TALLOW, 54s. 6d.@55s. ₱ cwt. for Russian. SUGAR, 36s.@36s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—APRIL 27.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$40,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.118	$150,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅜
10,000	do......b3.118	135,000	do......115⅜
1,000	U. S 5-20 C., '62.115⅜	1,000	do......s3.115⅜
1,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'64.c.115⅜	155,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '67.115⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.110⅛	50,000	do......b3.115⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

700	Western Union...	75⅝	200	Harlem...	128⅜
400	do...	75⅝	500	Union Pacific...b3.	40⅜
200	do...	75⅝	600	do...	40⅜
1000	do...	75⅝	900	do...s3.	40⅜
500	do...b3.	75⅝	700	do...b3.	40⅜
400	do...	75⅝	200	do...	40⅜
400	Erie...	70⅜	200	do...c.	40⅜
600	do...	70⅜	700	do...	40⅜
600	do...	70⅜	200	do...	40⅜
200	do...	70⅜	500	do...	40⅜
1000	Pacific Mail...	73⅜	700	do...c.	40⅜
200	do...s3.	73⅜	600	North-western...	81⅛
200	do...b3.	73⅜	600	Rock Island...c.	113⅝
200	do...	73⅜	200	do...	113⅝
200	do...	73⅜	1800	C., C. & I. C...	37
700	do...	73	400	do...b3.	37
1600	do...	72⅞	1000	do...	37⅛
500	do...	72⅞	200	do...s30.	37⅛
800	do...	72⅞	700	do...	37⅛
600	Ohio & Miss...	49⅜	1800	do...	37⅛
800	do...	49⅜	2000	do...s3.	37⅛
200	do...c.	49⅜	400	do...b3.	37⅛
1300	N. Y. C. & H...	100	200	do...	37⅛
200	do...b3.	100	200	do...	37⅛
600	do...	99⅞	500	do...	37⅛
500	do...b3.	99⅞	900	do...	37⅛
700	do...	99⅞	1100	do...b3.	37⅛
400	do...	99⅞	200	do...	37⅛
2000	do...	100	200	do...b10.	37⅛
800	do...b3.	100	1000	do...	37⅛
200	do...	99⅞	500	do...s3.	37⅛
300	do...	99⅞	200	do...	37⅛
1100	Lake Shore...	97	200	B., H. & E....b.0.	9⅛
800	do...	97⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	70	46	C., C. C. & Ind.	92⅛
1,000	do...b. c.	69⅜	50	Panama R. R...	111
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n...	69⅝	100	do...	112
9,000	M. 6s, H.&S.J. I.	94	300	do..bet. call.	111⅛
2,000	Mo. St. 6s...	94	100	Chic. & N. W. c.	80⅞
3,000	Mich. S. S. F. b.	103⅛	100	do..bet. call.	81⅛
3,000	Cen. R.R.G...b.	103⅛	200	do...	81
3,000	Un.P.R.R.1stM.	92⅛	300	do...	81⅛
2,000	Un. P. 10s In...	86⅜	80	N. J. Central...	110
2,000	do...	86⅜	30	do..bet. call.	111
5,000	C. & N.W. Con.	96⅜	100	C. & Rock Is...	113⅝
6,000	T.&W.1st,S.L.d.	90	100	do..bet. call.	113⅝
4,000	G. W. 2d Mort..	92⅛	400	do...	113⅝
2,000	C. & R.I.& P.7s.	102⅛	200	do...b10.	113⅝
10,000	do...	102⅛	100	do...	113⅝
10,000	M. & Es. 1st M.	105⅛	1,400	do...	113⅝
2,000	O. & M. Col. bds.	95	1,000	do...b3.	114
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	84⅛	1,000	do...	114
5,000	St.L.&I.M. 1st..	96	1,000	do...	114⅛
28,000	M.&St.P.8s, 1st.	107	200	do...b3.	114⅛
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	89⅜	200	do...	114⅛
2,000	do...	90	200	do...	114⅛
3,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d..	77⅜	400	do...	114⅛
3,000	do...	77⅛	200	do...	114⅛
5,000	do...	78	2,700	do...	114⅛
2,000	Tol., P. & W. 2d.	84⅜	100	Del., Lack. & W.	108⅛
20,000	B., H. & E. 1st...	47⅜	700	do...	108⅛
10,000	do...	47⅜	100	O. & M. Pref...	78⅛
4,000	do...s3.	47⅜	100	St. L. & I. M...	98
5,000	T. & W. con. c...	92	100	N. J. South...	23⅛
3,500	C., P. & Ash. c...	95	50	Chic. B. & Q...	133
3,000	M.&St.P.7 3-10 c.	97	100	C. & C., 1st Pre.	28
5	Bank of Com...	118⅛	75	Morris & Essex.	95
14	Bank of Repub.	115⅛	500	C., C. & Ind. C...	37⅜
5	Ninth N. Bank.	111	300	do...b3.	37⅜
500	Con. Coal of Md.	42⅛	200	do...	37⅜
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	72⅞	200	do..bet. c.b3.	37⅜
400	do..bet. call.	72⅞	200	do...	37⅜
500	do...s3.	72⅞	200	do...	37⅜
200	do...b30.	73	1,000	do...b3.	37⅜
300	do...	73	600	do...b10.	37⅜
400	do...	72⅞	200	do...	37⅜
100	do...b3.	72⅞	200	do...b3.	37⅜
200	do...c.	72⅞	800	do...	37⅜
200	do...	72⅞	200	do...	37⅜
200	do...b3.	73	2,500	do...	37⅜
300	do...	73	700	do...	37⅜
300	do...b3.	73⅛	900	do...	38
100	A.M.S.S.Co. b c.	31	500	do...b3.	38
100	Quick. Pref. b.c.	54⅛	100	do...	38
200	W. U. T. b. c...	75⅝	400	do...b3.	38
400	do...	75⅝	700	do...	38⅛
200	do...	75⅝	200	do...	38⅛
200	do...	75⅝	100	do...	38⅛
600	do...s3.	75⅝	1,000	do...b3.	38⅛
300	do...	75⅝	2,100	do...	38⅛
20	Adams Express.	99⅛	4,000	do...	38⅛
100	U. S. Express...	75	2,000	do...	38⅛
100	do..bet. call.	75	1,400	do...	38⅛
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	99⅞	800	do...c.	38⅛
300	do...	99⅞	800	do...	38⅛
1,300	do..bet. call.	99⅞	200	do...b3.	39
200	do...b3.	99⅞	1,000	do...	39
300	do...	99⅞	2,800	do...	38⅞
1,000	do...b3.	99⅞	200	do...	39
700	do...b3.	100	300	do...	39⅛
1,000	do...	99⅞	700	Un. P., b. c. b3.	40⅜
30,000	N.Y.C.&H. Cfs.	93⅛	100	do...b5.	40⅜
8,000	do...	93⅛	300	do...	40⅜
60,000	do...b. c. c.	93⅛	1,000	do...	40⅜
200	Harlem R. R...	128⅛	300	do...s3.	40⅜
300	do...	129	1,800	do...b3.	40⅜
100	Erie Railway..c.	70	300	do...	40⅜
800	do..bet. call.	69⅞	300	T.,W.&W.b.c.b3.	78⅛
200	do...	69⅞	500	do...	78
200	do...	69⅞	400	O. & M., bet. c..	49⅜
100	L. S. & M. So...	97	400	do...	49⅜
300	do..bet. call.	97	600	do...	49⅜
400	do...	97	300	do...	49⅜
100	L. S. & M. S..sc.	93⅛	300	do...b3.	49⅜
5,000	H. & Cen. M. 1st.	90	200	do...	49⅜
			300	do...	49⅜
			200	B., H. & E., b.c.	9⅛
			900	do...	9⅛
			800	do...c.	9⅛
			25	Mem. & Char...	35

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ P. M.

$3,000	U.S. 5-20 C.'65.n.114⅛	$14,000	U.S.5s,10-40 C..114⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68..116	50,000	U.S. 5s '81 C..b3.112⅛

12½ O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

300	Pacific Mail...	73⅛	400	C., C. & I. C...	38⅛
300	do...	73⅛	1000	do...	38⅛
700	do...	73	300	do...b3.	38⅛
700	do...	72⅞	900	do...	38⅛
500	Mariposa Pf....b3.	4	200	do...	38⅛
800	Erie...	69⅞	200	do...c.	38⅛
400	do...	69⅞	700	do...	38⅛
200	N. Y. C. & H...	99⅞	1000	do...	38⅛
200	Union Pacific...c.	40⅜	300	do...b3.	39
1000	do...	40⅜	200	do...	38⅞
200	do...b3.	40⅜	500	do...	38⅞
700	do...b15.	40⅜	1000	do...s3.	38⅞
200	do...c.	40⅜	700	do...	38⅞
1000	do...	40⅜	400	Bos., H. & E...	9⅛
1500	do...	40⅜	200	do...s8.	9⅛
200	do...s3.	40⅜	200	Tol. & Wab...	78⅛
200	Lake Shore...	97⅛	400	Ohio & Miss..b10.	49⅜
500	do...b3.	97⅛	500	do...b15.	49⅜
200	Lake Shore Scrip.	93⅛	300	do...b3.	49⅜
1400	North-west...	81⅛	800	do...b15.	49⅜
400	Rock Island...	114⅛	1100	do...	49⅜
200	do...	114⅛	200	do...	49⅜
200	do...	114⅛			
200	St. Paul...	62			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Maryland Coal Co.	22⅛	100	Chicago & Alton..	118
300	Quick. Min. Co...	43	100	St. Louis & I. M...	98⅛
100	do...	42⅛	200	do...	98⅛
100	Mariposa Pf...	3⅞	200	do..bet. call.	98⅛
300	Con.C.of Md...b.c.	42⅛	50	do...	99⅛
300	Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c.	72⅞	300	Han. & St. Jo...	44
200	do...	72⅞	200	do...b.c..s3.	44
1200	do...	72⅞	500	Col., C. & I. C...	38⅛
1500	do...	72⅞	3300	do..bet. call.	38⅛
200	do...s3.	72⅞	300	do...	38⅛
400	do...	72⅞	200	do...b3.	38⅛
200	do...	72⅞	200	do...	38⅛
1600	West U. T...b. c.	75⅝	500	do...	38⅛
1900	do...s3.	75⅝	400	do...	38⅛
200	do...	75⅝	300	do...b3.	38⅛
100	U. S. Express...	75⅛	500	do...	38⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. & H...	99⅞	300	do...	38⅛
1800	do..bet. call.	99⅞	1000	O. & M...b. c...s3.	49⅜
300	do...	99⅞	1200	do...	49⅜
300	do...	99⅞	900	do...	49⅜
500	Harlem...	129	100	do...	49⅜
300	L. S. & M. S...b. c.	97⅛	200	B.,H.&E..b.c..b3.	9⅛
200	Chi. & N. W...b. c.	81⅛	100	do...	9⅛
700	do...	80⅞	700	Union Pac...	40⅜
200	do...	80⅞	200	do...b3.	40⅜
700	do...	80⅞	200	do...	40⅜
300	Chi. & Rock I...	114⅛	500	do...	40⅜
100	do...b3.	114⅛	200	do...	40⅜
200	do..b.c..b10.	114⅛	400	do...b3.	40⅜
200	do...	114⅛	1200	do...	40⅜
700	do...	114⅛	300	do...	40⅜
300	do...	114⅛	800	do...	40⅜
800	do...	114⅛	700	do...b3.	40⅜
400	do...	114⅛	1000	do...	40⅜
300	Panama...	110⅛	200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	61⅛

SATURDAY, April 27—P. M.

The Bank return shows largely increased strength in Lawful Money since last Monday. The Greenbacks are up $5,618,100, and Gold Notes only $165,900 less from the previous return. The Banks add $1,875,900 to their Loans on an increased Deposit line of $7,508,400. The Circulation is $71,500 less than last week. The resulting addition to the surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 ₱ cent. to Deposits and Circulation is $3,592,975.

Money rules at 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers, on demand loan, with exceptions below this rate.

The sales of Gold varied but slightly from the last price of Friday, 112¼@112⅜ ₱ cent. The shipments of Gold Coin by the steamers of the day were something less than a million of dollars. The shipments of Silver Bullion, about $400,000. The Gold Room was free from excitement, and speculation seemed less confident than earlier in the week, as to any considerable advance in price on the export demand. Late in the day the quotation was 112¼@112⅜ ₱ cent. The whole Export of the week of American Gold is $998,507; Silver bars and other Specie, $624,008, making a total of $1,622,515. The Treasury Office received $3,110,008 for Customs; prepaid $2,382,000, May Interest on the Public Debt, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

The Public Funds through the forenoon showed increased strength of demand and price, following the strong market of Friday, but at the close, in sympathy with the tameness in the Gold speculation, the market was not quite so strong.

On the Stock Exchange the movement was again active in the New-York and Western roads and in Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph. The general temper of speculation was upward, but irregular as to the favorite Stocks of the day, Chicago and Rock Island and Cleveland, Columbus and Indiana Central were on the rise, and in the latter a very large business was done at an advance of 2@3 ₱ cent. In Union Pacific Stock there was also a heavy business at firm rates. The excitement in Erie was much abated, while New-York Central was in better request. At 4 o'clock P. M. the Saturday hour for closing the Hall of the Exchange, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—APRIL 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States, New 5s	113	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	112⅛	112⅛
Bill on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99⅞	99⅞
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	93⅛	93⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	113⅝	115
North-west Common	81⅛	80⅞
North-west Preferred	94⅛	94⅛
Pacific Mail	73⅛	73
St. Paul Preferred	61⅛	61⅛
St. Paul Common	81	81
Ohio and Mississippi	49⅛	50
Toledo and Wabash	78⅛	78⅛
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	76⅛
Erie	69⅞	69⅛
Union Pacific	40⅞	40⅛
Lake Shore	97	97⅛
C., C. and Ind. Cen.	36⅛	38⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange at 4 o'clock P. M. the general market was strong.

In Gold there was a sudden weakness at the close of the Gold Room, with sales at 112⅛ ₱ cent.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, April 27, 1872.

Gold receipts	$672,756 51
Gold payments	193,386 60
Gold balance	70,351,588 97
Currency receipts	622,007 36
Currency payments	335,108 29
Currency balance	5,089,525 30
Customs	387,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup. n. 1., '65	114⅝
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	118	5-20 reg., '67	115⅛
5-20 reg., '62	112⅛	5-20 coup., '67	115⅛
5-20 coup., '62	115⅛	5-20 reg., '68	115⅛
Call bonds, '72	112	5-20 coup., '68	116
5-20 reg., '64	112⅛	10-40 reg.	110⅛
5-20 coup., '64	115⅛	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	112⅛	5s coup., '81	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65	116⅛	6s Currency	116⅛
5-20 reg. n. 1., '65	114⅛		

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages at the Exchange Board:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	93⅛	Gt. West. 1st, '88	96⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	90	Gt. West. 2d, '93	92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	90	Quin. & Tol., '90	94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	92
Erie 1st ext.	103⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	105
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	98	Gal. & Chi. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	95⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	102⅛
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	92⅛	Mor. & Es. 1st	105⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	91	Mor. & Es. 2d	99⅛
Long Dock Bds.	96	N. J. Cen. 1st, new	104⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	106⅛	P., F. W. & C. 8 ₱ c. eq. bs.	100
Har. Conv. S. F. 6s	95	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	97
Alb. & Susq. 1st	100	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Alb. & Susq. 2d	97	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	100
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	112	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86⅛
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st	113⅛	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	101⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st	105
M.S.&N.I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	103⅛	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	96⅛
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	100	Ohio & Miss. 1st	101
Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	103⅛	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	95⅛
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	92⅛	Ohio & Miss. 2d, Cons.	84⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	81⅛	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	95
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	86⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	96
Ill. Central 7s, '75	103	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s	107
Alton & T. H. 1st	98	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	96⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	101	Mil. & St. P., Iowa D.	89⅛
Chi.&N.W.Cons. Bds.	96	Mil. & St. Paul 2d	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st	109
H. & St. Jo. L. G.	100	Col., C. & I. C. 1st	89⅛
H. & St. Jo. Conv.	91	Col., C. & I. C. 2d	77
Del., L. & W. 1st	100	Tol., P. & W., B. D.	88
Del., L. & W. 2d	96⅛	Tol., P. & W. 2d	83⅛
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div.	91⅛	Bost., H. & Erie 1st	47⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	95⅛	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st	84
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds.	89⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—APRIL 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	98⅛	
City 6s, new	101⅛	101⅝
Camden and Amboy	124⅛	124⅝
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61⅝
Reading	118	about
Lehigh Valley	58⅝	59
Catawissa Preferred	47⅛	47⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28½
Northern Central	40½	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	46⅛	46⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	94½	94⅝

The week's imports of foreign Merchandise have been to the specie value of $7,140,221.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

☞ THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LAND GRANT BONDS of the WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, now completed, for sale at 92½ and accrued interest, in currency, by

WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Bonds of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana, bearing eight per cent. interest, gold, free of Government tax, payable quarterly in New-York, are for sale by JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., at 95 and accrued interest.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 27.

By Judge Barrett.

John M. Dulaney et al. *vs.* Adolph Recknazel; motion to vacate order of arrest denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 27.

By Judge William E. Curtis.

Lawrence Corman *vs.* George Haupt; order granted.

John J. Drake and wife *vs.* Almira E. Holohan et al.; order granted.

Solomon H. Goodman *vs.* Julius Stroheim; order granted.

Rebecca Hunter *vs.* John F. C. Pickhardt; order granted.

By Judge Freedman.

James O'Brien *vs.* The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company; case settled and filed.

Henry R. Morgan *vs.* Francis Skiddy et al.; case settled and filed. See memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—APRIL 27.

Before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Charles D. Pratt vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover $422, being the value of the contents of a trunk lost at the time of what is known as the New-Hamburg accident. It appeared in testimony that the trunk was received by an agent of defendant at a business store downtown, and contained samples of goods instead of ordinary baggage. The defense set up was that the trunk, not containing ordinary baggage, and no notice having been given to defendant that it contained freight, and no freight having been paid thereon, the Company was not liable beyond the limit for baggage as prescribed by the rules of the Company.

The jury found in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

H. C. Pratt and S. E. Church for plaintiff; Ex-Judge Strong and F. Loomis for defendant.

Warehouse and General Order Bills—A Needed Reform Effected.

Hitherto it has been the custom of many of the United States bonded warehouses to make out the bills to merchants for their goods in gross totals, without specifying the charges made under the heads of labor, cartage, storage, &c. A merchant was thus left without means of ascertaining where the overcharge lay, if any were made. Collector ARTHUR has now instituted a reform in this matter, and has issued an order that hereafter the proprietors of all bonded warehouses, whether of private or General Order stores, in making out bills for the storage of goods, must make out separate charges, giving all the items and specifying the goods. A little book, published under the title of *Magin's Storage Guide*, gives the proper form, with the revised rates of storage and labor, on all merchandise deposited in bonded warehouses.

BOARD OF AUDIT.

Accounts Ordered to be Paid Yesterday—Bills Presented and Laid Over for Examination.

The Board met yesterday afternoon. The following claims were duly audited and ordered to be paid:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Woolworth, Ainsworth & Co., books	$794 21
Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., text-books	7,619 94
Wm. Wood & Co., text-books	661 39
Geo. G. Rockwood, photographs	1,100 00
D. Appleton & Co., books	1,444 90
James Myer, Jr., disinfectants	2,040 00
H. M. Ellsworth & Co., copy-books	809 50
J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., text-books	1,596 51
D. C. Pratt, slates and black-boards	1,086 54
Harper Brothers, books	632 88
Sheldon & Co., books	550 80
Slote & Janes, stationery, &c.	572 18
Jacob Peth, services as armorer	626 00
A. Macvey, cash advanced to employes of the "shop," December	456 83

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sundry Street Inspectors, &c.	$948 00
F. D. Tappen, trustee, &c., balance of interest due on cash advanced	5,194 86
T. F. Jeremiah, E. B. Fellows and A. B. McDonald, trustees of the New-York Fire Insurance Company, for interest on cash advanced to pay employes of New-York Fire Department	2,051 49
Michael J. Farrell, salary as attorney to Department of Buildings	1,333 32
J. H. Strahan	5,000 00

The claims hereafter were laid over under the rule, being presented for the first time at yesterday's meeting:

The *World* Company, June 14, 1871, advertising	$23,251 20
950 copies of paper containing advertisement	38 00
Total	$23,289 20
Michael Cross & Son, bill Dec. 22, 1871	2,195 00
J.T. Barnard & Sons, coal and wood supplied to Department of Public Works during 1871	14,516 87
Joseph H. Dukes, professional services	670 00
Department of Public Instruction, to pay for the erection of the new Normal College building during 1871	145,588 00
Charles A. Nagel, wages as armorer of the "Separate Troop" Cavalry, First Division, N. G. S. N. Y., from Jan. 5 to Dec. 31, 1871	722 00
Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., its officers, non-commissioned officer, musicians and privates, bill 1871, for services in compliance with orders	2,540 45
Francis A. Connolly, salary as Assistant Clerk County Bureau, for October, November and December, 1871, and January, 1872	500 00

Communications were read from the National Broadway Bank, and the Tenth National Bank, calling attention to the cash advances made by them to pay certain pay-rolls, and requesting that action be taken as to auditing the claims as early as possible. The communications were placed on file.

A concurrent vote was passed approving of the transfer to the Board of Health of $22,000 out of the amount appropriated to the Police Board, for the expenses of the first four months of the current year. The transfer was acceded to by the Police Board.

The claim of Messrs. VANDERPOEL & BUCKLEY was ordered to be paid at a deduction of twenty per cent.

The Board then adjourned to Saturday next at 3 o'clock.

To prevent misapprehension, it should be understood that the Board of Audit will continue its sittings as such as long as claims remain undisposed of for the year 1871 only. Its functions as a Board of Apportionment, which it was also constituted by the act passed 30th January, 1872, cease. On May 1, the old Board of Apportionment—that created by chapter 583 Laws of 1871—will resume duties. It is composed of the present Board, with the addition of the Mayor.

The claims of Assistant Alderman JOHN GALVIN, late President of the Board, of Assistant Aldermen for salary, and Ex-Assistant Alderman PATRICK LYSAGHT for salary as member of the Sinking Fund Commission, were, on motion of the Commissioner of Public Works, referred to the counsel of the Board to report thereon at the next meeting.

The Louisiana Democrats—Some of the Promises Made.

From the New-Orleans National Republican, April 21.

In conversation after the adjournment of the Democratic State Convention, our reporter was told by delegates that they favored inviting WARMOTH into the Convention, closing the doors, and hanging him. One delegate had a resolution to this effect in his pocket, but said that the Warmoth men were so numerous in the Convention, he feared to introduce it lest he got hung himself! Many delegates wanted to burst up the party. After the resolution to postpone was passed, a sturdy old Democrat in the lobby put on his hat and walked off, saying: "I've now got my full of Democracy." All seemed to feel that postponement meant WARMOTH for Governor and nothing else, and there was a general look of despondency apparent on all faces. The delegates who favored nominations talked as though the only course left for all white men, Democrats or Reformers, who will not consent to a union with WARMOTH, is to vote with the Grant Republicans, for the campaign at least, if that party make good nominations. One of the arguments used among the country members to get them to postpone was to the effect that WARMOTH will give them all the offices, and allow them to defraud the colored men through the infamous laws which he and they are to control, and that in return he will not ask them even to vote for him for Governor. He didn't want anything but to carry the State against GRANT, according to a secret contract between SCHURZ and TRUMBULL. He is to be rewarded for this service with the appointment of Minister to England by the Anti-Grant President, who is thus to be elected, and will leave the State in the full possession of the Democrats. A highly respectable delegate divulged this programme to our reporter. The old gentleman had swallowed it all, and supposing our reporter to be a Democrat, tried to cram it down his throat. "It is the only way in the world," said he, "for us to get possession of the offices."

INSURANCE.

Assets April 1, 1872.

$537,624 00.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OF
NEW-YORK.
Office, No. 153 BROADWAY.

Capital - - - - - - - $300,000
Surplus, April 1, 1872, - - - 237,624

THIS COMPANY INSURES BUILDINGS, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other insurable property, on the most favorable terms; offers good security to its policy-holders, having since its organization (April 12, 1852,) paid in losses over

$2,000,000.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
EDWARD ROWELL, Assistant Secretary.
Branch Office, No. 15 Whitehall-st.
A. C. HOOGLAND, Manager.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

FRANKFIELD & CO., JEWELERS, NO. 323 8th-av., corner 26th-st., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., retail watches, jewelry, sterling silver, best silver-plated ware at manufacturer's prices.

COAL.

COAL AT LOW PRICES.—RED ASH stove at $5 50 per ton; white or red ash nut at $4; screened from yard. No. 479 Broome-st., No. 211 Greene-st., No. 313 Bowery. JACOB WEEKS.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT
THE GENUINE AMERICAN ARTICLE.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST NOURISHMENT for invalids and families. For sale everywhere. A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, 194 William-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL COMPOSITE PAVING COMPANY—Will contract to lay Eagan's Improved Macadam Pavement in any city or place in the United States, contracts taken to make sidewalks, line cellars, lay sea-walls and abutments for bridges, and also, to furnish roofing and drain, gas, water and sewer pipes. Rights to use this patent will be sold. Address SAMUEL N. PIKE, President, No. 78 Broad-st., New-York.

LAWYER.—A MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Bar, whose antecedents are in all respects good, wishes employment in an old-established office of high standing, where ability and fidelity are desired. Address ATTORNEY, Box No. 170 Times Office.

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1872.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

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A graphic forecast of the approaching political Babel at Cincinnati will be found in the dispatch of our special correspondent. If the irreconcilable divisions of the sorehead factions are already becoming obvious, it is not very difficult to predict what will be the result when the "Convention" has been fairly constituted. Whatever may be accomplished or left undone at Cincinnati, it is pretty clear that the gathering will take its place in history as the most incongruous assortment of piebald politicians that the country has seen.

The association constituted for the purpose of organizing the forces of reform before the Charter election, has fairly set to work. Its call for lists of trustworthy enrolling officers for the various election districts, has been responded to with great alacrity, and the task of ascertaining the number of voters pledged to the cause of Reform will be at once begun. It is to be hoped that the citizens generally will furnish every facility for the completion of so essential a labor of preparation.

The Perpetual Candidate.

On Thursday last, the *Tribune* made the frank, if somewhat indiscreet avowal, that its adhesion to the Cincinnati movement was actuated by the simple fact that its friends did not get enough of the spoils of office. Starting from this very intelligible principle, it was not difficult to foresee what would be the position occupied by Mr. Greeley in regard to the actual work of the so-called Liberal Convention. "Anything to beat Grant" has been qualified in the *Tribune* platform, by the further declaration, "Anything to vest Gov. Fenton with the Federal patronage of the State." As this involves considerations rather of men than principles, it was inevitable that the *Tribune* should trot out its candidate at the earliest possible moment. In whatever way Mr. Greeley looked at the question, there was but one conclusion possible. He might reason in this way: "The true aim of the new movement should be to nominate for the Presidency a fast friend of Senator Fenton; Mr. Greeley is a fast friend, &c.; ergo, Mr. Greeley ought to be the nominee at Cincinnati." Or, he might reason thus: "The foremost man in the nation ought to be nominated by the reformers. Mr. Greeley is that foremost man; ergo, Mr. Greeley ought to have the nomination." The danger was, that irresistible deductions like these should fail of their true weight from an excess of modesty on the part of their author. The first necessity obviously was to reconcile the journalistic "independence" of the *Tribune* with a proper display of the claims of its editor upon the support of the sorehead "Convention." The problem has been solved to Mr. Greeley's satisfaction by crediting to a Cincinnati correspondent, opinions of which the irrepressible candidate had not courage enough to claim the authorship.

The working of this neat device has been exemplified in the *Tribune's* treatment of the letter of Mr. Charles Francis Adams. On Thursday, this letter was found to be "so frank, independent and manly as greatly to strengthen the esteem in which the public holds him" (Mr. Adams.) By Saturday, comes the Cincinnati reading, according to which the letter "is regarded as frivolous and undignified." Nay more, "those who *still* cling to Mr. Adams aver that his letter, as published, could not have been correct." The very broad insinuation that the adherents of Mr. Adams have experienced a sad falling off, finds its counterpart in the following mode of announcing the somewhat neglected claims of the perpetual candidate:

> "A leading member of the Pennsylvania Committees arriving today makes no secret that the entire delegation is earnestly in sympathy with this combination, *but* that if they see no chance for this they will sustain Horace Greeley, whose presence on the ticket should be a guarantee to the country of the dignity and power of the reform movement; he would, they argue, carry an overwhelming Republican vote (*sic*,) and render the work of the Philadelphia gathering useless."

This is exquisite, and quite in accordance with the *Tribune's* canons of "journalism." Could there be a better representative of "the dignity and power of the reform movement" than Senator Fenton's mouth-piece, in the demand for more political loaves and fishes to feed a hungry batch of followers withal? Could the country have a better guarantee for official purity than in the person of a newspaper editor who wrote a panegyric on Hank Smith, who admired Sweeny, apologized for Hall, and who inserts every week into his paper columns of City advertising which are wholly unauthorized, and whose payment depends upon the return of corrupt officials to power? Could any man have a better chance of carrying "an overwhelming Republican vote" than the man who is, at this moment, the special pet of the Democrats, who has never been placed on a Republican ticket without running behind it, and whose insatiable thirst for office has only led him into successive defeats? And yet, judging from the dissatisfaction of the veracious *Tribune* correspondent, there are certain "wire-pullers," "barnacles," "politicians" and what not, who have already begun to conspire against the only true and trustworthy candidate. Mark the delicate distinction introduced, to order, between the accepted of the *Tribune* and the outer barbarians: "The present discussion about candidates is largely started by this species, (the barnacles,) though not wholly, for some of the most upright and unselfish men identified with the movement think that should be the first business settled."

Could anything be clearer? Adams is nowhere; Davis, Trumbull, Palmer and Gratz Brown are merely the nominees of certain sections of "barnacles under the banner of reform," who are hungry for "pelf and office." These form the "politician element" which has "come boldly to the front and insolently demands the management." On the other hand are ranked such "upright and unselfish men" as Murray, Mudgett, Lamont and others, who also think that the business of candidate-making should be first settled, but are steadfast in the conviction that the best of all possible candidates is Horace Greeley. "True reform and pap for Fenton;" "Republican principles and Democratic practice;" "Down with the barnacles, and up with Murray, Mudgett and Hank Smith," would be excellent rallying cries for the nomination which the *Tribune* has so delicately introduced at Cincinnati.

Is Our Pulpit Degenerating?

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the Churches in this City which seek for popular and influential pastors are obliged now to send abroad for them. Quite a number of the most effective pulpits of New-York are filled, and others are in process of being filled, with English or Scotch clergymen. It becomes an interesting topic for our religious bodies, "What is the cause of this falling off in pulpit talent?" Why are we obliged to send to the old country for our most persuasive pulpit orators? The fact—if it be a fact—of degeneracy in clerical oratory is the more singular in that this country has always been remarkable for the talents and fervid eloquence of its divines. From the Puritan Robinson to Payson, Channing, Alexander, and Beecher there is a roll of names of powerful and fervent pulpit orators and pastors, such as scarce any country possesses. The theology of the nation matured before any department of its literature, and from the landing of the pilgrims till the breaking out of the Rebellion, the influence of our American clergy was profound and wide-spread. Even at this day, probably no European country possesses a pulpit orator of such power of controlling the passions of an audience as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, or a writer of eloquent and thoughtful sermons superior to Rev. Dr. Bushnell. Still, with these and a few other brilliant exceptions, the American pulpit seems losing its glory, and our modern parishes seek in Europe for what they cannot find at home.

One cause has been suggested of this degeneracy, and that is that oratory is not so much cultivated now in our colleges as writing, and that comparatively few young men enter either law or theology at present who possess many of the gifts of public speaking.

We could wish this were a *vera causa*, for during the past thirty years there has been a flux of rhetoric among the whole people, and we should rejoice at signs of a reaction, and at a generation of "silent men" coming forth from our places of learning who had learned to think. But the reign of empty talk and poor rhetoric seems as flourishing as ever, both among young men and old. It is not want of capacity to talk that is killing the pulpit.

We are inclined to attribute this falling off, first and foremost, to the fickleness of the parishes in dealing with their pastors, and the consequent uncertainty which attends the pastoral relation. A young man of fervid spirit of humanity, but gifted with common sense, in selecting his future calling will be guided somewhat by its chances of a certain and respectable support. If he desire "to serve his fellow-man," he knows there are many ways of doing this where his wife and children will be more sure of their bread and butter than they are under the pastoral relation. As a clergyman he may have a church or pastorate for a year or two, and then be coolly turned out for a more sensational person; or he may serve his people for years, and then, breaking down, find himself without means saved or any out-look for the future. The old stability of pastor and parish no longer remains. The ministerial profession is not only badly paid but is uncertain. Young men in colleges consider such thing, and choose other occupations. Then the mental position of a clergyman in America, except in the Unitarian body, is peculiarly cramped—far more so than that of the laity. Now the young man who has the natural gift of oratory, and is fired by the enthusiasm, whether of ideas or sentiments, is almost necessarily somewhat original in his views, and often a little heretical. But over him, if a young divine, is a body of rather petrified theologians whose sole office in Synod or Assembly, is to smell out heresies and expurgate them. The laity—provided the young preacher show "the root of the matter" in him—are indifferent to his theological errors; but the youthful aspirant dreads the ordeal of the examination, and suspicion of older divines, as well as the possible expulsion from a mysterious theological circle. So he either swallows his doubts, and becomes a repeater of other men's opinions, or he abandons the expected profession, and chooses some other where thought is freer. Journalism contains numbers of young theologians, who could not abide the ordeal of strict orthodox examination, and who now serve mankind on another and freer field.

We have a strong suspicion also that our theological schools are "killing off" the pulpit orators. The training of these schools is rather to make exegetes, scholars, and theological reasoners than eloquent divines. What the masses want in a pulpit is not a scholar or dialectician, or dealer of metaphysical subtleties, but a simple, fervent expounder of great truths, and a warm persuader of men to better things. A man who should appear in any pulpit of this City, devoutly inspired with the grandest truths of history, simple, earnest and unselfish, teaching simply, and filled with the presence of things unseen and eternal—and there, without scholarship or much art, or ceremony, should labor with his whole heart and mind to make this intense business community less material, more spiritual, more noble, and elevated and humane—that man would at once draw crowds, and every seat of his church would be filled.

Vesuvius.

From the statements received by cable about the eruption of Mount Vesuvius, it will naturally be presumed that the inhabitants of Naples and the surrounding country are in an unenviable and unhappy condition. In point of fact, however, the Neapolitans are probably elated and happy beyond their usual careless habit. To them the eruption of Vesuvius is not only a matter of pride and pleasure, but it is the surest means of filling the city with visitors and the Neapolitan pockets with money. It is difficult for a foreigner to understand the affection which the Neapolitan feels for his fiery mountain. He knows that it is dangerous at times, but he feels the same pride in its magnificent rage that the dog-fancier feels in the fierceness of his pet blood-hound. The mountain is certainly a beautiful object, with its vine-clad sides, its rent and rugged summit, and the symmetrical outline of its climbing cone. He has been familiar with the pillar of cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night, which wreathe or gild its crest, and as its fiercest outbursts have never yet injured him, he fancies that it never will injure one who is so warmly attached to it. Vesuvius makes Naples unique among Continental cities, and though the Neapolitan has heard of the grander spectacles that Etna has displayed to the Messinians, he is inclined to depreciate the latter volcano as a dull and sluggish, and greatly overrated, mountain, possessing none of the activity and cheerfulness of his perpetually-smoking pet. Then, too, it is from Vesuvius that he receives his choicest wines and the snow that cools them in the long Summer evenings. And more than all, it is the mountain that draws the scores of rich and lavish foreigners to Naples, and thus makes the city a sort of Southern Paris. The people of the Vesuvian villages may be ruined by the burning flood that overwhelms their cottages and annihilates their crops, but the true Neapolitan blesses the good St. Januarius for the superb spectacle of the new eruption, and counts with complacency the daily arrivals of foreigners who have flocked to the only city where they can safely watch the volcano in its grandest and most imposing moments. Wreck Naples by an earthquake, and crumble it to ashes by a Chicago fire, and the Neapolitan would lose none of his elastic gayety, but would wait in hopefulness for its resurrection. Put out his volcano, however, and he has received a deadly blow. The world without the sun would be, in his estimation, the only parallel for Naples without Vesuvius.

And this suggests the question whether it is absolutely beyond the resources of science to control the action of volcanoes. If Vesuvius cannot be drowned with water or smothered with carbonic acid gas, may not science yet discover some way in which to regulate the violence of its eruptions, so that the mountain would become merely a convenient sort of firework, always ready to be lit for the benefit of visitors, but also capable, in dull business seasons, of being kept in smoking quiet, like a locomotive engine with banked fires? A system of artificial safety-valves so constructed as to relieve the mountain from the tremendous pressure which now finds vents only through the present crater is all that seems necessary, and to so simple a matter as the construction of these valves, the scientific Californian who proposes to disperse earthquakes by suitable conductors, or the indefatigable person who perpetually invents flying-machines and discovers perpetual motion, should devote their remarkable inventive powers.

The Murder of the Marshals.

Many romantic episodes of fierce feud and swift *vendetta* our Western border-region has given us, but seldom one of more sanguinary interest than the battle between the United States Marshals and the Cherokees at Barren Fork. Were it nothing more than an ordinary conflict between authority and lawlessness, such as the region is familiar with, it might be dismissed with brief notice. But this affair presents peculiar features meriting closer attention. For a murderer to resist the officers of the law is not uncommon, nor, indeed, unnatural. But when a murderer, actually on trial before a duly constituted tribunal, for another offense, enlists the Court itself in his resistance, makes a fortress of the Court-house, and with the aid of his Judge and jurors slays his would-be capturers, it must be admitted to be a little outside of the usual course of events. Yet, that appears to be the exploit which Mr. Proctor performed the other day at Barren Fork.

This persuasive assassin, it appears, was wanted for his nineteenth murder. After having, by so long a period of indulgence, acquired a certain prescriptive right to the luxury of homicide, it must have wounded a sensitive spirit to be thus wantonly interfered with. But why the Court should have sympathized so pointedly in Mr. Proctor's just vexation is hardly so clear. That they did so seems evident from the fact that Judge, jurors, and counsel alike appeared in the Court-room armed to the teeth, the prisoner himself being adorned with a Spencer rifle and two revolvers, and that at the close of the affray the Judge and at least one of the jurors were found among the wounded. So prepared, the impressive tribunal awaited the approach of the United States officers. No sooner had they come near than fire was opened on them without delay from the judicious stronghold of the Cherokee Nation, and with such good will that in the short space of three minutes seven of the Marshal's posse lay dead upon the ground, and three others grievously wounded. Proctor himself appears to have escaped unhurt, though his brother was killed, and the issue of the fight will make a very flattering addition to his sanguinary honors.

The affair seems to have been stimulated by jealousy of governmental jurisdiction. Its effect will probably be to hasten that change in the internal policy of our domesticated Indian tribes, for which many of them are said to be anxious, from their anomalous position as independent nations to territorial governments. Certainly we cannot afford to recognize much longer an independence which asserts itself in the wholesale murder of United States Marshals. Our domesticated Indians are now eligible to citizenship, from the ordinary obligations of which there seems no good reason to exempt them.

Marguerite Dixblanc.

It is no doubt a statistical fact that fewer women than men commit crimes, and that this, so far as it goes, strengthens the theory affirming femine superiority laid down by Mrs. Farnham, and so eagerly echoed by her disciples. When, however, woman does bring herself to perpetrate crime, she is apt to do it in a very atrocious way. The examples of the most celebrated female poisoners illustrate this, and that of Marguerite Dixblanc, who committed a shocking murder the other day in Park-lane, in London, is a fresh and horrible instance of it. This woman was cook in a family of French people, who occupied a small house in the locality named. The family seems to have consisted of but two persons, a Mme. Riel and her daughter, who is a dancer of some distinction at the Opera-house. Mme. Riel was found lifeless in a pantry, her clothes torn to rags, her body covered with bruises, one of her fingers broken, and marks on her throat that showed she had been choked to death. The woman, Dixblanc, could not be found.

Some time elapsed after the murder before the body was discovered, and in that time the culprit got an important start. There was time enough, that is to say, for her to get out of England, and to make her way to the Continent, or take steam-ship for America. When Cooper wrote *Homeward Bound*, the latter is what numbers of fugitives used to do. But the ocean cable has changed all that, and the people of Scotland Yard seldom trouble themselves now to overhaul the passenger lists of the ocean packets. Neither do they turn, as a rule, to other obvious or most conspicuous lines of flight. The instinct of the criminal, like the hare's, is to double, or to invent some circuitous course that may baffle pursuit. Marguerite Dixblanc seems, however, to be a woman of boldness and originality. For, having packed up her victim's jewels, money, railway scrip, silk dresses and other valuables, she quietly took the great mail train for Paris. This was on the evening of Sunday, April 7, and it is a signal proof of the skill and rapid action of the detectives employed that, without a single clue to begin with, and the woman fairly out of the country before the murder was even suspected, they should have succeeded in tracing and obtaining her arrest within the week after the commission of the crime. On Saturday evening, the 13th of April, at 11 o'clock, the woman was arrested in the Rue de la Poste, St. Denis. She was sitting on a stool in front of the shop of a retail charcoal vender, and astonishing to say, was regaling him, with exquisite relish the while to herself, with the details of the Park-lane tragedy—of course omitting her part in it.

After her apprehension, Marguerite confessed her crime—seeming, indeed, to have a keen sense of its unmitigated character, its diabolical heroism, so to say, and no sense at all of its wickedness. She said that the struggle between herself and Mme. Riel lasted fully twenty minutes; that the attack on the old woman was made not for plunder, but in a fit of passion; that it was more than once a question whether she would kill Mme. Riel or Mme. Riel would kill her; that at last she contrived to get hold of her opponent's throat, and that death ensued almost instantly after, from strangulation. She then hauled the body to the place where it was least likely to be soon found, which was a pantry in her own charge, near the kitchen; and having locked this safely up, she gathered up all the spoil she could find, and fled. This story is weakened by the fact that a letter was received from Marguerite by some people in Paris, which was written and posted in London on the day before the murder. In this letter the writer announced her early arrival in Paris from London. It was by means of the letter that the detectives, Messrs. Druscovitch and Pay, were enabled to trace the fugitive. She changed her clothes every day, and her lodgings every night. In each instance, by the time she had left her temporary abode for an hour, the officers were in the house, and again at her heels. When the difficulty of finding any single person in a vast city is considered, and that there was not a soul whom the officers could lay hands on who knew anything of or who had ever seen Dixblanc, and so might be able to identify her, the arrest is little short of wonderful.

But for her theft of the dresses the murderess might have escaped after all. The officers had exact descriptions of these, and when they came upon them were able at once to identify them. Thus they persevered in a search which would have been apparently fruitless simply on the strength of verbal accounts of colors and patterns. When they came at last upon their prey, her evil genius prompted her to play directly into their hands. For she described the particulars of the crime she had committed, with a fullness not to have been gained from any of the printed accounts, and, indeed, was only possible to herself, the perpetrator. This final episode is a most impressive instance of a criminal being condemned from her own mouth; and if the state of the Extradition laws, the woman being a Belgian, does not interpose obstacles, Marguerite Dixblanc will owe to her own grotesquely-horrible self-admiration the crowning evidence of her guilt and the warrant of its punishment.

A Chapter of Accidents.

"When sorrows come," says the great poet, "they come not single spies but in battalions." Those who know books better than men, or who reason coldly from the abstract nature of things, may regard this idea as a superstition. Experience, notwithstanding, so often confirms it, that the question may well occur whether what may be termed the gregariousness of misfortunes is not due to some natural if, as yet, occult law. It has frequently been observed that proverbs in use among the mass of the people, after having been denounced as childish or superstitious, have suddenly received scientific verification. The slow march of discovery confirms, that is to say, what has been anticipated by popular intuition. Shakespeare's saying, or its equivalent, is repeated over and over again throughout our own and other literatures, and the notion it embodies, whether unphilosophical or not, certainly appears to be attested by the common observation of mankind.

It has been said that the principle in question may be partly explained by certain moral causes. Of course panic is contagious, and most men are apt to give way and invite further attack when dazed by a sudden blow. The decline of a single security will often drag down the whole stock market. Like a house of cards, the entire fabric crumbles through the prostration of one of its parts. But if an explanation is discernible here, resting on moral causes, what are we to say when the phenomena are solely physical? How often do fires, floods, pestilence and other such calamities chase each other with swift malignity in a given country or city; and how often a man is assailed by "a sea of troubles," the waves of which have no possible connection or association with each other, but roll in upon him simultaneously from opposite quarters. Sometimes our most ingenious devices to save ourselves from labor and from danger become the instruments to plague and destroy us. A wonderful instance of this occurred in the Scotch town of Greenock on the morning of Good Friday. Into Greenock, by reason of its sugar refineries, the largest entries of sugar arrive received by any port in Great Britain. On the day named, a "donkey engine" was at work, the power being used to raise stone for the walls of a new refinery. There came on a heavy storm, and the workmen engaged were forced to desist from their labor. All of a sudden, in the twinkling of an eye, and without the slightest premonition of mischief, the boiler burst and the greater portion of it flew straight up in the air.

Unhappily, there is nothing strange, or at least unusual, in the bursting of a steam-boiler, nor, still more unhappily, in the loss of life as a consequence. But this concatenation of mishaps wrought by the Greenock explosion was really wonderful, and it is one of the oddest examples on record of the cumulative nature of misfortune. In the first place, the boiler killed on the spot the men immediately around it. Next, it smashed down the building it had been employed to erect—as if in savage contempt of the puny beings who had sought to control and direct it. Having reached its highest elevation, the boiler now executed what a Glasgow paper calls "the strangest demi-volte in air." It then flew across a street forty feet wide, and fell, "exhausted of its erratic, self-engendered force," into a tank of water kept for safety on top of a sugar refinery. Here, it might be supposed, the power for mischief of the monster was brought to an end; but not so, for its weight was such that it crashed through the bottom of the tank. The water thus preserved for safety poured like a cataract through the two stories below, and twenty thousand tierces of sugar were ruined by the premature and disastrous moistening.

With this crowning calamity the exploits of the boiler ceased; and certainly not too soon. Of course matters might have been worse. Had the sugar, for example, been kerosene, and had the vast projectile dashed some of the fluid into contact with fire, an immense conflagration might have ended the list of woes in a still more dramatic fashion. The catalogue is, however, very marvelous as it stands, and a striking proof of the adage with which we set out. Perhaps, on the whole, people are justified in being apprehensive at times when one disaster overtakes them, considering that so many strong practical evidences appear that griefs do not come singly, but, as Shakespeare says, "in battalions."

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The performances of Italian opera, to take place on Monday and Tuesday, will end the present season. To-morrow, Miss Nilsson and the remainder of Mr. Strakosch's artists are to bid the public farewell. The representation then to occur at the Academy will include the first act of "La Traviata," the second of "Lucia," part of act the second of "Il Trovatore," and the last act of "Amleto." The farewell performance of Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Miss Phillips, Herr Wachtel and Mr. Santley will be given on Tuesday. The programme thereof has already appeared in these columns.

GERMAN OPERA.

A series of performances of German opera will be commenced to-morrow at the Stadt Theatre. "The Jewess," by Halevy, will be first recited, with Mme. Mulder-Fabbri in the rôle of *Rachel*, and several fresh artists in the male parts.

A NEW WORK.

"The Pearl of Bagdad," a new and original opera in two acts, will be produced at the Brooklyn Lyceum, to-morrow evening. And in a few nights, it will be represented, we learn, in New-York. The libretto is from the pen of Mr. E. F. De Nyse, and Mr. John Loretz supplies the score. The artists concerned are Misses Emma Howson and Minnie Treadway, and Messrs. Frank Dallon and Eugene and John Clark. Of the merits of the composition we cannot, of course, speak decisively at present. A rehearsal of the opera, which took place yesterday, causes us, however, to entertain strong anticipations that it will please the public.

THE CONCERT SEASON.

There will be no lack of concerts this week. To-night, at the Grand Opera-house, the usual Sunday entertainment will occur. Signor Brignoli and Miss Pauline Canissa are to be the leading artists. To-night, also, a concert is to take place at Arion Hall; Misses Anna Simon and Clara Perl, and Messrs. Remmertz and Graff are to sing, and Herr von Inten will be the pianist. At Chickering Hall to-morrow evening Miss Agnes Palmer will give an interesting musical soirée. Miss Palmer, who is a well-known contralto, will have the aid of Misses Graziella Ridgway, and Parsons, and of Signor Albites and Messrs. Berthelot, Bartlett and Fossati. For Wednesday, a concert by Mme. Manzocchi is promised. This affair will be held at Steinway Hall, and will enlist the services of Miss Adelaide Phillips, of Miss Manzocchi, of Signors Brignoli and Ferranti, and of Messrs. Mills and Morgan.

MR. ENGEL'S MATINEES.

Mr. Louis Engel gives another matinée at the Union League Theatre on Tuesday, beginning at 3½, precisely. Mr. Engel's new organ, which was listened to with much pleasure on a former occasion, will be heard on this one; and Miss Graziella Ridgway will diversify the entertainment with songs. The compositions of the programme are of a tasteful and attractive character and such as should attract a numerous attendance.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Max Maretzek will be among the passengers by the *Cuba* on Wednesday next....Mr. Charles Levy, of the Strakosch troupe, sailed for Europe yesterday....Signor Tamberlik, the eminent tenor, will visit this country in February, 1873, and will give, with the co-operation of a strong operatic company, a series of performances in New-York. Signor De Vivo is to be the manager....Miss Emma Howson has been engaged by Mr. Gilmore for the Boston Jubilee. Miss Howson is a worthy young songstress, whom it would be agreeable to hear more frequently in the concert-room or on the stage.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES DURING THE WEEK.

The remarkable performance of "London Assurance" at Wallack's has been the chief theme of comment this week in theatre-going circles. It is certainly one of the most creditable representations ever seen even on these boards, and it does what the most creditable representations of the stage do not always do, it draws the crowd. The houses at Wallack's have been literally crammed all the week, and we suppose that "London Assurance" will continue to be the card here for an indefinite time ....Mr. Edwin Booth played *Bertuccio* on Thursday. It is one of his most closely-studied and powerful embodiments, and it ripens and betters with practice. Mr. Booth was repeatedly called before the curtain on Thursday to receive the congratulations of the house. On Wednesday next a splendid field-night is looked for at this theatre. Mr. Booth is to act *Richard III.*, and it is understood that the tragedy will be superbly put on the stage. Of all Mr. Booth's characters, this, perhaps, as with his father, has gained him most popularity, and his reappearance in it after a considerable interval, is a dramatic event of interest and importance...."Black Friday" is kept on the bills at Niblo's, in spite of the pretty universal condemnation with which it has been received. The managers would best consult their own permanent interests by withdrawing a play which combines so many objectionable features...."Lalla Rookh" still draws at the Grand Opera-house, and "Humpty Dumpty" bathes in the fountain of perpetual youth at the Olympic. No other changes, beside what we have noted, call for remark at the City theatres.

Home Notes.

Mlle. Vestvali will visit this country next year as a manageress of concerts; she has engaged the sisters Hildegard, pianists, and fraulein Gabrielle Spindler, for a concert tour....Miss Anna Mehlig is in San Francisco ....Mr. Edward Eddy was last week at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt will take part in the approaching Boston jubilee....Signor Brignoli will profit by a benefit performance to occur at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on Thursday evening next. "Don Pasquale" will be sung, with the aid of Signors Ronconi and Ferranti, and of Mme. Van Zandt.... Mr. Lawrence Barrett is about to fill an engagement in San Francisco....Miss Annie Louise Cary will give a concert at the Boston Music Hall previous to departing for a brief sojourn in Europe.... The Windham Comedy Company was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Mr. Mark Smith was at Rankin's Theatre in St. Louis....Mr. J. K. Emmet was at DeBar's Opera-house....Mlle. Aimee and her company were last week at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati....Mr. Sothern performed twice last week in Springfield, Ill....Mme. Janauschek was last week at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....The Majiltons are at the California Theatre, in San Francisco....Mrs. James A. Oates and her company were last week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....The engagement of Miss Cushman, at the Chestnut-street Theatre, was commenced on Monday last....This week the Lydia Thompson Troupe will perform at the Arch-street Theatre....Mrs. John Wood was last week at the Boston Theatre....Mr. W. J. Florence was at the Globe Theatre.

Foreign Affairs.

The London *Daily Telegraph* on April 3, writes thus of the debut at the Royal Italian Opera of a songstress known by name to American readers: "Last night a young Canadian lady, known on the other side of the Atlantic as Mlle. La Jeunesse, but whose European name is Mlle. Albani, made her first appearance before an English audience. Mlle. Albani comes to us direct from Italy, in which country, as well as in Malta, she has supplemented earlier and less advantageous experiences, so as to lead to, perhaps, the most important step in her career. Being a light soprano, her debut as the *Amina* of 'La Sonnambula' was almost a foregone conclusion; preference for that character by aspirants of her class amounting to a superstitution, since the success achieved by Mme. Patti eleven years ago. Covent Garden Theatre, therefore, was the scene of a familiar procedure last night—familiar from the moment when *Amina* stepped upon the stage till the final chord of 'Ah! non giunge' had ended. On such occasions it is the good-natured habit of English opera-goers to encourage *débutante* by every means in their power. They applaud her appearance, and cheer her through every portion of a formidable task, in a manner which must be as acceptable as it is undoubtedly honest and hearty. Of this habit, Mlle. Albani had full advantage; the audience losing no opportunity of expressing their good wishes, and recalling her not less than six times in the course of the evening. So marked a demonstration must be taken to mean something more than encouragement, and we assume that there was in it not a little of positive approval. At this we are far from surprised, though it would be a premature act—one which, by the way, we shall not perform—to give a decided opinion upon Mlle. Albani's claims. First appearances are notoriously deceptive; and in opera, they as often do the artist an injustice as they mislead the sanguine auditor. Enough, then, if we state that the new-comer has a pure soprano voice of light texture, agreeable in quality, especially througout the higher register; extensive in range, fairly expressive, and well under control. These essential advantages could not be mistaken even amid the exciting circumstances of a debut; and we may fairly assume that fuller use will be made of them on subsequent occasions, especially as Mlle. Albani's vocal success culminated with 'Ah! non credea,' the most formidable test she had to encounter. Certain passages in that pathetic episode were given with real power, and the whole movement showed the artist to such advantage that her next appearance should be anticipated with interest. Neither the character played nor the conditions of its performance were favorable to an estimate of Mlle. Albani's talent as an actress, and judgment on that point must be absolutely reserved. But, setting her dramatic claims aside, it is no small achievement to have presented an *Amina* on the Covent Garden stage able to command applause and excite anticipation. With having done this Mlle. Albani must, in fairness, be credited. We need only add that the new comer was supported by Mlle. Anese, Mlle. Corsi, Signor Naudin, and M. Faure, the conductor being Signor Vianesi." ....*Le Menestrel* states that Sir Michael Costa will receive the sum of £2,000 for his three months' direction of the orchestra at Drury-lane Theatre....A powerful stage organ is being erected by Bryceson & Co. for Her Majesty's Opera....Mr. Andrew Halliday is reported to have made arrangements with Mr. Harrison Ainsworth for the dramatizing of most of the principal works of that author.... A new theatre is being erected at Newington Causeway, in London....Mr. and Mrs. Boucicault will play at the Gaiety from the 6th May to the 10th August, and are to appear in the "Colleen Bawn," "Arrah-na-Pogue," and "John Bull"....The London Opera Comique is to be opened in about a fortnight, with a company for the performance of high-class French opera comique. Signor Montelli is the manager.... Regnier, the artist of the Théâtre Français, takes leave of the public on Tuesday, April 10. ....The Châtelet Theatre has just accepted a drama by M. Barriere, entitled "Les Rebelles." The same author has also read at the Gymnase a comedy called "Alix"....The eighteen performances of "Aïda" which have hitherto taken place at the Scala of Milan have produced 151,211 francs....The *Athenæum* says that the Theatre Royal at Stratford-on-Avon has been purchased by Mr. J. O. Halliwell, with the intention, we understand, of pulling it down, and throwing the site into the Shakespeare property at New-place, of which it forms an integral portion....The three-act operetta of MM. Clairville and Charles Lecocq, lately played at Brussels, is about to be produced at the Paris Variétés. The "Cent Vierges" will be brought out immediately after the performances of Mlle. Schneider ....Prince de Sayn-Wittenstein has just come out on the stage at the Wallner Theatre, Berlin, as a tenor singer.... According to *Le Moniteur Universel*, M. Raphael Felix has agreed to pay 100,000 francs to the Comédie Française for a series of representations at the St. James' Theatre during the month of July. The entire company, fifty-eight in number, of the Comédie, will, in turn, be presented to London audiences, and will give a very varied series of performances. Arrangements will be made so that the representations in Paris will not be suspended.

"SHILLY-SHALLY."

Writing of novelties at the London theatres in Easter week, our own correspondent says: "The observance of Easter Monday as a dramatic festival, which has for some years been neglected, has now been revived. Easter Monday is now one of the statute holidays of the year, and as it usually falls at a season when the weather is inclement or unsettled, the theatres form the great resource of the holiday-makers, who seek to compensate themselves by a pleasant evening for an unpleasant and disappointing day. After our recent taste of Winter, with sleet, and snow, and ice, we have now the heats of Summer, with incessant rain. The day was wet and warm, and the people, who were either drenched or kept in-doors during the day, rushed to the theatres in great crowds at night. At the Gaiety, Adelphi and Princess new plays were produced. That at the Gaiety is called 'Shilly-Shally,' and when it was observed that the authors' names were Anthony Trollope and Charles Reade, great things were, of course, expected. They are England's foremost novelists, and one of them is its greatest living dramatist. 'Shilly-Shally' is a phrase which presents a neat epitome of nearly all Mr. Trollope's stories in which we have the donkey between two bottles of hay in a great many different phases. Sometimes a young man hesitating between two young women, sometimes a young woman hesitating between two young men. In this instance, for 'Ralph the Heir,' is the story which Mr. Reade has dramatized, it is a young man between two girls. The play opens in the shop of *Mr. Neefit*, a fashionable tailor, at the West End, in which *Ralph Newton*, the legitimate son and heir of the owner of Newton Priory, and *Robert Newton*, an illegitimate son of the same father, happen to meet. *Ralph* is gay and reckless, *Robert* is steady and sensible; the one a rake, the other a prig; and as of old Jacob got the better of Esau, when *Robert* offers £20,000 for the reversion of the estates, *Ralph* closes readily; but here old *Neefit* steps in and urges *Ralph* to pause before he parts with the property. *Neefit* is lavish in his praises of his daughter *Polly*, and hints significantly that, by an odd coincidence, £20,000 is just the sum he means to hand over to her husband the day she is married. Presently *Polly* appears—a very pretty, lively *Polly* she is. *Ralph* is already in love with *Clarissa Underwood*, a girl in his own rank, but old *Neefit's* handsome offer, and *Polly's* vivacity are not easily to be resisted by so weak and susceptible a character. So when *Neefit* proposes to make up a little party for Twickenham, *Ralph* willingly assents. As it happens *Clarissa* and her father, with *Robert Newton*, are also at dinner in an adjoining room of the same hotel, and the boisterous mirth of *Neefit's* party attracts their attention. *Clarissa* discovers *Ralph's* attentions to *Polly*, and in a fit of jealousy gives herself up to *Robert*. But *Ralph*, though he loses *Clarissa*, does not win *Polly*. That young lady does not fall in with her father's plans. She has given her hand to *Ontario Moggs*,* her father's foreman, a zealous tradesman and vigorous Radical, whose hatred of the aristocracy is not diminished by the discovery that *Ralph* is his rival. *Ralph*, unable to shake off the obligations which *Neefit* has forced upon him, or to make up his mind to marry the girl, shilly-shallies after his fashion, but in the end *Polly* declares her fidelity to *Moggs*; and her father, his fondness for his pet outweighing his desire to see her a lady, gives his consent. The piece is in three acts, and the plot is, in some of its details, obscure and involved. It is impossible to feel any interest in either of the *Newtons*, in *Clarissa*, or even *Moggs*. The two characters of the comedy are *Neefit* and his daughter, and their names and the circumstances in which they are placed are all they owe to Mr. Trollope. Mr. Reade, and Mr. Toole, who plays the old tailor, and Miss Farren, who appears as *Polly*, having entirely transformed Mr. Trollope's characters. *Neefit* becomes a vulgar, scheming and highly comic personage; while *Polly* is converted into a smart, outspoken Cockney lass. These are two genuine bits of good acting, though not of the highest kind, and give body to the play. Toole has all the rich humor of the old comedians, with touches of pathetic intensity which give a peculiar flavor to the mirth."

CUTTINGS FROM OUR VERY OLDEST EXCHANGES.

"Block your hat while you wait;" anything novel in that? Why here is Master NICHOLAS LOW, of No. 216 Water-street, who, in August, 1785, advertises pretty much the same thing in the New-York *Packet:* "Any customer may have his hat cocked, brushed, or dressed up at any time, at the said retail store, gratis." So that there may be no doubt as to his prices, he further informs you "that the lowest prices will be written on pieces of paper pasted on the inside of the hat, and no abatement may be expected." He must have been what so many claim to be—"the hatter of the period"—for further on he says: "My hats have been made for and worn by Gen. WASHINGTON and many other gentlemen, and nought can surpass them in make, wear or comfort."

The horse and carriage column of that time was limited. During a whole year but two or three advertisements appear. Mr. ELSWORTH, of Maiden-lane, announces "a coach, the box of which is movable, with Venitian and common blinds, the wheels entirely new; also a pair of strang-coach horses, which are excellent either for the chaise or saddle, and have been used to the gren." As to carriage hire we obtain the necessary data from STEPHEN ROGERS. "I have (says Mr. ROGERS) a phaeton and pair, a lady's and gentleman's horse to let. Phaeton and pair two shillings per mile, or two shillings per hour. A saddle-horse, one shilling per mile or per hour." An old advertisement was worth nothing without its *nota bene*, so there follows an N. B. "A servant shall attend the phaeton on horseback." There is a grand turn-out for you—posters and outriders—all for two shillings! only distances are rather strangely calculated, for Harlem is made six miles off. The trotting horse, however, puts in his appearance; a pair are so advertised, and recommended as being of "the genuine brim-stone breed." That they stole horses, too, in those early days is very certain. TOBIAS LOWER says "he lent a strawberry roan horse, marked on his left buttock, nine years old, to a certain GEORGE BUTCH, but finds he has altered his name to Crow in one place, and to Brewer in another; also saddle and bridle, and he offers 50 shillings for horse and the saddle, or £5 for them altogether." We can somewhat approximate to the price of boots from what THOS. SMITH, bootmaker, and also shoes, (so runs the advertisement,) of No. 59 Queen-street, offers to dispose, of these necessary articles at. Here is his price list: "Town-made boots, warranted, £2 8s. 8d.; do., do., with legs of the first quality, £2 12s. 0d.; women's best sartiret and calimanco, 12 shillings." Here is the description of a runaway, which is peculiar for its accuracy and from the quaint costume of the culprit: "Deserted from Barsto Iron-works, at the forksof Egg Harbor, in New-Jersey, a servant man named EDWARD SHINE, a native Irishman, about five feet six inches high, of a pale complexion; has a down look when talking, and frequently laughs; has short brown hair, stoops in walking, but is light-footed and fond of dancing and singing; he is about twenty years of age, but has little or no beard; had on and *took* with him a waistcoat without sleeves, the fore-part of which is *Snowdenett*, colored like the skin of a rattlesnake, the back part of dowlass, a blue duffil jacket, with sleeves, a fine shirt coarse leather shoes, plated buckles, and an old wool hat. Five dollars is offered for him."

Dentists' visits must have been important occurrences. One is announced as follows: "Arrived here last night, in this City, Dr. J. BAKER, dentist. He proposes to tarry here for a few days. He is to be spoke at Mrs. BAILEY's, Broadway."

Whether the sentimentality of the American female of so many years ago was eager for some peculiar nutriment we do not know, but that book, *The Sorrows of Werter*, translated from the German, is offered for sale by S. CAMPBELL, but, very unromantically, in the next line of his advertisement he offers a few pairs of coarse boots and shoes, all at his place, Hanover-square, near Old-slip.

Old tavern-keepers must have been good patrons of papers in that time. HENRY SHRUPP, of No. 20 South-street, two doors from the corner of Wall-street, near the Pitt statue, "Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has again opened a tavern, and provided himself with *genteel* bedding and *good liquors* for their accommodation." Here may be found, too, a bill of fare, what it cost to satisfy one's hunger eighty-seven years ago. Breakfast, 2s.; dinner, 2s. 9d.; cut of beef, 1s.; cut of ham, 1s. 2d.; do. of beef-steak, 1s. 6d.; chicken, 1s. 9d. oysters, 6d. to 2s.; a bed, 1s. You might keep your horse over night for 2s. though a bale of hay was worth 6d. Now, as to tipple of that goodly time. Madeira could be had at 8s.; champaign was 10s.; claret, 8s.; sherry, 6s.; port, 7s.; and by the bowl, punch, was 2 shillings, *Sangree* 4, toddy 4, and grog only 1 shilling. Talmage Hall must have been a place of some consequence as a resort for gay gentlemen and fine ladies. The proprietor announces as follows the claims of his establishment: "Ladies and gentlemen are requested to come and look at the beauties of nature." A new spring of medicinal waters had just been discovered, and the landlord desires that all should be present "and should honor the *analysation*, and shall have due attention paid to their wants." Of course he has an N. B., which is: "Any person or gentleman wishing to have their servants taught the art of cooking, may apply as above."

Poor LIBBY GRANGER, of 1785, may she have seen the errors of her ways long ago, and have come back to her husband and secured his forgiveness! RICHARD, her husband, in addition to the usual formula of bed and board, adds that "she has behaved herself in a most unseemly manner."

They must have danced a good deal in those days, as dancing-masters are constantly bringing forward their accomplishment. "Mr. PICKIN, lately from Britain, begs to inform the ladies and gentlemen of New-York that he has opened school in that large and commodious house in Smith-street, No. 1, corner of Duke-street, where he will in a capital manner teach dancing in all its various branches after the newest and most approved manner."

We looked a great while for a theatrical criticism without finding one. The puff was usually done by the actors themselves. Immediately after the Revolution, public opinion ran strongly counter to theatrical performances, and plays were announced as lectures. Harlequinades and pantomimes were much in vogue. Here is, however, a *critique* quite scathing in character, published on the 11th of October, of 1785: "That a theatre might and ought to be a school of virtue, elegance and politeness is generally acknowledged; that the theatre in this City is not such a school the most undiscerning must perceive. (So far this is to the point and quite pertinent to many of the theatrical performances of today.) Instead of those energetic tragedies, abounding in excellent morals, with which our language abounds, and comedies replete with justest satire, where vice and folly meet perhaps the severest castigation and the lash of ridicule, we have the genii of the Rock, and witches, Harlequin of the Moon, &c." Hoping that something better will shortly be produced, it goes on to say: "Then they will hear the clap of approbation from men who have even emancipated half a world; then the august genius of the Republic would, instead of turning abhorrent from the nonsense of the day, smile gracefully upon them." There is something very stilted about all this, and we must half suspect it owed its origin to some of the actors, and was used as a *reclame*, (we have learnt very little in this way even in eighty-seven years,) for the bills announce a change of performance. A New-York audience enjoyed that evening a comic opera called "Damon and Philida, or the Rival Clowns." There was, too, a hornpipe as an interlude, and the curtain dropped to the comedy of "Cross Purposes." The actors were Messrs. HALLAM, ALLEN, LAKE, DURANG, BENTLY and MOORE, with a single lady, Mrs. ALLEN. The paper says: "No person can be admitted on any account behind the scenes." Other amusements are also offered. You can go to the *Wax Works*. It can be seen at No. 100 Queen-street, and what is represented is the Bell and the Dragon, all as large as life, with several other curious figures. Admittance from 9 in the morning until 9 at night. Money received at the door. Price, three shillings. If your old sightseer sought further curiosities, he might gaze on a crocodile—"This crocodile was caught lately at sea, and presented to Mr. JOHN CHACE, of Duke-street, directly opposite Mr. HAYMAN LEVY's, where this amphibious monster is to be seen alive at the same price, (with Mr. CHACE and Mr. LEVY!)—six-pence for a grown person, three-pence for a youth. The people may gratify their curiosity at a small price, and will at the same time do singular help to a distressed man, who served the Republic with reputation in the Continental Army during the war."

NATHANIEL SMITH, hair-dresser, perfumer and comb-maker, with the big cut of a rose above his particular column, must have been the fashionable *coiffeur* of the time. Listen to him—"My Rose powder as to safety can be recommended for the use of the infant from the earliest state to the most delicate lady of any age. I have powder scented with Mareschall—price four shillings; common wash-balls, one shilling each. Gentlemen may have their boxes filled with fine prepared superfine shaving soap at two shillings each. The Queen's Royal Marble and white lilly squares at two and two-six each."

Fine ladies might sport their fine feathers at balls, for Mr. GRIFFITH will give one at the Assembly Rooms, on Broadway. Price of admission is six shillings—high enough to make it select, and every gentleman can bring a lady. That impressive N. B. follows, as usual: "No person will be admitted whose appearance may give umbrage to the company."

Here is a real estate advertisement, which makes one long to have been in the market at that period, if one only had had sense enough to have obtained a long lease, say of ninety-nine years. The notice is headed "TO BE LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS." Three hundred lots, lying on the Bowry, and at Corleas Hook, near the Slaughter House, in the out-ward of the City. One Hundred and twenty of said lots contained in five squares from Grand-street, between Bowry Lane and the seat of Col. LEWIS. This street is seventy feet wide, and the only street leading east from Bowry Lane to the East River. The party leasing does not want to lease if possible less than one square." LEWIS OGDEN, of No. 41 Dock-street, has it on the market. He speaks of the advantageous position for gardens to supply the market with vegetables, and even offers to fence it in gratis.

People must furnish in those days, and select all that peculiar splay foot and straight back chairs and table, and THOMAS BURLING, cabinet and chair-maker, is ready for them. He commences, stating the grievance of the time, "For it must hurt the feelings of every citizen to observe the daily impositions strangers are liable to in purchasing new furniture of public venders."

PETER MARENCK, of No. 3 Crown-street, is a copper and seal engraver, and advertises himself as prepared to decorate all family plate with the pretty interlaced letters of the period. "Ladies may have their table-plate engraved in the most elegant manner, and in the newest fashion, resembling the flat chasing, as neat as in Europe."

Your gourmand of 1875, as he put to his lips the delicate Dresden china, from whence arose the pleasant aroma of his chocolate, possibly passed judgment on the production of one JAMES LAMB, who says: "I make and sell chocolate, such as cannot be surpassed in Spain." Now, if JAMES LAMB had stopped here, the impression made on the reader of today might have been a most powerful one, only why did he, just in the next line, without even hardly a comma, add: "Also a salve known by the name of Mr. Jardin's salve, its usefulness has been known in this City for near a century. It is made up in rolls 2s. each.

THE TURF.

Betting on the Belmont Stakes—Notes.

The first great event of the year in this vicinity is the Belmont Stakes, for three-year olds, which is to be decided on the first day of the Spring meeting at Jerome Park. The great value of the stake, added to the fact that several of the entries have made good records as two-year olds, has made the event of striking interest to all turfmen. The book-makers are giving odds freely, and the offers are very greedily taken up by connoisseurs. *Joe Daniels* is the favorite, and the short price of four to one was so eagerly seized that the books on him are closed. The following are the odds offered against the entries at JOHNSON's, corner Twenty-eighth-street and Broadway:

10 to 1 against F. Morris' b. c. Devastation, by imp. Eclipse, out of imp. Barbarity.

6 to 1 against F. Morris' b. c. St. Patrick, by imp. Eclipse, out of Slasher Barbarity.

15 to 1 against K. W. Sears' br. c. Diplomat, by imp. Leamington, out of Lady Spang.

10 to 1 against K. W. Sears' br. f. Lauretta, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Jerusalem, by Jericho.

20 to 1 against J. J. O'Fallon's ch. c., by imp. Australian, dam imp. Sunny South.

20 to 1 against H. T. Helmbold's b. f. Henrietta, by Jerome Edgar, dam Minnie Minor.

12 to 1 against D. R. Harness' ch. c. by Bowen, dam Lutestring, by Lexington.

8 to 1 against D. R. Harness' ch. c. Meteor, by Asteroid, dam Maria Innis, by imp. Yorkshire.

8 to 1 against D. D. Whither's imp. b. c. King Ernest, by King Tom, out of Ernestine, by Touchstone.

8 to 1 against D. D. Wither's imp. b. or br. c. Blinkiron, by Saunterer, out of Feodorowna, by Kingstone.

12 to 1 against J. S. Watson's b. f. Bonnie Katie, by Jerome Edgar, dam Pasta.

12 to 1 against J. S. Watson's ch. f. by Prophet, dam Jessie Dixon, by Arlington.

15 to 1 against Hunter & Travers' b. f. Emily Fuller, by imp. Eclipse, dam Olista, by Lexington.

15 to 1 against Hunter & Travers' ch. c. Challenge, by imp. Eclipse, dam Columbia, by imp. Glencoe.

6 to 1 against Hunter & Travers' b. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam imp. Maud, by Stockwell.

20 to 1 against S. T. Drane's ch. c. Tom Aikin, by John Akin, dam Likeness, by Boston.

10 to 1 against W. Cotrill's ch. f. by Daniel Boone, dam Maggie G., by Brown Dick.

10 to 1 against W. Cotrill's ch. f. Alice, by Daniel Boone, dam Effie Bynum.

10 to 1 against W. Cotrill's ch. f. Sweepstakes, by Daniel Boone, dam Lady Ciffie, by imp. Albion.

5 to 1 against D. J. Crouse's gr. c. Gray Planet, by Planet, dam Eagless, by imp. Glencoe.

10 to 1 against D. J. Crouse's ch. c. by Asteroid, dam Kate Hayes, by imp. Albion.

10 to 1 against D. J. Crouse's ch. c. Business, by Revolver, dam Syren, by Oliver.

12 to 1 against John M. Clay's b. c. True Blue, by Lexington, dam Balloon, by imp. Yorkshire.

12 to 1 against John M. Clay's ch. f. Squeeze'em, by Lexington, dam Skedaddle, by imp. Yorkshire.

6 to 1 against Wm. Jenning's b. c. Cape Race, by Lexington, dam imp. Zone, by the Cure.

10 to 1 against Wm. Jenning's ch. c. Silent Friend, by imp. Australian, dam by Lexington.

20 to 1 against George Cadwallader's ch. f. Emma McCormack, by imp. Australian, dam Magnetta, by Mahomet.

20 to 1 against M. W. Littell's ch. c. Citizen, by Bourbon, dam Emma Johnson, by Union.

20 to 1 against E. N. Wilcox's ch. c. Maniton, by Orion, dam Madostone.

10 to 1 against B. G. Thomas' b. c. War Jig, by War Dance, dam Dixie, (Herzog's dam.)

15 to 1 against James R. Smith, Jr.'s b. c. Good Friday, by Lexington, dam Margaret Anderson.

15 to 1 against F. M. Hall's gr. c. Frank Swift, by Eugene, dam Faith, by Childe Harold.

20 to 1 against L. W. Jerome's br. c. by Kentucky, dam Blue Ribbon, by Revenue.

20 to 1 against L. W. Jerome's ch. f. by Trovatore, dam Zaidee, by imp. Belshazzar.

6 to 1 against D. McDaniel's ch. c. by Planet, dam Minnie Mansfield.

Closed against D. McDaniel's ch. c. Joe Daniels, by imp. Australian, dam Dolly Carter.

12 to 1 against A. Belmont's ch. c. by Imperator, by Censor, dam Varina.

12 to 1 against A. Belmont's imp. br. c. Meteor, by Adamas, dam Beautiful Star.

12 to 1 against A. Belmont's imp. ch. f. Polenta, by Maccaroni, dam sister to Donna del Lago.

6 to 1 against A. Belmont's ch. f. Woodbine, by Censor or Kentucky, dam imp. Fleur des Champs.

10 to 1 against D. Swigert's b. c. Shylock, by Lexington, dam Edith, by imp. Sovereign.

10 to 1 against D. Swigert's ch. c. Comet, by Planet, dam Ruby, by imp. Glencoe.

10 to 1 against D. Swigert's b. f. Marguerite, by Lexington, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe.

15 to 1 against M. H. Sandford's b. c., by Lexington, dam Mildred.

15 to 1 against M. H. Sandford's b. c., by Lexington, dam Katona.

15 to 1 against M. H. Sandford's br. c., by imp. Australian, dam Mattie Gross.

15 to 1 against R. W. Cameron's ch. c., by imp. Leamington, dam imp. Genista.

15 to 1 against R. W. Cameron's b. c., by imp. Leamington, dam imp. Pussy.

15 to 1 against R. W. Cameron's br. c., by imp. Leamington, dam Sophia, by imp. Bonnie Scotland.

7 to 1 against R. W. Cameron's br. f., by imp. Leamington, dam imp. Stolen Kisses.

15 to 1 against R. W. Cameron's br. f. by imp. Leamington, dam Florida, by Wagner.

8 to 1 against J. A. Grinstead's gr. c., by Lightning, dam Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George.

15 to 1 against J. A. Grinstead's b. c., by Lightning, dam sister to Rurio, by imp. Sovereign.

8 to 1 against L. L. Lorillard's b. c. Wade Hampton, by Asteroid, dam by Alex. Churchill.

15 to 1 against Hunter & Travers' b. c. Anglo Saxon, by Edgar, dam imp. L'Anglaise.

15 to 1 against Hunter & Travers' br. c. Glamour, by Edgar, dam The Gloamin'.

12 to 1 against I. W. Pennock's b. c., by Vandal, dam Margavinh, by imp. Margrave.

10 to 1 against I. W. Pennock's b. c., by Asteroid, dam Josephine R. Rowan, by The Colonel.

7 to 1 against Bush & Park's b. f. Experience Oaks, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Sally, by Lexington.

NOTES.

W. R. BABCOCK, the owner of *Helmbold, Nelly, Ramson*, &c., arrived here from New-Orleans on Thursday, and was at Fleetwood Park on Friday. His horses have also left the Cresent City, and will shortly arrive at Long Branch.

There are now 110 horses at Jerome Park in training for the Spring meetings.

Col. HARRIS, of Cincinnati, bought the track and grounds of the Buckeye Club, on Wednesday last, for $110,000.

The chestnut gelding *Fenian*, by imp. *Mickey Free*, out of imp. *Spiletta*, by *Stockwell*, which was sold to parties in Canada by Mr. BELMONT, has been sent to England.

An addition has been made to the programme at the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club. Messrs. LEONARD JEROME and PIERRE LORILLARD have offered a silver cup, valued at $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for a steeple chase over the regular course. Gentlemen riders only will take part in the contest.

A new mile trotting track is to be constructed at St. Paul, Minn. Turf sports are indeed expanding rapidly.

A Driving Park Association has been formed at Syracuse, N. Y., with $12,000 capital, in shares of $100. A large number of prominent Syracusans have taken stock in the enterprise.

The Chickasaw Jockey Club has made a wise move in charging a low price of admission to the race meetings. Fifty cents will be charged, and this will give everybody an opportunity of witnessing the sport. The Spring meeting will begin Monday, April 29.

The Hudson County Fair Association has been incorporated by the New-Jersey Legislature, with a capital of $50,000. The site selected for the track and grounds is within three miles of the Jersey City Ferry. The track is to be a half-mile one.

Mr. TULLY's hurdle-racer *Vesuvius*, by *Vandyke*, and *Dennis Burns*, by *Lightning*, have arrived at Fordham.

A match for $100 a side will be trotted on Monday at Fleetwood Park between *Hickey* and a black mare, both to wagon.

The first trot of the season at the Prospect Fair Grounds will take place on Wednesday next between *Clambake* and a bay gelding.

GEO. C. HALL, whose death was noticed in the TIMES of yesterday, was one of the staunchest supporters of the trotting turf. He was a director of the Prospect Park Association and a member of the Board of Appeals.

Mr. J. K. LAWRENCE's gray gelding *Allagog*, by *Ulverston*, has been matched against Mr. J. P. WHETMORE's bay gelding *Newport* for $1,000 a side, one mile and an eighth, gentlemen to ride.

As we expected would be the case, the great stallion *Vandal* died on the farm of Gen. HARDING, near Nashville, Tenn., on Thursday, April 18.

Mr. D. D. WITHERS' stable arrived at Jerome Park last week, under the charge of FRANK MIDGELY. The string consists of nine horses.

EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Report of the Finance Committee—A Reply to the Charges Against the Board.

The Finance Committee of the Commissioners of Emigration have prepared a report, replying to the statements made in the report of the Investigating Committee of the Assembly on the management of the present Commission. The Assembly Committee reported: First, that the disbursement for salaries were in excess of the requirements of the institution; second, that men had been employed for political reasons, rather than because of special fitness for the duties required of them; third, that there had been great extravagance in purchasing of food and supplies.

The Finance Committee reply to these charges that the present Board came into office May 2, 1870, and that a comparison of the gross expenditures for the years 1870 and 1871 shows $604,544 and $605,904 for the two years of their management, as against $662,958, and $605,158 for 1868 and 1869. In the Castle Garden department there were in April, 1860, sixty-eight employes, whose salaries amounted to $6,071; in the same month of 1870 there were seventy-three employes, who were paid $7,155; in 1871 eighty employes, at $7,771; in 1872, seventy-six, at $7,410.

The increase during the year from May 1870 to 1871 is attributed to a larger amount of business done in several bureaus, and to the extension of the buildings, grounds, &c. The number of officials was subsequently reduced. The present Board have removed for cause seventeen out of seventy-seven employes in office at Castle Garden and in the several State agencies. The Treasurer's reports show that in 1868-69, there was paid for labor, lumber, contracts, &c., $86,864; in 1870-71, for the same cause, there was paid $66,559; showing a decrease of $20,304.

In reference to the Ward's Island Department, the following statement is submitted:

Year.	Month.	Number of Employes.	Amount of Salaries.
1869.	April.	83	$2,489 89
1870.	April.	85	2,716 32
1871.	April.	101	3,552 31
1882.	April.	109	3,563 81

The increase in the number of employes as shown above, was only made to supply actual requirements. The number was afterward reduced to twenty-four, of which four are temporary appointments, to be dispensed with at the end of the present month.

In answer to the charge of "extravagance in the purchase of supplies," the report gives the following statement showing the net cost per capita, per diem, during the years 1868-69, and 1870-71, as follows: In 1868, 41¾ cents; in 1869, 36 cents; in 1870, 43 cents; in 1871, 48 cents. The increase in 1871 over the three preceding years is accounted for by the fact that the total number of days spent in the institution, (which forms the basis of the calculation of the per diem cost,) was smaller in 1870 and 1871, than in 1868 and 1869, although the number of inmates was greater. In 1870 and 1871, a larger number of emigrants were "transients," who, remaining a short time only, were comparatively more expensive, on account of the clothing, &c. The present Board, on its accession to office, decided that the health of the inmates demanded a more generous dietary, and the table service was improved so as to comply with the just demands of the inmates for a more decent and orderly treatment. The Committee believe that the system of confiding the purchase of supplies to an officer, whose sole duty it should be to make those purchases, was an improvement over the old system. The Board were unfortunate in their choice of the person to perform this duty, but steps have been taken to recover the moneys fraudulently obtained by him. In conclusion, the Committee challenge fair and honest investigation, and invite comparison with any and all public institutions of this, as well as other cities and States.

Storage for Furniture, &c.

The largest and best-equipped establishment in the United States, and the only ones where the storage of furniture, baggage, &c., is made an exclusive business, are Haeger's Warehouses, in Eighth-avenue, extending from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth-street, and No. 282 Ninth-avenue.

Goods can be forwarded without previous notice; are raised and lowered on large elevators, and stored in separate compartments, which are always accessible.

Open until 9 P. M.—*Advertisement.*

The Fastest Time on Record.

Dexter never made as quick time on the turf as the Bell Schnapps is selling over the counter by druggists and grocers. The only reason that can be assigned is because it is a pure and reliable article.—*Advertisement.*

LADIES, do not fail to secure some of those goods, which NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway, are selling at one-third less than regular prices, such as Ivory-handled Table Knives at $6 per dozen; Plated Forks and Spoons at $6 per dozen; Plates at $1 per dozen, and China Plates at $2 per dozen.—*Advertisement.*

Dandruff.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE REMOVES.—*Advertisement.*

TO CLEAN KNIVES.—Use the dish-cloth, rub it on MORGAN'S Sapolio, and then rapidly over the knives. This will give a brilliant and durable polish, *without scratching*. For all metal wares use the same.—*Advertisement.*

A.—For Moth Patches, Freckles And TAN, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION, the well-known, reliable and harmless remedy for brown discolorations of the face. Depot, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

The Hair and Scalp.—Dr. B. C. Perry, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., cures with harmless SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS: Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Irritation or Itching of the head, or any complaint or disease which induces a loss of hair or untimely grayness. Send for circular.

Pimply Eruptions, Black Heads and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDON AND PIMPLE REMEDY—the skin medicine of the age. Sold by druggists.

For Unnatural Redness of the Nose or face, consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed in every case.

A Cool, Healthy, Harmless Hair-Dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, stops its falling out at once. Prepared expressly this season for family use. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Buchan's Carbolic Soaps—Best and cheapest method of using carbolic acid; preventive of all infectious diseases.

Moles, Wens, and Warts are Permanently removed without cutting, pain or scars by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. A cure guaranteed. Call or send for circular.

The Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce for family use, in pints and half pints, for sale by every first-class grocer.

Wood Carpeting.—Removed from No. 480 Broadway, to No. 942, between 22d and 23d sts.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for many years with never-failing safety and success, by millions of mothers for their children.

Skin Diseases.

Perry's Improved Comedone and Pimple Remedy. The Skin Medicine of the age. Is warranted to cure Flesh Worms, Pimpley Eruptions and Blotched Disfigurations of the Face. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. Perry, Bond st., N. Y. Sold by druggists everywhere.

MARRIED.

FORD—GREENE.—Jan. 21, by Rev. Father McCready, at St. Stephen's Church, HENRY I. FORD, of Washington, D. C., to Miss LOUISA GREENE, of this City.

TOWNSEND—BOGART.—On Thursday evening, April 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. W. Chambers, CHARLES W. TOWNSEND to EUGENIA, daughter of Orlando M. Bogart, Esq.

DIED.

BARNSTORF.—On Friday, 26th inst., AMELIA H., wife of Geo. F. Barnstorf, aged 33 years.

Funeral from No. 112 President-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 29th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives are invited.

COWAN.—At White Plains, on Friday, the 26th inst., JOHN COWAN, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence in White Plains, on Sunday afternoon, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock. Train leaves 42d-st. at 9 A. M.

FISK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 24, EMILY, daughter of Honora and the late George B. Fisk.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

GILDER.—Friday, 26th inst., at Philadelphia, LIZZIE P. GILDER, daughter of Rev. J. L. and Emma Gilder.

GORDON.—On Thursday, 25th inst., at Stapleton, Staten Island, ARTHUR WILLIAM, youngest son of R. W. and Kate E. Gordon, aged 8 months.

Funeral services from St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M.

HALSEY.—In Morrisania, on Friday, April 26, ELIZABETH W., oldest daughter of Isaac and Sarah M. Halsey.

The remains will be taken to Livingston, N. J., Sunday, April 28.

HOWARD.—On Saturday, April 27, BETHNEL HOWARD, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 12 2d-st., New-York.

JACKSON.—This morning, at 5 o'clock, of hemorrhage of the lungs, DANIEL J. JACKSON, in the 29th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 90 Prince-st., this (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock.

LAFOREST.—At Jersey City, N. J., April 26, 1872, JOHN A. A. LAFOREST, formerly of Stow, Mass., aged 72 years and 10 months.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

MATSON.—At 10 o'clock A. M., Saturday, 27th inst., EDMUND A. MATSON, at his residence, in Brooklyn.

LOUNSBERRY.—At Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, on Friday morning, April 26, S. STEPHEN LOUNSBERRY, M. D., aged 34 years.

The funeral will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Bedford, on Monday, the 29th, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Carriages will be in waiting at Bedford Station on arrival of train, leaving Grand Central Depot, New-York, at 8:25 A. M., returning at 4:20 P. M.

MESSENGER.—On Thursday, 25th, MARTHA, wife of Henry Messenger.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, West 33d-st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

PULIS.—On Friday afternoon, April 26, CHRISTOPHER PULIS, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Sunday) afternoon, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. M. Arrowsmith, No. 211 East 127th-st.

SMYTH.—On Thursday, April 25, of consumption, GEORGE A., youngest son of John Smyth, and grandson of the late Mary Clinton Kearns, aged 20 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends, also those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Julia McDonald, and his brothers, John F., Joseph P. and Richard C. Smyth, and of his brothers-in-law, John Wassner and Charles Reichard, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 547 Greenwich-st., near Charlton, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCOVELL.—April 27, HENRY A. SCOVELL, aged 46 years.

Funeral on Monday, 29th inst., from West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

THOMAS.—April 27, at 2 o'clock in the morning, C. FAULKNER THOMAS, aged 26 years, son of Griffith Thomas, architect, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are affectionately invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 92 5th-av., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

THOMPSON.—On Saturday, April 27, 1872, Mrs. MARY THOMPSON, aged 74 years.

Funeral services at the house of Mr. Louis Dubois, No. 418 West 34th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., on Monday morning, for interment.

WARREN.—April 27, 1872, EDWARD J. WARREN, aged 62 years.

Funeral services will be held on Monday, the 29th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Church of the Messiah, corner of 34th-st. and Park-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WINANT.—On Friday, April 26, RICHARD W. WINANT, youngest son of Jesse and Sarah A. Winant, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 202 East 17th-st.

WHIPPLE.—In this City on Friday morning, April 26, 1872, of pneumonia, ELLEN, widow of John Whipple, Esq., late of Providence, R. I.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother, Waldron B. Post, No. 23 Waverley-place, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

POLITICAL.

REFORM ASSOCIATION.—AT A MEETING of the Reform Association April 13, 1872, at Fifth-av. Hotel, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in compliance with the urgent appeal of the Committee of Seventy, this Association will proceed forthwith and enroll all good citizens, (Tammany Ring people excepted,) without regard to party, religion, or nationality, who are in favor of reform and willing to aid and sustain this Association.

Resolved, That we now call upon all citizens, merchants, bankers, clerks, mechanics, working men, members of the Bar and other professions, societies, and organizations friendly to this reform movement, to enroll their names at once, to support honesty and reform in our City Government.

Resolved, That so soon as the enrollment is completed, full authority will be given to create a Reform Association and a Committee of Fifty in each of the twenty-one Assembly Districts of this City.

Resolved, That our Executive Committee shall have full power to do all that may be necessary to carry into effect the objects of this Association.

JOHN A. DIX, President.

ROSWELL D. HATCH, Secretary.

The executive Committee, in compliance with the foregoing instructions, have appointed the following citizens as enrolling officers for the twenty-one Assembly Districts of this City. In order to facilitate this important work, and to save trouble to voters, enrolling officers will receive names at their houses. Citizens can appear in person, or, if known to the enrolling officer, a written request to be enrolled will be sufficient. Books will open MONDAY EVENING, April 29, at 7 o'clock, promptly, and continue open day and evening for one week. Enrolling officers will be careful to write distinctly full name, residence and occupation of each voter on sheets of paper, afterward to be copied into the books when approved.

It is understood that all citizens are free to vote as they please on State and national questions. Honesty and capacity, and not politics, should be enforced in all local affairs of our City Government.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

OSW. OTTENDORFER,	WM. F. HAVEMEYER,
JOHN FOLEY,	ROBT. B. ROOSEVELT,
JOHN H. STRAHAN,	J. M. BUNDY,
ROSWELL D. HATCH,	HENRY CLAUSEN, JR.,
MYER STERN,	JOHN H. DRAPER,
JAS. W. GERARD, JR.,	PATRICH McELROY,
GEO. W. LANE,	HENRY NICOLL,

ANDREW. H. GREEN.

JOHN FOLEY,
Chairman Executive Committee.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Alderman Thomas Foley, No. 18 West-st.
John Y. Savage, No. 20 Vestry-st.
William H. Johnston, No. 24 Varick-st.
James Kennedy, No. 38 Laight-st.
Andrew W. Leggett, Canal-st., corner West Broadway.
Michael Martin, corner Franklin-st. and West Broadway.
James W. Schuffelin, No. 130 Franklin-st.
James S. Coward, No. 370 Greenwich-st.
Alfred A. H. Griffin, No. 42 Hudson-st.
Michael Nicholson, No. 59 Watts-st.
William Dairs, corner Canal and Watts sts.
Leopold Wallenstein, No. 159 Hudson-st.
John Haus, No. 361 Greenwich-st.
Nathaniel D. Woodhull, No. 20 North Moore-st.
Patrick McArdle, No. 398 Greenwich-st.
John H. Matthews, No. 398 Greenwich-st.
George F. Slath, corner Greenwich and Hubert sts.
James Cherry, No. 94 Greenwich-st.
Patrick Cullen, No. 57 Washington-st.
Michael T. Griffin, No. 34 New-st.
Head-quarters, Vanderbilt House.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Francis V. S. Oliver, No. 86 Roosevelt-st.
Bryan Gaughan, No. 149 Leonard-st.
John Cavanagh, corner Madison and Chestnut sts.
Thomas J. Mahoffey, No. 44 Oak-st.
John Lintleman, corner East Broadway and Catharine sts.
Bernard Gallagher, No. 109 Cherry-st.
Patrick Crodock, No. 90 Cherry-st.
James McMahon, No. 56 Cherry-st.
Dr. Fredericks, corner Pearl and Rose sts.
John Nolan, No. 9 Cherry-st.
Thomas Ahern, No. 13 Cherry-st.
Albert Hous, No. 25 Cherry-st.
Thomas Stephens, No. 28 Cherry-st.
James Godfrey, No. 82 Catharine-st.
Patrick Gilmartin, No. 3 City Hall-place.
Thomas Keane, No. 17 Mulberry-st.
Michael Clark, Chatham-st.
John Callan, No. 463 Pearl-st.
A. Frank, No. 92 Chatham-st.
Head-quarters, No. 89 Roosevelt-st.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James H. Terwilligr, No. 286 Mulberry-st.
James McGuire, No. 217 Mott-st.
James A. Early, No. 5 Prince-st.
James Garbit, corner Houston-st. and Bowery.
Wm. T. A. Hart, No. 65 Prince-st.
Thomas Ryan, No. 72 Marion-st.
Nicholas Murphy, No. 60 Marion-st.
Mathew Cassidy, Fo. 51 Marion-st.
John Hennessy, No. 216 Mulberry-st.
Thomas Roe, No. 45 Spring-st.
Michael Brady, No. 45 Spring st.
Wm. W. White, No. 180 Bowery.
Mat. J. Perkinson, No. 189 Elm-st.
John Boyd, No. 200 Elm-st.
Henry P. West, No. 183 Grand-st.
Henry Kruger, No. 278 Mulberry-st.
Henry Patterson, No. 160 Mott-st.
Charles Bathman, No. 152 Grand-st.
Head-quarters—Morris', corner Prince and Elizabeth sts.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

William McMahon, No. 90 East Broadway.
Louis Lery, No. 181 East Broadway.
William Churchill, No. 88 Madison-st.
James Casey, No. 78 East Broadway.
Edward Clarkson, No. 173 Madison-st.

POLITICAL.

Patrick McNamara, No. [illegible] Water-st.
Jeremiah Regan, No. 10 Henry-st.
Francis P. Ryan, No. 146 East Broadway.
Mathew Smith, No. 62 Scammel-st.
John O'Brien, No. 144 Cherry-st.
John Donohoe, No. 207 East Broadway.
William Daily, No. 172 Cherry-st.
Andrew Lennon, No. 20 Henry-st.
Isaac Wolf, No. 308 Madison-st.
Patrick Tagney, East Broadway and Catharine-st.
Michael Hayes, No. 42 Monroe-st.
E. N. Laffey, No. 85 Montgomery-st.
Stephen H. Rownan, No. 33 Pike-st.
Lewis Bero, No. 635 Water-st.
A. B. [illegible]dwell, No. 89 Madison-st.
Head-quarters, No. 165 East Broadway.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

David S. Paige, corner West and Spring sts.
Luke C. Grimes, No. 38 Thompson-st.
Francis T. Fleet, No. 286 Hudson-st.
John I. Statlander, north-east corner Grand and Wooster sts.
Paul Reif, No. 77 Grand-st.
John Collins, No. 42 Renwick-st.
Denis Green, No. 338 Hudson-st.
James Barr, No. 529½ Broome-st.
Theodore Snedicor, No. 555 Broome-st.
Charles Byfield, No. 44 Downing-st.
Michael Finnell, No. 146 West Houston-st.
Balth Will, No. 104 Varick-st.
Henry Warner, No. 4 Renwick-st.
John Gorman, No. 88 Varick-st.
William O'Day, No. 116 Charlton-st.
Edward Noonan, No. 9 Dominick-st.
George Kilmer, No. 51 Bedford-st.
Thos. F. Casey, No. 5 Thompson-st.
W. F. T. Chapman, No. 96 Macdougal-st.
John I. Foster, No. 85 Sullivan-st.
Henry Hughes, No. 9 Charlton-st.
Head-quarters, north-east corner King and Hudson sts.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Thos. Mitchell, No. 25 Hester-st.
Henry Tice, No. 414 Grand-st.
Geo. Goodrich, corner of Grand and Lewis sts.
Frederick German, No. 325 Grand-st.
Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.
M. Anderson, No. 598 Grand-st.
Ignatius Buckman, No. 40 Columbia-st.
John Morrison, No. 46 Willett-st.
James Reilley, No. 260 Delancey-st.
Frederick Holstein, corner of Delancey and Suffolk sts.
John J. Kelly, No. 72 Columbia-st.
Wm. Eirmann, No. 53 Attorney-st.
Peter Reiyea, Willett-st.
E. K. Kennedy, No. 430 Grand-st.
John Siegerson, No. 18 Columbia-st.
Patrick O'Reilley, Grand and East sts.
Head-quarters, No. 63 Columbia-st.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Andrew H. Green, No. 1 5th-av.
J. Woolsey Shephard, No. 29 Clinton-place.
Michael Smith, No. 63 Bleecker-st.
John Gilmore, No. 92 6th-av.
Jodn A. Hemlin, No. 92 6th-av.
Jenkins Van Schaick, No. 1 University-place.
John T. Griswold, No. 49 West 9th-st.
Harrison Redfield, No. 1 Patchin-place.
Max Goepp, No. 213 West 13th-st.
Elliot Sanford, No. 83 Clinton-place.
Peter B. Olney, No. 31 West Washington-place.
M. McKenna, No. 10 Patchin-place.
Howard T. Marsten, No. 106 Clinton-place.
H. H. Porter, No. 30 Washington-square.
James L. Babbitt, No. 31 Great Jones-st.
Abm. Van Santvoord, No. 66 West 11th-st.
Hugh L. Cole, No. 51 West 10th-st.
G. H. Wynkopp, No. 43 East 12th-st.
L. M. Van Wart, No. 114 Amity-st.
Josiah Carpenter, No. 76 Clinton-st.
Head-quarters, No. 92 6th-av.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Henry C. Atwood, No. 4 Orchard-st.
Joseph T. Reed, No. 80 Orchard-st.
George W. B. Seely, No. 7 Eldridge-st.
T. J. Washburn, No. 130 Chrystie-st.
Peter Martin, No. 88 Hester-st.
Christian Freund, No. 55 Forsyth-st.
Jacob Adell, No. 49 Norfolk-st.
L. Schuler, No. 64 Forsyth-st.
Henry Koenig, Jr., No. 86 Chrystie-st.
William E. Burkhart, No. 10 Delancey-st.
P. McGill, No. 151 Ludlow-st.
Henry McIntyre, No. 122 Division-st.
James Trainor, Hester and Bowery.
William Wiegandt, No. 105 Eldridge-st.
Edward J. Snead, No. 319 Grand-st.
William E. Macdonough, No. 41 Clinton-st.
Francis Waters, Forsyth-st., near Grand-st.
William L. Wemmell, No. 127 Lewis-st.
John Chappell, No. 120 Division-st.
Samuel Sanderson, No. 286 Broome-st.
Head-quarters, Harmony Garden, Essex-st.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

William F. Havemeyer, No. 335 West 14th-st.
Timothy Shea, toot of Christopher-st.
William B. Howenstein, No. 180 Christopher-st.
Peter B. Pulis, No. 781 Greenwich-st.
John D. Williamson, No. 138 West 10th-st.
E. W. H. Graeme, No. 92 Christopher-st.
William L. Smith, No. 149 Waverley-place.
John E. McCrea, No. 21 Christopher-st.
Allan McKenzie, No. 548½ Hudson-st.
Thomas Breen, No. 45 8th-av.
J. Stewart, No. 333 West 4th-st.
Robert Taggert, No. 10 Abingdon-square.
Patrick Hernon, No. 53 Bethune st.
John Triner, No. 678 Washington-st.
Peter M. Sachs, No. 459 Hudson-st.
Head-quarters, Adriatic Hotel.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

William P. Mitchell, No. 120 Rivington-st.
Christopher Flecke, No. 22 1st-av.
Oliver H. Kingsland, No. 87 2d-av.
Meyer Florsheim, No. 315 6th-st.
John Torney, No. 36 2d-av.
George Rothman, No. 10 1st-av.
Peter Murphy, No. 161 East Houston-st.
Cornelius Kirby, No. 7 1st-st.
George Seib, No. 9 2d-av.
Charles Beaudell, No. 1 1st-av.
George Mumm, No. 254 East Houston-st.
George Steinbrecker, No. 159 3d-st.
John Monaghan, Seventh-st.
William Petre, No. 161 East Houston-st.
A. Schlessinger, No. 162 East Houston-st.
J. William Guntzer, No. 222 5th-st.
John H. Gross, No. 110 1st-st.
C. E. Eyle, No. 8 2d-av.
G. M. C. Duval, No. 63 4th-st.
Head-quarters, No. 9 2d-av.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Oswald Ottendorfer, West 17th-st.
Robert B. Roosevelt, No. 26 East 20th-st.
John A. Dix, No. 3 West 21st-st.
Francis Allen, No. 459 6th-av.
John O'Neil, No. 216 West 32d-st.
James McFarland, No. 230 West 32d-st.
Thomas O'Gara, No. 344 8th-av.
Owen Crane, No. 344 8th-av.
John Ware, No. 344 8th-av.
John Skifferton, No. 255 West 27th-st.
Mark Lavey, No. 255 West 27th-st.
John Lee, No. 157 West 27th-st.
James L. Devine, No. 135 West 27th-st.
Charles Turnbull, St. James Hotel.
Cyrus H. Courtney, No. 341 7th-av.
Peter Coleman, No. 217 West 28th-st.
Redmond Langan, No. 1,215 Broadway.
Joseph Colwell, No. 442 6th-av.
Arthur Haigan, No. 135 West 28th-st.
Head-quarters, Milliman's Rooms.

TWELFTH ASSEBBLY DISTRICT.

Frederick Klein, No. 705 6th-st.
W. E. Caigill, No. 147 Avenue C.
M. Glasser, No. 609 6th-st.
George Sharton, No. 738 6th-st.
A. M. Pelshaw, No. 320 East 34th-st.
David Eilan, No. 253 2d-st.
Frank McShane, No. 415 East 10th-st.
Frederick Young, No. 13 Avenue D.
A. Krauss, No. 178 Avenue C.
W. J. Barrett, No. 623 East 12th-st.
William H. Williams, No. 228 7th-st.
L. F. Kahn, No. 16 Maiden-lane.
L. H. Adams, No. 734 6th-st.
Daniel D. Wright, No. 283 7th-st.
John Duke, No. 290 7th-st.
Henry Loez, No. 452 East Houston-st.
William Klain, No. 262 2d-st.
Charles Boss, No. 220 East 4th-st.
John Mack, No. 416 East 10th-st.
Frederick Hammell, No. 64 Avenue C.
Head-quarters, Reform Hall, No. 710 6th-st.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Charles Lee Clarke, No. 217 West 24th-st.
W. R. Kirby, No. 211 West 23d-st.
J. K. P. Boyd, No. 230 7th-av.
James R. Edwards, No. 277 West 23d-st.
J. C. Baldwin, No. 212 West 24th-st.
W. B. Ogden, No. 218 West 24th-st.
Abraham H. Rosenheim, No. 423 West 23d-st.
Floyd Clarkson, No. 421 West 23d-st.
David H. Arnold, No. 425 West 23d-st.
James W. Clarke, No. 242 West 25th-st.
Hugh McGoldrich, No. 339 West 20th-st.
Edward Berrian, No. 354 West 18th-st.
Charles E. McBride, No. 236 West 21st-st.
Harold Bateman, No. 313 6th-av.
Head-quarters—Homestead, 8th-av.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John A. Foley, No. 212 East 10th-st.
Smith Ely, Jr., No. 222 2d-av.
William Beard, No. 221 East 11th-st.
John J. Giles, No. 109 East 10th-st.
Michael Hahn, No. 338 East 11th-st.
Henry Saulnier, No. 206 2d-av.
Nicholas R. Connor, No. 62 St. Mark's-place.
John Raffatt, No. 219 East 12th-st.
C. M. McLaurie, M. D., No. 192 2d-av.
Daniel M. O'Brien, No. 35 3d-av.
Henry A. Alber, No. 107 4th-av.
W. J. Morris, No. 135 Avenue A.
John McEntee, 10th-st. and Avenue A.
Frank McNicol, corner 3d-av. and 12th-st.
John Mills, No. 215 2d-av.
John D. Townsend, No. 200 East 10th-st.
Edward O'Brien, No. 449 East 13th-st.
Peter Englehart, 13th-st. and 1st-av.
Marcus Otterburg, No. 27 Chambers-st.
Head-quarters—Plympton Building.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Kelly, No. 233 West 33d-st.
Martin M. Lewis, No. 315 West 32d-st.
W. D. Greonelle, No. 330 West 31st-st.
John Wedlock, No. 510 West 28th-st.
Thos. McManus, corner 10th-av. and 27th-st.
Bernard McCulin, No. 510 West 28th-st.
James O'Haloran, No. 304 10th-av.
George Hepburn, No. 324 10th-av.
Edmund Brown, No. 526 West 29th-st.
John Garry, No. 493 West 39th-st.
Arthur Hulker, No. 114 West 40th-st.
John T. Devine, No. 109 West 39th-st.
James Corbitt, No. 247 West 38th-st.
Michael McGarry, No. 421 7th-av.
Robert L. Work, No. 404 West 30th-st.
William Mullen, No. 417 West 26th-st.
Wm. McCormick, No. 217 West 32d-st.
John Sheffner, No. 446 8th-av.
Michael Hatton, No. 598 —— av.
Samuel Patterson, No. 515 10th-av.
Head-quarters, Becker's Hall.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

James W. Gerard, No. 17 Gramercy Park.
Charles B. Cornell, No. 230 3d-av.
Lewis J. Kelly, No. 311 1st-av.
William Wetmore, No. 307 East 19th-st.
James E. Waddell, No. 247 East 21st-st.
Thomas Conner, 18th-st., near 3d-av.
J. A. Allen, 18th-st. and 1st-av.
George Bell, No. 304 1st-av.
J. Van Cott, No. 305 East 18th-st.
John Donahue, 2d-av. and 21st-st.
John Walker, No. 350 East 18th-st.
Charles Listman, 17th-st. and 1st-av.
Frank Keating, No. 307 1st-av.
John Clark, 23d-st. and Avenue A.
T. Scott, No. 327 East 17th-st.
James Brealand, No. 343 Avenue A.
J. W. Day, No. 351 East 20th-st.
Emil Benneville, No. 347 East 15th-st.
James Morrison, No. 321 East 16th-st.
John McEwan, No. 322 East 16th-st.
Head-quarters, Constitution Hall.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dr. Rudolph Tausky, No. 325 West 50th-st.
T. Dauenhawer, No. 413 West 51st-st.
A. Buck, No. 349 West 50th-st.
J. Rodenback, No. 760 9th-av.

POLITICAL.

M. Wick, No. 679 9th-av.
F. D. Blume, No. 766 9th-av.
F. Neher, No. 843 8th-av.
F. Kasefang, No. 344 West 44th-st.
W. W. Loew, No. 741 8th-av.
Nicholas S. Kelley, No. 510 West 46th-st.
Joseph Lightowlers, 52d-st. and 8th-av.
O. Forbes, No. 884 8th-av.
William Patten, 55th-st. and 8th-av.
C. W. Campbell, No. 345 West 43d-st.
D. Kempner, No. 147 45th-st.
P. Lydecker, No. 302 West 43d-st.
J. McNulty, No. 388 West 41st-st.
D. Ackerman, No. 318 West 42d-st.
Oscar Taylor, No. 404 West 44th-st.
Thomas McBride, No. 241 West 41st-st.
Head-quarters, Conrad Loos', 9th-av. and 50th-st.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John R. Draper, No. 113 East 15th-st.
Charles R. Townsend, No. 230 East 40th-st.
P. Ferris, No. 303 East 32d-st.
John Flanagan, No. 101 East 32d-st.
A. S. Aarons, No. 244 East 27th-st.
Christopher Rapp, No. 243 2d-av.
M. Murray, 33d-st. and 3d-av.
N. Dennis, No. 595 3d-av.
E. B. Owen, No. 230 East 40th-st.
John Ennis, No. 341 East 39th-st.
James King, No. 615 3d-av.
Felix Morris, No. 735 3d-av.
John Kelly, No. 234 East 40th-st.
John Toues, No. 120 East 32d-st.
George Sternel, 595 3d-av.
Head-quarters, No. 595 3d-av.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Roswell D. Hatch, No. 411 West 57th-st.
Henry Odler, 67th-st. and 10th-av.
Thomas Kehoe, 71st-st. and Broadway.
Joseph Burke, 56th-st. and 9th-av.
John A. Wunnenberg, 18th-st. and 11th-av.
G. C. Thatcher, 81st-st. and 11th-av.
Charles Pierson, 84th-st. and 11th-av.
W. D. Moore, 82d-st. and 11th-av.
Andrew Keating, 112th-st. and Broadway.
James Monteith, Carmansville.
Lawson N. Fuller, Carmansville.
John McMullen, Carmansville.
Blasius Ryer, Fort Washington.
Joseph Gilbert, Fort Washington.
S. B. Ryer, Fort Washington.
Head-quarters, Doscher's Reform Hall.
Washington R. Nichols, No. 18 West 43d-st.
Frank Brundage, No. 54 East 49th-st.
Frank Sigel, No. 795 Lexington-av.
Henry S. Hewson, No. 414 Lexington-av.
Garrett F. House, No. 324 East 53d-st.
Christian Swartz, No. 908 3d-av.
John D. Crimmins, No. 241 East 61st-st.
Daniel Laughlin, 59th-st. and 3d-av.
Henry Hinck, 2d-av. and 63d-st.
Daniel W. Lee, No. 9 East 41st-st.
S. H. Wales, No. 500 5th-av.
H. Robertson, 2d-av.
F. Schosshelmer, No. 309 East 55th-st.
Max. H. Stiefel, No. 359 East 49th-st.
Benjamin F. McCahill, No. 788 3d-av.
Patrick Fox, No. 151 East 48th-st.
Head-quarters, Brevoort Hall.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

John Foley, No. 20 East 73d-st.
Thomas C. Freeborn, No. 2,236 3d-av.
A. L. Fairweather, 3d-av., corner 83d-st.
Samuel Christie, No. 46 West 128th-st.
Myer Stern, No. 10 East 73d-st.
Anton Heim, No. 328 East 78th-st.
John Ennis, No. 1,592 3d-av.
John Belmore, 110th-st. and 1st-av.
Wm. H. Colwell, 129th-st. and 3d-av.
Patrick Bannon, East 89th-st.
Bernard McCabe, No. 165 East 86th-st.
Elisha Kingsland, No. 247 East 117th-st.
George B. Conklin, No. 169 East 127th-st.
Michael A. Foley, No. 232 East 82d-st.
Henry J. Moore, No. 1,282 3d-av.
John Gorman, No. 112 East 83d-st.
Louis Lochman, 84th-st., corner 1st-av.
N. Gano Dunn, No. 140 East 84th-st.
Joseph L. Liscomb, No. 200 East 127th-st.
George W. Thompson, 125th-st. and 3d-av.
Edward Roberts, 85th-st. and Avenue A.
Thomas Hughes, 78th-st. and 2d-av.
August May, No. 238 East 79th-st.
Augustus M. Field, No. 222 East 75th-st.
C. H. Reinisch, 128th-st., 6th and 7th avs.
James Keese, 5th-av. and 86th-st.
M. L. Mackenzie, No. 16 East 129th-st.

THE LIBERAL GERMAN POLITICAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—An important meeting of the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward will be held on SUNDAY, the 28th of April, at 2 o'clock P. M. Citizens are invited to attend at the north-west corner of 52d-st. and 2d-av.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPposite Academy of Music; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the morning by Rev. BROCKHOLST MORGAN, of Chicago. Lecture at close of evening prayer on the Book of Common Prayer; subject—*The Sources of Our Liturgy.* Seats free.

A SERMON ON "DISINTERESTEDNESS IN RELIGION, by Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of the Bearean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., at 10½ o'clock SABBATH MORNING. *On the Sixth Letter of Jesus*, at 7½ o'clock SABBATH EVENING. All are cordially invited.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching by the pastor, HENRY ASTON, at 10½; and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. RAWLINGS, of Indianapolis. Missionary meeting at 2 o'clock. Prayer-meeting at 6½. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, Trance Speaker, will lecture at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on *The Philosophy of Modern Spiritualism*. At 2 o'clock there will be a meeting at the Hall of all persons interested in the Children's Lyceum.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, April 28, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach morning 10½. At 4 P. M. there will be services for young people and those connected with the Sunday-school. Address by Dr. BELLOWS. The usual evening service will be omitted.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

A DISCOURSE ON "DAYS OF HEAVEN UPON EARTH" will be preached on SUNDAY, at 10½, by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, (entrance No. 17 Greene-st.) Afternoon service, 3½. Come and welcome.

ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., WILL preach SUNDAY, in Rutgers College Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Morning service at 10½. Evening, 7½. Subject of discourse in evening—*Forty Days on the Mount of God.*

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. C. STEEL, Pastor, will preach next SABBATH on *The Names of God*, in the morning, and at 7½ in the evening on *A Door Opened in Heaven.* Seats free.

BISHOP SNOW, CALLED "THE Prophet," will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*What the Bible Says About Spiritualism.*

CONFIRMATION.—RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will preach and administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, at 7½. An examination of the scientific argument of Prof. Tyndal against miracles.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector; Rev. F. M. SERENBEZ, German Minister.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. German service at 7½ P. M.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORner of 21st-st.—This church will be open SUNDAY EVENING, April 28. Services at 8 o'clock. Sermon by the rector, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st., Rev. C. C. CARPENTER, of Boston Highlands, will preach on SUNDAY, April 28th, morning and evening.

EIGHTEENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 18th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. JOSEPH W. MCKAY, delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. M. D'C. CRAWFORD.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st. junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., near 5th-av.—Two candidates for the ministry will be ordained at this church on SABBATH EVENING, April 28, at 7½. Sermon by Rev. Rev. J. S. HOLME. The ordinance of baptism will also be administered. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Dr. ARMITAGE.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Service at 10½ A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.; singing by the children. Donations of second-hand clothing and shoes will be thankfully received at any time.

FREE METHODIST CHURCH, REV. A. F. CURRY, Pastor.—Preaching on SABBATH next, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the hall, corner of 8th-av. and 25th-st. *Jesus Christ, the Same Yesterday, Today and Forever*, is the subject of every sermon.

HARLEM SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. ROBERT SLOS, from Indianapolis, Ind., will preach April 28, MORNING and EVENING, at the new Hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited. Sunday-school and weekly meeting for prayer as usual.

HARLEM SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; Rev. HALSEY MOORE, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 2 o'clock. "Seats free." Strangers are cordially invited to worship with us.

HOME FOR FALLEN GIRLS.

A meeting to aid the "Home for Fallen Girls," No. 26 West 4th-st., will be held in the Brick Church, 5th-av. and 37th st., (Dr. Murray's,) on SABBATH EVENING, the 28th inst. Addresses by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., Rev. T. S. HASTINGS, D. D., and S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D. A collection and subscription will be received.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 4th-st. and Greenwich-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. F. HAMBLIN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. All are cordially invites to attend.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D.; in the EVENING by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th-st.—Preaching by Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON av. and 30th-st.—Seats free. Preaching, 10½ A. M. Services for children, 3 P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. B. M. FRINK, of Saco, Me., will preach MORNING and EVENING; services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. E. W. HALL, President of Johnson College, Missouri; at 7½ by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Seats free. All cordially invited.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Integrity of Conscience.*

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. E. HOPPER, D. D., Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, April 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY. Morning and Evening, after which Rev. R. S. FOSTER, President of Drew Theological Seminary will have supervision of the pulpit until Mr. HARROWER's return from Europe in September.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Christ our Shepherd*, and at 7½ P. M., subject—*David's Conflict with Goliah a Pattern for us.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. DR. OSGOOD WILL PREACH IN St. John's Memorial Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av., at 10½ A. M., on *The Rising American Church;* EVENING, at 7½, on *The True Use of Sunday.* Also, on FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½. Seats free.

REV. L. S. WEED, OF THE JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, will preach in the Hall of the New Seamen's Exchange, Nos. 187 and 189 Cherry-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, April 28; services commence at 3. All are invited.

REV. THOMAS GUARD, WHO WILL sail for Europe on Saturday next, will preach his farewell sermon in the Allen-street M. E. Church, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. ROBERT CAMERON, PASTOR, will preach in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., MORNING, 10½, and EVENING, 7½. All invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Consequences.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, J. DICKINSON, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. G. W. MALTBY of the Erie Conference.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY, at the usual hours. Evening subject—*The Star in the East.*

REV. F. BROWN, THE PASTOR, WILL preach in Cornell Memorial M. E. Church, 76th-st., near 2d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Strangers are welcome.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. HENRY POWERS WILL PREACH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours, at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between 3d-av. and Lexington-av.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the hall corner of 55th-st. and 3d-av. on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY.—The Second Universalist Society will hold its annual meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, April 30, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of W. E. Warner, Esq., No. 75 2d-av., at which time there will have to be elected three (3) trustees, in place of S. D. Barnes, Daniel Herbert and L. B. Wing, whose term will then have expired.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JAS. CUSHING, JR., Chairman.
L. B. WING, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL.—REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH.—Father GAVAZZI will preach in Steinway Hall in the MORNING. This will be an occasion of unusual interest, the subject being—*The Free Church of Italy.* The public are invited. Members of the society are requested to be in their seats at or before 10½. Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver in the EVENING a sermon in his course on "Our Homes." Subject—*Woman as Wife, Mother, Wanderer.* Father GAVAZZI will preach in the evening in Dr. ORMISTON's church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Holy Communion at 7½ A. M.; morning prayer at 9 A. M., litany; second celebration and sermon at 10½ A. M.; evening prayer at 7½ P. M. In the evening the Rector, Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., will continue his course of sermons on the *Worship of the Church in its Outward or Visible Aspect.*

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., Pastor, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH W. MCKAY, Delegate from the Weslayan Church, in Ireland, to the General Conference of the M. E. Church.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 39 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, Prayer at 7½, Holy Communion at 8. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. Dr. GEER at 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM AT MOHAWK HALL, south-west corner 16th-st. and 8th-av.—Public seances every SUNDAY at 3 and 7½ P. M.; some of the best mediums in the City in attendance. Honest investigators invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. WM. H. BOOLE will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General Prayer-meeting 3½ P. M.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, April 28, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. A. D. VAIL, the Pastor.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 167 West 45th-st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Near 3d-av.—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. ALEX. MCAULAY, of London, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. W. HALL, President of Johnson College, Macon, Mo. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. Seats free in the evening.

THE SECOND SALE OF PEWS IN the Temple Ahawath Chesed, corner Lexington-av. and 55th-st., will take place on SUNDAY, April 28, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., this being the last sale for this season.

THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET REFORMED CHURCH, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine services in this Church, SUNDAY, 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the pastor. Subject for the evening—*The Five Judges in Peaceful Times.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. GEO. MURE SMITH will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½. Young people's meeting at 7½, EVENING. Strangers welcome.

WANTED—AN ORGANIST,

In Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, in New-York City; he must be able to read and play at sight cathedral and classic music; the afternoons and evenings of each day are to be occupied in teaching and training choirs and choral classes; a liberal salary will be paid to a man competent to the above duties and earnest in their performance. Address or apply in person to Dr. H. S. CUTLER, at the church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., or to RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Broadway, corner 19th-st.

NEW-YORK.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW

INDIA SHAWLS.

Just Received, Striped India Long Shawls, from $20 to $250 each. Open-Centre Squares, in all Colors, from $75 to $450 each. Black Filled Squares, in New Designs and Colorings, from $150 to $2,500. A Full Assortment of "Ranpoore Chuddas," in all Colors, from $40 to $60 each.

BLACK THREAD LACE PARASOL COVERS.

Black Thread and Guipure Trimming Laces, much below Regular Prices. White Llama, White and Ecru Cluny, Extra Widths, and White Silk Guipure Laces, Suitable for Dress Trimmings.

SPRING & SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS.

Men's and Youths' Furnishing Goods, French, English and German Hosiery. The above stock now complete in every respect.

SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWL DEP'T.

Would call the special attention of their patrons to this Department, which is now replete with all the Latest Novelties produced this Season, and having placed their orders before the recent large increase in prices in the foreign markets, they are now enabled to offer their stock at much less than PRESENT MARKET VALUE.

LARGE ADDITIONS

Have been made to our stocks of Summer Silks, Grenadines, Gaze de Soies, Bareges, Organdies, Jaconets, Cambrics, Printed Linen Lawns, Percales, Prints, Plain and Fancy Traveling Dress Materials, &c.

The Latest Paris Novelties in

GARMENTS

NOW OPEN.

RICH CARPETS.

Fresh Arrivals of Carpetings.—We shall open on MONDAY next a number of new patterns Fine Carpets, which, with those previously received, make our assortment Extremely Attractive. Also new designs in Velvet Tapestry, English Body Brussels, and a very fine line of Crossley's Tapestry Brussels. Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, English and American Oil-cloths, White, Check and Fancy Mattings, at the Lowest Market Prices.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

A fine assortment of the above goods now open at very low prices. Also, great bargains in Lace and Nottingham Curtains, &c., &c.

At Richard Meares',

SIXTH-AV. and NINETEENTH-ST.,

(OUR ONLY STORE.)

Having made large additions to our stock during the past week, we will open,

MONDAY NEXT,

Specialties in all our various departments.

One lot Check Silks, 75c. a yard; a bargain.

500 pieces Striped and Fancy Silks; $1 and $1 25 a yard; all colors; worth much more.

50 pieces Silk and Wool Black Grenadine, 38c., 50c. and 65c.

A large lot of Striped and Plaid Japanese Silks, 48c., 53c., 55c., 69c. and 70c.

Choice styles of Dress Goods, 25c., 30c., 38c., 44c. and 50c.

Percales, Dolly Vardens and Calicoes, in richest patterns.

Fine Black Silks, $1 25, $1 38, very cheap goods.

Splendid quality of Black Silks, $1 50, $1 75; worth $2 25.

White-edge Lyons Silks, $2; worth $2 50; great bargains.

20 pieces gold-edge Lyons Silks, $3 and $3 25, 24 inches wide; worth $4.

Lace Points, Sacques and Talmas.

150 very rich Llama and Lace Shawls, $13, purchased at the recent auction sales; worth $20.

Lace Sacques, $10, $12, $14, $15; very rich, $20.

Millinery Goods, Flowers and Straw Goods.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FINE GOODS.

Newest shapes Bonnets and Round Hats, trimmed and untrimmed.

Stylishly trimmed Hats, $6 to $12; same as sold on Broadway, $10 to $20.

RIBBONS AND DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Now opening, all the new shades in Plain and Gros Grain.

Bonnet and Trimming Sash Ribbons, Rich Roman Ties and Sashes; one case just in.

Real Roman Ties, 2½ and 4 inch wide, 55c. and 75c., half price; Ladies' Windsor Ties, newest shades, 48c.; sold all over 65c. to 75c.

Rich Passementerie Trimmings, Gimps, Loops, &c.

UNDER-GARMENTS and CORSETS—Largest assortment and lowest prices.

100 dozen very good MUSLIN CHEMISES, rows of cording all around, 75c.—well finished—CHEMISES, tucked front, fine muslin, 69c., 75c., 83c.

DRAWERS, good muslin, bias tucking, cluster tucks, 65c.

Full-size NIGHT-GOWNS, tucked back and front, $1 35.

CORSETS in all the favorite and leading makes, very fine hand-made and woven Corsets, $1 50 to $2 25.

HOOP SKIRTS and PANIERS, newest shapes, 50c. to 75c.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Lawn, Linen, Marseilles and Cambric, all styles.

Infants' Merino Cloaks, Lace Caps, &c.

Children's Linen Blouses, handsomely braided, in all colors, $1 50, $1 63, $1 75 and $2.

Children's Richly Braided Pique Suits, $2 25 to $3.

Ladies' handsome Linen and Lawn Suits, $5 to $10.

Real Laces, Hamburg Edgings, Neck Rufflings.

Now opening new and choice patterns.

One case Wide Guipure Laces, just received, 65c., 69c., 73c., 75c., 90c. and $1; a great bargain.

Hosiery, Gloves and Under-garments in every make.

Fine Kid Gloves, 65c.; splendid two-buttons, $1.

Housekeeping and domestic goods. Curtains and Curtain Laces, large assortment at very low rates.

Large Linen Napkins and Towels, $1 to $2 a dozen.

Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, lined and unlined. All the latest designs for ladies and children.

RICHARD MEARES,

Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

(OUR ONLY STORE.)

AT	JONES'.	AT
JONES'	WILL OFFER	JONES'
JONES'	THIS WEEK,	JONES'
JONES'	Bargains in	JONES'
JONES'	SILKS, DRESS GOODS,	JONES'
JONES'	SUITS,	JONES'
JONES'	Also, great assortment in	JONES'
JONES'	HOSIERY,	JONES'
JONES'	GLOVES,	JONES'
JONES'	PERFUMERIES,	JONES'
JONES'	&c., &c.	JONES'
JONES'	Particular attention	JONES'
JONES'	is called to our	JONES'
JONES'	CARPETS,	JONES'
JONES'	OIL-CLOTHS,	JONES'
JONES'	MATTRESSES,	JONES'
JONES'	MIRRORS,	JONES'
JONES'	Which we sell at	JONES'
JONES'	extremely	JONES'
JONES'	low prices.	JONES'

JONES'

POPULAR

DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORES,

Nos. 167, 169 and 171 8th-av.,

Between 18th and 19th sts.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

On MONDAY, APRIL 29,

WILL ADD ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS TO THEIR BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS.

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF RICH SHADED COLORED GROUND SILKS, NEUTRAL TINTS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF RICH PLAIN-COLORED GROS GRAINS, IN ALL THE DESIRABLE SHADES.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK AND WHITE AND COLORED STRIPED SILKS, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK SILKS, IN ALL GRADES.

AT $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½ AND $1 50, TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, APRIL 29,

NOVELTIES IN

FINE SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

ARABIAN CLOTH, ALL SILK, STRIPED AND PLAIN, 1½ YARDS WIDE, FOR POLONAISE.

A BEAUTIFUL COLLECTION OF SHANGHAI SILKS, 27 INCHES WIDE.

GAUZE DE CHAMBERY, IN ALL COLORS.

RUSSIAN PLUSH STRIPES.

"DOLLY VARDEN" FOULARD SILKS, IN NEW DESIGNS, 36 INCHES WIDE.

FOULARD CREPES, SILK BATISTE, STRIPED AND PLAIN.

ALSO A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GRENADINES IN SATIN, GROS GRAIN, AND FANCY STRIPES.

PLAIN STRIPED ARMURE AND SERGE, ALL SILK GRENADINES.

PLAIN IRON FRAME GRENADINES, 24 AND 72 INCHES WIDE, UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, APRIL 29,

SEVERAL CASES OF

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,

IN PLAIN AND FILLED CENTRES, AND IN EXQUISITE DESIGNS AND COLORINGS, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

10 CASES OF LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES, THE HANDSOMEST IMPORTED THIS SEASON, IN RECHERCHE DESIGNS, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

ALSO BROCHE, PAISLEY, OTTOMAN, DOLLY VARDEN, GRENADINE, BAREGE AND SHETLAND WOOL SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,

now offer

LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS, $5, $6, and upward.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS, very handsome, with insertions and edgings, $20 to $40.

LADIES' WHITE LINEN SUITS, $8 to $16.

LADIES' WHITE SWISS WALKING SUITS, $12.

LADIES' SWISS TUNICS, POLONAISES, &C, at popular prices.

LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, YOKES TUCKED AND RUFFLED, $1 50.

LADIES' CHEMISES, YOKES TUCKED AND RUFFLED, 75 cents and $1.

LADIES' SKIRTS, TUCKED, 75 cents and $1.

CHILDREN'S LINEN GABRIELLES, handsomely braided, $1 50 up.

CHILDREN'S PIQUE GABRIELLES, handsomely braided and trimmed.

CHILDREN'S WALKING COATS, SUITS, SACQUES, &c. &c.,

INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, for immediate use.

INFANTS' CLOAKS, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.

INFANTS' LACE CAPS.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

We have opened a new department for ladies' and children's STRAW HATS. In this department we would call especial attention to the new hat, called "BLADE OF GRASS." The latest novelties constantly in stock.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

will offer on MONDAY, April 29, a large invoice of

TRIMMING RIBBONS

in all the new shades, including Peacock Green, Sages, &c., at 35c., 40c., 45c., 50c. and upward, ALL SILK.

100 pieces of all Boiled

COLORED SASH RIBBONS,

75c.; worth $1.

150 pieces extra quality, 7 inches wide, in all the new shades, 95c.; worth $1 25.

75 pieces of Broken and Block

PLAID SASH RIBBONS,

75c., worth 90c.; 85c., worth $1.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS,

the largest assortment we ever had the pleasure of offering to our customers. Prices guaranteed against competition.

LACES, EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Ladies Under-wear and Suits at extremely low prices.

3 CASES OF

FRENCH FLOWERS

just received, comprising Wreaths and Monturas, very choice goods, will be opened on MONDAY.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.,

NO. 900 BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH-ST.,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, 29TH APRIL,

NOVELTIES IN

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS,

COSTUMES, JACKETS & TALMAS,

REAL BATTISTE POLONAISE. FRENCH LAWN, LINEN AND PIQUE SUITS, LAMA LACE, SHAWLS AND JACKETS, &C.

French Lingerie, Ladies' and Children's Underclothing, in great variety, very cheap; Hosiery, Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BOUDIER'S KID GLOVES.

Full line of French Corsets, best imported.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO., No. 900 Broadway.

TO OUR NUMEROUS PATRONS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The entire stock of FURNITURE AND BEDDING, manufactured in the best manner for our wholesale trade, will be offered at retail on MONDAY. Also, several immense consignments from LEADING FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS are now on exhibition, and will be sold at manufacturers' wholesale prices.

G. & S. HEYMAN & MACK

Nos. 388 and 390 Hudson-st., main entrance corner of Houston-st.

No. 555 6th-av., corner of 33d-st.

No. 1,028 3d-av., corner of 61st-st.

MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Has the honor to inform the ladies of this City and vicinity that he has considerably increased his assortment of dress trimmings, fringes, laces, embroideries, ribbons and small wares, and that the goods will be retailed lower than at any other store in New-York.

737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 29, a beautiful assortment of PARIS and NEW-YORK made SILK, POPLIN, LINEN, LAWN AND ORGANDIE

Dresses

suitable for present use,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Also, the balance of their PARIS-made BLACK SILK STREET DRESSES, $50 each.

Black Silk Street Dresses, with trains, $60 and $75, NOT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

Also, a large invoice of CHILDREN'S WHITE AND COLORED EMBROIDERED

PIQUE DRESSES,

$2 50 and $3 each,

recently sold at $4 and $5.

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISSES'

UNDER-GARMENTS.

A splendid display of PARIS and NEW-YORK TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Fancy Bonnet Trimmings, &c., at extremely attractive prices.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will, on MONDAY, April 29, largely replenish their

POPULAR STOCKS

of

5-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, at $2 per yard.

ROYAL WILTONS, $3 per yard.

Paris quality FRENCH MOQUETTES, $3 per yard.

COST OF IMPORTATION, $4 25.

ELEGANT VELVET PILE AUBUSSON CARPETS,

in one piece, price only $150.

Also all the EUROPEAN NOVELTIES in CARPETS, CARPETINGS, Rugs, Mats, Old English Oil-cloths, &c., &c., receiving by each and every steamer.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Request the attention of their friends, customers and strangers to their very large stock of

LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,

Napkins, Towelings, Flannels, Blankets, &c.,

AT AND UNDER OLD PRICES.

FURNITURE COVERINGS

Curtain Materials,

EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS,

Cretonnes, Cornices, Mirrors, &c., offering in quality, style, and prices,

UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS TO PURCHASERS.

Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

H. O'Neill & Co.,

Nos. 327 and 329 6th-av.,

WILL OPEN ON MONDAY

A FULL LINE OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

English Round Hats and Bonnets.

French and English Chip, in all the New Shapes.

50 CASES NEW STRAW GOODS.

Bonnet Ribbons.

FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE NEW SHADES AND WIDTHS.

Sash Ribbons.

100 Cartons of 7-inch, all colors, 95c. yard, warranted all silk.

50 Cartons PLAID and FANCY SASHES, 85c. and 95c. yard.

French Flowers.

WREATHS,
MOUTIERS,
VINES,
GARLANDS,
AUTUMN LEAVES.

Rich Laces.

Black Thread and Guipure. Gupure and Llama Lace Sacques.

Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles, from $3 to $5 75.

Organdie Tunics, with Bretelles and Lace, from $7 75 and upward.

Embroideries.

1,000 Plain Windsor Ties, 37c.

WARRANTED ALL SILK.

500 Windsor Ties, 68c.; sold on Broadwry 90c.

250 dozen LUPIN'S 2-button Kid Gloves, $1 15; worth $1 50.

200 dozen LUPIN'S 2-button, $1 35.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A FULL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Fine Millinery and Lace Goods,

CAREFULLY SELECTED TO MEET THE WANTS OF THE BEST CITY TRADE.

N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.

Ladies, Go to O'Neill's for

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPECIAL OPENING.

WILSON & GREIG,

No. 771 Broadway, Cor. of 9th-st.,

In their desire to be able to offer always the latest novelties, invite their friends and customers to a

SPECIAL OPENING,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 29,

of 7 cases of NEW PARIS GOODS, being the latest fashions produced up to this date.

These consist of elegant BLACK and COLORED SILK COSTUMES, BLACK GRENADINE COSTUMES, embroidered CASHMERE JACKETS, made and unmade, embroidered BATISTE POLONAISES, TUNICS and JACKETS, and COMPLETE COSTUMES, unmade, in designs which have not yet been shown in this market. An assortment of REAL LACE PARASOL COVERS, PELERINES, VAILS, TIES and BARBES, REAL POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and SETS, the prettiest and cheapest goods of this kind we have ever had. A great variety of French embroidered UNDER-CLOTHING, in NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, &c. Also 500 French EMBROIDERED SETS at 50c., 500 at 60c., and 500 at 90c., about thirty per cent. less than their regular value, decided bargains. 500 pieces of REAL FRENCH BLACK GUIPURE LACES, very much under prices, and a large variety of ENTIRE NOVELTIES, which we refrain from enumerating, and will show for the first time at this special opening.

We shall offer a new article, ECRU GRENADINE STRIPED TASSO CLOTH, the most desirable article for Polonaises and Costumes imported this season. Also a white STRIPED GRENADINE LAWN, not to be found in any other house.

As usual, a large variety of all kinds of materials for costumes in DOLLY VARDENS, MARTABAN CREPES, BATISTE, TASSO CLOTHS, PIQUES, GRENADINE, &c., which for style, variety and novelty cannot be excelled, as a great many are exclusive.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 9TH-ST.

P. S.—Ladies will please accept of this invitation of the arrival of our EMBROIDERED BATISTE COSTUMES, for which there has been such a large demand. We would also mention that we have now in port, and shall receive in a few days, a case of WHITE SATIN STRIPE ALGERINES, suitable for Polonaises and over-skirts.

DRY GOODS.

B. ALTMAN & CO.,

NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,

Will open on

Monday, April 29,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Very Rich BLACK SILK, $1 20, $1 50, $2, $2 50 and $3

Very Rich COLORED SILK, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2

Very Rich JAPANESE SILK, 55c. and 66c.

Very Rich GRISELLES SILK, 98c., $1 18, $1 35 and $1 60.

Real and Imitation Thread LACES,
Real and Imitation Guipure LACES,
Real and Imitation Colored Cluny LACES,
at very great Bargains.

Spanish Laces, Lace Veils, Parasol Covers, Lace Collars, &c.

Llama Lace Sacques, $9 50, $12, $18 and $20.

Real Llama Shawls, $6, $8 and $12.

Many of the above goods are from Auction this week, and are sold at great sacrifice.

RIBBONS.—Latest shades of gros-grain and taffeta Ribbons, Sashes, Ties, Scarfs and Bows in the most fashionable styles, which we guarantee are lower than at any other house in the City.

New Fringes, Buttons, Loops and Ornaments.

BARGAINS IN { The most select stock of ladies', gents' and Misses' KID GLOVES, 1, 2, 3 and 4 buttons, are offered at greatly reduced prices. } KID GLOVES.

The attention of ladies is particularly directed to our very fine and elegant stock of

PARASOLS,

of the very best manufacture and in every shade and color. Also latest novelties in Sun Umbrellas, which we shall offer at great bargains.

One lot Twilled Sun Umbrellas, real cornelian handles, bound with silver, worth $8, at	6 25
The balance of our	
Linen-lined PARASOLS, worth $2 50	$1 00
Children's Silk Parasols, ruffled, ivory handle	1 95
Ruffled Pongee Parasols, lined, all colors, worth $4, at	2 95
Real Pongee Parasols, with handsome borders large size	2 90
White Pongee Parasols, fringed	4 25
Job lot of White Silk Parasols, adapted for lace covers	2 75
Beautiful Serge Parasols in blue, brown, purple and black; cane handles	3 10
Changeable Silk Parasols, all shades, cornelian and real ivory handles; a very elegant article, exceedingly cheap.	
Handsome Serge Parasols, largest size, with four-inch fringe	6 35

WE SHALL OPEN THIS WEEK AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

DRESS GOODS,

In which we challenge competition in prices.

Beautiful striped POPLIN, all colors, 25c.

PLAIN NORWICH POPLINS, all shades, 35c. to 39c.

FOULARD PONGEE, all silk and wool, 60c. to 75c.

HENRIETTA CLOTH, satin stripe, reduced from 75c. to 50c. This is a Real Bargain.

SUITS.

SPLENDID BLACK FAYE, MILL RAYE, all colors of SILKS in most fashionable shades, trimmed with rich Fringes	$58 00
SPLENDID PARIS and BERLIN SUITS	30 00
LLAMA and REAL LACE SACQUES and SHAWLS, in beautiful patterns, at thirty per cent. below Broadway prices.	
Fine Victoria Lawn Suits, with Polonaise or Over-skirt and Basque, with deep side plaitings	4 85
White Lawn Suits, trimmed with side-plaited ruffle and diagonal tucking	7 50

This department comprises the richest, cheapest and most varied stock in the City. Daily additions made.

LADIES'

Under-Clothing.

Full line of LADIES' and MISSES' GAUZE and GOSSAMER VESTS, formerly 75c., now 58c.

Fine French CORDED CORSET, 95c.

BUSTLES, extra size, 14 springs, 50c., elsewhere 75c.

Ladies' full size NIGHT ROBES, tucked back and front, handsomely trimmed with cambric ruffle, $1 42.

Extra size NIGHT ROBES, Utica Mill Muslin, trimmed with two rows of diagonal tucking, clusters and straight tucks and ruffles, $1 96.

Fine WAMSUTTA MUSLIN CHEMISES, extra finish, corded band, 95c.

Fine WAMSUTTA MUSLIN CHEMISES, trimmed handsomely, "en pointe," with insertion and fine tucking, $2 50.

UNDER- \ This department receives our special attention, and it excels in completeness and general superiority and prices all other establishments in the City. / CLOTHING.

GENT'S FURNISHING.

Latest styles in TIES, BOWS and SCARFS.

Fine DRESS SHIRTS, our own make of Wamsutta and Richardson Linen, $15, or made to order on shortest notice; perfect fit guaranteed. Gent's COLLARS, CUFFS, HOSIERY, &c., at reduced prices.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

The attention of housekeepers is particularly directed to the following goods, which will be found the greatest bargains in the City:

8-4 Linen Table Damask, extraordinary bargains at 16c., 75c., $1, $1 10, and $1 25.

8-4 Linen Table Double Damask, extra heavy, $1 50, worth $2.

36-inch Towels, $2, worth $2 25, and $2 50, worth $2 75.

11-4 Quilts, $2 50 to $15.

11-4 Quilts, honey-comb, very handsome, $1, worth $2 25.

Nottingham Lace Curtains, $4 75 to $10.

Tambour Lace Curtains, very elegant, $12 up to $50.

Nottingham and Applique Lace Tidies, round, square and oval Plain and Silk Embroidered Table and Piano Covers in great variety, $4 50, $6, $8 and upward.

Linen and Muslin Pillow Cases and Sheetings, Russian Towels, Towelings, Crashes, &c.

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

Real Whitby Jet Sets, Ear-rings and Necklaces.

Beautiful French Gilt Sets and Ear-rings.

"Dolly Varden" black and gilt and white and gilt Fans.

Real Russia Leather Pocket-books, 92c. to $3.

Lubin's and Atkinson's celebrated Extracts, 72c. and 63c.

Toilet articles of every description very cheap—Hair-Nets, 5c.

Greatest novelties and bargains in all departments, this week, at

B. ALTMAN & CO.'S,

NOS. 331 AND 333 SIXTH-AVENUE.

LEGHORN,

STRAW	CHIP	GOODS
STRAW	and	GOODS
STRAW	FINE SPLIT	GOODS
STRAW	(now opening)	GOODS
STRAW	MISSES' and BOYS'	GOODS
STRAW	ROUND HATS.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	Also,	GOODS
STRAW	RIBBONS, SILKS,	GOODS
STRAW	CRAPES.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	FINE PARIS FLOWERS,	GOODS
STRAW	all new, nice and fresh.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	LACES,	GOODS
STRAW	LACE GOODS.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	TRIMMINGS.	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	BLUXOME,	GOODS
STRAW		GOODS
STRAW	NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,	GOODS
STRAW	UNDER THE ST. JAMES.	GOODS

STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS,

NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1861.

No connection with any other establishment.

PRICES FOR CLEANING:

Ingrain and Three-ply, 5c. per yard.

Brussels, 6c. per yard.

Wilton, Velvet and Aubusson, 7c. per yard.

Moquette, Axminster and Turkey, 8c. per yard.

Carpets cleaned by this process are entirely free from dust and moth; also taken on storage at reasonable rates. Carpets taken up and relaid by experienced workmen. Carpets packed and preserved from moth, &c. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to. No charge for cartage within City limits.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,

Proprietor and Patentee.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITS!

SPRING AND SUMMER COSTUMES. In addition to our large and carefully selected stock of imported SPRING and SUMMER SUITS, we have just received from Europe, and will open on MONDAY, April 29, one case of DOLLY VARDEN GRENADINE COSTUMES, something entirely new, and which cannot fail to attract the greatest attention.

STRIPED AND SUMMER SILKS. A large assortment of SILKS for Summer wear, in handsome designs and colors, including DOLLY VARDEN FOULARDS. Also,

GRENADINES.

The largest assortment of GRENADINES ever offered in the City, Plain Figured and Striped, from 25c. per yard to the finest qualities imported. The prices at which these goods are offered are much below the cost of importation.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

STERN BROS.,

STERNS'.
STERNS'. STERNS'.
STERTS'. STERNS'.
STERNS. 367 STERNS.
STERNS. SIXTH-AVENUE. STERNS.
STERNS. 367 STERNS.
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STERNS'. STERNS'.
STERNS'.

BETWEEN TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY THIRD STREETS.

GREAT BARGAINS THIS WEEK.

As the season advances we are enabled to offer still greater inducements in every department than heretofore.

PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. PARASOLS. — We make Parasols a specialty, and through the immense number we are selling, we are enabled to offer them fully ten per cent. lower than any other store. We are receiving new styles every day, and have the largest stock on the avenue.

Splendid line of Gros Grain and Taffeta Bonnet Ribbons. All the new and desirable shades.

Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, in Nile Green, Pale Blue, Pinks, &c., at exceedingly low prices.

All silk Black Gros Grain Ribbon, No. 12, for Trimming, at 33c. yard.

Plain and Tassellcd Windsor Ties, very large assortment, cheap. — RIBBONS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS. TIES. SCARFS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS. RIBBONS.

TRIMMINGS. TRIMMINGS. TRIMMINGS. TRIMMINGS. TRIMMINGS. TRIMMINGS. TRIMMINGS. TRIMMINGS. — Will open MONDAY, two cases elegant Black Silk Gimps and Fringes, containing styles not heretofore offered. All colors of Knotted and Twist Fringes, with Buttons, Ornaments, &c., to match, at great bargains.

LADIES' UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT.

NIGHT-GOWNS. CHEMISES. DRAWERS. WRAPPERS. DRESSING-SACKS. WALKING-SKIRTS. TRAIN-SKIRTS. APRONS. PILLOW-CASES. SHAMS AND SHEETS. PLAIN, RUFFLED, EMBROIDERED. — We have constantly on hand the finest and largest assortment of Ladies' and Children's Underwear to be found in the City, and continue to receive novelties every day, strictly our own designs, all at great bargains. All our goods are made of the best muslins, and the most popular machines Cambric and linen garments, trimmed with lace and embroidery; choice stock.

We have all the leading and best makes of Corsets in the world, comprising thirty different styles of real Werley, Glove fitting, Coutille, French Woven and hand-made, at very low prices. Hoop-skirts, Busties, and Paniers.

LADIES' WALKING SUITS.

We are offering a very choice stock, including many new styles, just received, from $3 50, upward.

Lisle Thread Gloves for ladies', misses' and children, all styles, colors and qualities.

SPECIAL.

300 dozen finest Two-button Kid Gloves, stitched, $1 pair, all new and choice shades, in every size, always on hand. Three, Four and Six-button Kid Gloves, very large stock. — GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES. GLOVES.

EMBROIDERIES. REAL GUIPURE LACES. REAL THREAD LACES. REAL VALENCIENNES LACES. FRENCH BLONDE LACES. SPANISH BLONDE LACES. DOTTED NETS, IN GREAT VARIETY. — Large assortment of real and imitation Trimming Laces in white, black and colored. Applique Tidies, just received, at bargains. Our line of Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, Swiss and needle-work, is the finest on the avenue, and cheaper than any other store without exception.

STERN BROS.,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

A. A.—100 PIECES OF JAPANESE POPLINS, 45c. per yard; elsewhere 75c. KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker.

50 PIECES JAPANESE SILK, 69c. per yard; elsewhere $1. KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker.

40 PIECES JAPANESE SILK, 75c. per yard; elsewhere $1 25. KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker.

JAPANESE STRIPES IN GREAT VARIety, only 25c. Large lots just from auction, at KOCH'S, corner Bleecker and Carmine.

500 PIECES OF NOTTINGHAM LACE just from auction, 50 per cent below regular prices, at KOCH'S, corner Bleecker and Carmine.

300 PIECES OF COLORED POPLIN ALPACAS, at 25c. and 31c. per yard; worth 10c. more per yard. KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker.

SPRING POPLINS IN ENDLESS VARIety. Large lots just from auction, from 10c. to 30c. per yard cheaper than elsewhere, at KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine, corner Bleecker.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS. Large assortment—low prices, at KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, Marseilles, Honeycomb, and other quilts, from auction, cheap. Sheetings of all widths by the yard, at case prices. Towels of all grades, bought at auction, for less than wholesale prices, at KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine-st., corner Bleecker.

FULL, REGULAR MADE, BALBRIGgan Hose, of splendid variety. $3 per box, at KOCH'S, corner Bleecker and Carmine.

LACE CURTAINS, 12½c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 30c., and 40c. Each quality a great bargain. Ladies are invited to examine these goods, at KOCH'S, No. 15 Carmine, corner Bleecker.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in a safe business already established on a firm footing, which requires additional capital only to increase it very largely, desires a partner with $25,000 to $50,000 capital. Address G. M., Box No. 4,637 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY WITH A FEW HUNdred dollars to take a half interest in a patented specialty for females use; large numbers have been sold, and the sales can be immensely increased. Call Monday from 1 to 4 P. M.; at Hope Institute, No. 309 6th-av. Dr. OLMSTED.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st., between Broadway and 8th-av., Marble, Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, of superior workmanship, designes. Price-list on application.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN MONSIEUR ET UNE DAME ESPAgnol, parlant tous deux le français, et étant munis de bons certificats, désireraient tous deux se placer dans la même maison, le monsieur comme cuisinier et la dame comme bonne d'enfant ou femme de chambre. S'adresser au Box No. 205, Bureau du *Times*.

HELP WANTED.

BOY WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT boy, who lives with his parents, and who wishes to learn the book business. Apply to G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, Madison-square, under Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS PARLOR maid and seamstress; one speaking very little English preferred. Call, with references, at No. 110 5th-av., after 6 in the evening.

AT

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY THE

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED

IN BLACK SILK GIMP AND FRINGES.

We have purchased during the past week the entire balance of stock of a large importing-house at a terrible sacrifice, and we are enabled to sell the same at less than gold cost of importation.

100 pieces fine Silk Beaded Gimp at $2 50 per piece, worth fully $3 75.

100 pieces fine Silk Beaded Gimp at $3, worth fully $4 50.

500 pieces fine Silk Gimp at $3 25, $3 50, $3 70, $4, $4 50, $5 50, $6 and upward.

No doubt the cheapest goods ever before offered.

An inspection of these goods is cordially solicited.

Black Silk Twist Fringes at 32c., 37c., 45c., 58c., 70c., 80c. and upward, all bargains.

Black Silk hand-made Crochet Buttons at 25c. dozen.

Fine black Silk Headings at 33c., 48c., 60c. and 75c. piece of 11 yards, fully 50 per cent. under price.

DRESS-MAKERS SUPPLIED in any QUANTITY, at less than down-town wholesale prices.

REAL THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES.

OUR REAL LACES NEED NO COMMENT.

They are universally acknowledged to be the best quality and the cheapest ever offered.

Elegant Patterns real Guipure, full 2 inches wide, at 60c., worth 85c.

Elegant Patterns at 75c., 85c., 90c. and $1, all beyond comparison.

Elegant Patterns, full 3 inches wide, at $1 14, worth $1 50.

Elegant Patterns, full 4 inches wide, at $1 28, worth fully $1 75.

N. B.—We have paid duty on a case of GUIPIRE LACES, (arrived on the steamer *Weser*,) containing over 600 pieces, or upward of 12,000 yards, which we expect to open during this week. Among the same are some very elegant and entirely new designs, and we respectfully advise those ladies who have been waiting for the same, as also those ladies who have been so kind as to order from samples, not to delay examining the goods, as they will no doubt be speedily sold off.

Bargain in Embroideries, Cotton Trimmings, Hosiery, Corsets, Parasols, &c. — EHRICH'S — Bargain in Ladies' and Children's Under-garments, Suits, Wrappers, Aprons, &c., All our own manufacture.

1,000 Buff Parasols at 25c., worth double.

1,000 Heavy Silk Parasols at 85c., worth $1.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THIS LINE.

Our entire stock of elegantly Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, altogether over one thousand in number, will be sold for the next ten days at

ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.

Owing to the lateness of the Spring season, we have accumulated an immense stock of Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats, and in order to reduce the same we will offer them for the next ten days at

ACTUAL COST OF MANUFACTURE.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

None but first-class and stylish goods offered.

UNTRIMMED STRAW HATS

in an immense variety.

AT OUR WELL-KNOWN LOW PRICES.

Straw, Leghorn Pamela, Neapolitan and Fancy Braid Hats, for ladies, misses, children and boys, at less than at any other house in the City.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.

In the richest styles, at less than half the Broadway prices.

Garlands, Vines and Montures of any style branched to order. Finest French Daisies at 20c. dozen.

BARGAINS

In Silks, Satins, Silk Reps, Turquoise, Gros Grain and plain Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, &c. Gros Grain Bonnet Ribbons in all the new shades cheap.

MAIL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.

The trade supplied for cash in any quantity, at less than down-town wholesale prices.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

Call and examine. No one urged to buy.

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

Nos. 287 and 289 8th-av., near 24th-st.

SMITH PATTERN BAZAAR.

No. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.

BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION of SUMMER STYLES, choice importations of NOVELTIES, patterns of them now ready. Patterns fitted to the form WARRANTED perfect.

HERMOSA OVER-SKIRT and POLONAISE are creating intense excitement.

We give a CLOTH MODEL with every pattern, which is a perfect guide to work by.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, with fine borders and plain centres. Suitable for this season. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

No. 12 Pine-st.,
New-York, April 15, 1872.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON maturing May 1 on the First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds of the LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY of Indiana, will be paid on and after that date at our office.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
Financial Agents of the Company.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Coupons of the Central Division First Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds and of the Second Mortgage Railroad and Land Grant Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due May 1, 1872, will be paid in Gold Coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 7 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston.

WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

April, 1872.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,

Coupons of the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds of the New-York and Boston Railroad Company, due May 1, 1872, will be payable on and after that date at office of said Company, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

A. McKINNEY, Treasurer.

New-York, April 25, 1872.

The American Exchange National Bank,
New-York, April 19, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after May 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d of May.

E. WILSON, Cashier.

Union National Bank
of the City of New-York,
New-York, April 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER cent., free of taxes, has been declared by this bank, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st day of May next.

JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

Mechanics and Traders National Bank,
New-York, April 23, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of all taxes, on and after the 1st day of May next. The Transfer-books will be closed until that date. By order GEO. W. YULE, Cashier.

FURNITURE.

CARPET-CLEANING.

If you wish your carpets taken up, thoroughly cleaned and laid, go to

HANKINSON'S

UNION STEAM CARPET-CLEANING WORKS, NO. 9 EAST 19TH-ST.,

opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s. No charge for cartage. Satisfaction in every respect guaranteed. Established 1861.

STORAGE AND SAFE KEEPING FOR furniture, baggage, &c.; raised on elevators; separate closed compartments always accessible, with choice of warehouses. HAEGER'S warehouses, 8th-av., from 33d to 34th sts., open to 9 P. M., and No. 282 9th-av., the oldest, best-experienced, most extensive, complete and thoroughly-equipped establishments in America.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, CARriages, &c., at the new first-class warehouse, built expressly for the purpose, with separate compartments, elevator, &c., Nos. 106 to 114 East 32d-st., near 4th-av. The public is invited to examine the superior accomodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.

JOHN H. MORRELL.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.—An immense stock and low prices at B. M. COWPERTHWAIT'S, No. 155 Chatham-st. Weekly and monthly payments taken.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLES.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A fine velvet parlor carpet, in good order, about ninety yards. Call at No. 133 West 22d-st.

PARLOR AND SOFA BEDS.—PAYNE'S patents, No. 40 Bleecker-st.

FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

TEN PER CENT.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED COUPON BONDS,

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE BY STATE TREASURER IN NEW-YORK.

ALSO OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

N. B.—Choice municipal bonds and other investment securities, strictly first-class, paying ten and twenty per cent. interest, a specialty with this house for over twenty years, and always kept on hand, for sale at the lowest market rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 70 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

Office of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, March 23, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of March inst., and will reopen on the morning of the 2d day of May next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

Office of Chicago and North-western Railway Company, No. 52 Wall-st.,
New-York, April 22, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of directors, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 30th day of April inst., at the close of business on that day, and opened on Saturday, the 8th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Vice-President.

A. L. Pritchard, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the United States Mortgage Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 37 William-st., in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of May, 1872, at 12 M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ADEXANDER J. KOCH, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE CITY SEVEN PER CENT. Water Loan Bonds, interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, are offered for sale at par and accrued interest by the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54¼ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG AMERICAN LADY IS DEsirous of accompanying a lady or an invalid to Europe in the capacity of companion; good references given. Address for one week, Miss ELLA NELSON, care of Geo. H. Austin, Station D, Box No. 121 New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation [illegible] of an [illegible] reference [illegible] ply. [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class [illegible] testimonials [illegible] tients. [illegible] West 50th-st.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN BY A first-class Swedish woman, speaking English, a situation [illegible] a small family; [illegible] st., near [illegible]

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, [illegible] and trimming [illegible] gives entire satisfaction. Address N. E. L., Up-town *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, RESPECTable woman, [illegible] house-cleaning. Call at No. 535 East 15th-st., [illegible] No. 16, [illegible]

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, [illegible] work in [illegible] town *Times* Office, No. 54¼ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A BOSTON YOUNG LADY, situation [illegible] two days [illegible] No. 424 West 23d-st., [illegible] 10th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COLORED woman, [illegible] ing; good [illegible]

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation [illegible] cook, a [illegible] Norfolk-st. [illegible] No. 117 [illegible]

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement [illegible] housekeeper [illegible] objection [illegible] the West preferred [illegible] ence exchanged. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable [illegible] family; [illegible] furnish [illegible] dress [illegible] 1,241 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; [illegible] class City [illegible] last family [illegible] West 37th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG single Scotchman, a situation as coachman; understands [illegible] ences. [illegible] stable.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG SCOTCHman, [illegible] drive [illegible] ness and [illegible] dress R. [illegible]

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation [illegible] derstands [illegible] years' [illegible] 4th-av., [illegible]

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible] establishment [illegible] of a house [illegible] unexceptionable [illegible] W. B., No. 144 East 43d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion [illegible] class City [illegible] town at [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Scotch gardener; [illegible] kind of [illegible] Apply for [illegible] ing-green [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and [illegible] fourteen [illegible] address [illegible] No. 4 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF BEST experience, [illegible] groom; [illegible] ply at [illegible]

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; man as [illegible] dress [illegible] Box No. 2,[illegible] New-York Post-office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF NO. 53 CHAMBERS-ST., AND NO. 31 READE-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Augustus R. Macdonough, Esq., Referee:

CHAMBERS-STREET—The valuable five-story and basement marble-front store known as No. 53 Chambers-st., running through to No. 31 Reade-st., and being about 200 feet east of Broadway. Store has party-walls and covers entire lot, being 27 feet front, 25 feet rear, by 151 feet in depth.

Messrs. MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 564 5TH-AV. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

FIFTH AVENUE—The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 564 5th-av., west side, between 46th and 47th sts. The house was built by Charles Duggin, Esq., in the best manner, is well arranged, tastefully decorated, is nearly new, (having been occupied less than eighteen months,) and is now in perfect order. Size, 18.4x60 feet. Lot, 76 feet deep. Possession on delivery of the deed.

Fifty thousand dollars may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, NOS. 22 AND 24 RENWICK-ST., NEAR CANAL-ST. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:

RENWICK STREET—The valuable three-story and basement brick stuccoed front houses and lots, Nos. 22 and 24 Renwick-st., east side, just north of Canal-st.; houses are each about 19.3x28 feet; lots, 60 feet. Terms at sale. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneers, No 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF NO. 10 STONE-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO., will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 30, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York. Sale by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Nathan Burchard, special guardian.

STONE-STREET—The five-story store and lot, No. 10 Stone-st., south side, between Whitehall and Broad sts.; store is 22x45.6 feet, covering entire lot; is well built, and in good order; immediate possession given. GEO. C. BLANKE, Attorney for petitioner, No. 19 William-st. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

T. BUSSING, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY BELONGING to Sarah A. Redmond, one mile from Kingsbridge, to be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, May 7, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., on the ground. This property has a splendid view, overlooking the Long Island Sound and the Palisades of the Hudson River; it will be sold in half or whole acres; parties wishing to purchase, coming from the City, can take cars to Williamsbridge, from which station the property to be sold is distant about half a mile; The Hudson River Railroad, the Harlem, the New Haven, and the Boston Central, are also within half a mile of the property; neighborhood first-class and healthy: no fever; title indisputable; one-half the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOT, north-east corner of 6th-av. and 132d-st. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTH-AVENUE—One lot north-east corner of 6th-av. and 132d-st. Maps at office of Auctioneers.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. HOLMES BROTHERS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, May 2, at 12 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, No. 111 Broadway. The house and lot No. 221 East 116th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., lot 20x100.11, house 20x45, three stories, high stoop, sub-cellar, brown stone, all modern improvements.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A DESIRABLE DOUBLE, STONE dwelling and eight full lots, convenient to Broadway and the Park, on 60th-st.: the whole for only $57,500, if sold promptly; this very valuable property, on high ground in the centre of the West Side, is exceedingly cheap; terms easy; sold for the account of a non-resident; location first-class.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE IN West 28th-st., seven three-story brick tenement-houses, being 150 feet front; also, in rear of same, six wooden buildings, with stables; this property is well rented and will be sold at a bargain if applied for promptly.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

A HANDSOME BROWN-STONE house in 33d-st., near 5th-av., for sale at a bargain; 30x60, with extension; lot 98. All the improvements.

A. WARNER PLATT,
REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AUCTIONEER
No. 1,284 Broadway, between 33d and 34th sts.

GRAND BOULEVARD, 95TH AND 96TH sts., two prominent corners, consisting of eleven lots; 11th-av., four lots and five gores, three of them corners; 95th-st., four lots and two gores, near 11th-av.; 96th-st., one lot, near Boulevard; all the above lots will be sold in one parcel, and on liberal terms. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—AN ATtractive Mansard roof house, handsomely furnished; ten rooms; every convenience; five minutes from depot; for sale or to let; price very low; rent reasonable to careful tenant.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE VERY ELEGANT, MEdium-sized house, No. 43 East 41st-st., near Madison-av.: brown stone, three story and mansard roof; every improvement.

GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

SUPERIOR-BUILT, NEW, 17.4x62x100, in various hard woods, that will beat anything in the market for elegance and price; 5th and 6th a.s., 51st and in 52d sts.; prices $29,000 up.

HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

ISAAC HONIG

Has removed his real estate office to No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement floor, Rooms G and H.

TWO VERY DESIRABLE NEW 23 feet houses, between 5th and 6th avs., in 56th-st., of superior workmanship in various hard woods; ready; price low for quality; on easy terms.

HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

A PROMPT BUYER CAN PURCHASE on 5th-av. a four-story brick and brown-stone house, filled with new furniture, for $20,000 inclusive, 19x60x100, in splendid order; Spingler lease; centrally located.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TWO BROWN-STONE FIRST-CLASS four-story houses, high stoop and new, built to order, hard wood, in 53d-st.; 20x57x100; to a prompt buyer a great bargain.

HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

EXTRA 5TH-AV. CORNER HOUSE and stable, high stoop, brown stone, 25x84x85x100; recently been put in extra fine order, on Murray Hill, below 42d-st.; possession.

HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST.—A FINE brown-stone house, 25x65 and extension; price reasonable. Also an elegant corner house, 38 feet front, Madison-av., on Murray Hill, exchange for smaller house. W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

A CHOICE HOUSE FOR SALE NEAR Park-av., in 35th-st., four story, brown stone, a perfect gem, with all improvements, only $24,000.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS—FINE CORNER PLOTS and single lots, near 44th, 48th, 52d, 57th, 60th, 63d, 66th, 68th, 72d, 77th, 80th, 83d, 87th, 93d and 102d sts.; also on the streets near 5th and Madison avs., 44th to 110th sts. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE AND CONVEnient house for sale or lease, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; twelve rooms, two bath-rooms; complete order; immediate possession. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 City houses and building lots, for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Real Estate Auctioneers and Brokers, No. 11 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., ON MURRAY HILL—AN EXtra wide first-class corner house; do., near 47th-st.; also, No. 566; also, Nos. 783 and 785, near 62d-st., fronting the Park, 22 and 28 feet front. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THIRTY-TWO LOTS OF UPland and valuable water front on the East River, in vicinity of 50th-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL HANDSOMLY FINished houses, Madison-av. and 78th-st.; also, 65th-st. and Madison-av. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, No. 350 East 62d-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 6TH-AV., CORNER OF BALtic-st., Brooklyn, a brown-stone front, and Philadelphia brick gable-end house, 44x20 feet; three-story, basement and French roof; commanding a good view of the Bay, City, and Prospect Park; built in the best manner by Smith & Kelly. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS AND Furman-st., Brooklyn, superior dwelling, No. 62, three stories and Mansard; will be sold a great bargain, to close an estate. Apply by letter, to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 158 West 21st-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAIN! OWNER GOING TO EUROPE.—Only $4,500 for No. 330 Bedford-av.; splendid location; all modern improvements; eight rooms, eight closets; terms easy.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE

of ten rooms, pleasantly located near Brick Church Station, for sale or to let. Photograph at office of

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS residence, ten minutes' walk from the Union Depot, at Elizabeth; forty minutes from New-York; one and one-half acres of ground; house newly painted, and finished throughout with all modern improvements. Address G. F. D., Post-office Box No. 5,933.

FOR SALE—FARM OF ELEVEN ACRES, twenty miles from New-York on New-Jersey Central Railroad; good buildings; will sell with stock and furniture. Address H. A. B., *Times* Office

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT HUDSON RIVER COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS NOW

presented to parties looking for a choice and desirable country home, unsurpassed in location and surroundings, situated at Fishkill, on the banks of the Hudson, so elevated as to present the most beautiful scenery, with all Newburg City in full view, together with river and mountain. Distance one and three-quarter hours from New-York, with seven daily trains; one-half mile from river and depot. Neighborhood first-class, being surrounded by handsome country-seats; within ten minutes' walk of stores, Post-office, schools, &c. Large double house, 40x65, well arranged, and adapted to Winter as well as Summer use, with all modern improvements; about nine acres land chiefly in lawn, and filled with ornamental trees and fruit in great abundance; large garden, first-class out-buildings, coach-house, glass grapery, ice-house, ten-pin alley, fine fish-pond, fed by a never-failing spring, and also supplies the house with water, &c. The present owner has spared no expense to keep the property in perfect order, not until recently expecting to sell it. Furniture mostly new, together with horses, carriages, &c., included. Parties will here find everything at hand, without any necessary outlay, and all is offered at a low valuation and terms to suit.

More full particulars can be obtained, and negotiations had direct with the owner, if desired, by calling on G. S. MURFEY, St. James Hotel, New-York, or S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th-av., who will personally show the property, being familiar with the same.

P. S.—If not sold by 15th May it will be to rent.

FOR SALE—CHERRY HILL, BRANFORD, New-Haven, Conn, formerly the residence of Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, situate in the town of Branford, six miles east of New-Haven, on the Shore Line Railroad; consists of 120 acres, considered the richest farming land in the vicinity, 100 of which is under a high state of cultivation; celebrated for its production of cherries. There is also a large variety of fruit-trees, berries, shrubbery, &c. The houses three in number.

Residence is upon the highest elevation, built in complete modern style, twenty rooms, all the conveniences of a city house, except gas; 50 feet front; piazza 15 feet wide.

Farm-house large and substantial for dairy purposes, a large number of outbuildings, very complete.

Gate-house has four rooms for gardener and coachman. Barn and carriage-houses three in number. Large accommodation for horses, cattle, storage of hay, &c.; abundant supply of water.

The view from the house is magnificent—from the piazza embracing the Long Island shore up and down the Sound, and surrounding country for fifty miles. The estate is half a mile from Branford station, where there are four churches, public school, hotel, carriage factory, &c. There are several sea-side hotels, Branford Point House and others, accommodating 150 to 500 guests each, making Branford one of the most delightful Summer resorts.

Terms of sale liberal.

For full particulars, photographs, &c., apply to

GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A beautiful residence, directly upon the banks of the Hudson, within ten (10) minutes' walk from the depot. The grounds comprise five acres, laid out in lawns and garden, on which are choice fruit, fine shade and ornamented trees, and cannot be surpassed for their attractive features by any place of its size on the river. The dwelling is a large double brick building, seventeen (17) rooms, and numerous closets and pantries, with piazza on three sides, two stories and Mansard roof, with basement, high ceilings, large Boynton furnace in subcellar, making the house perfectly suitable for a Winter residence; a brook winding through the grounds; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Water supply is unfailing. The house and carriage-house will be sold, if desired, with one acre of ground, which includes the brook. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR sale—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes walk of the depot; has all the modern improvements, gas, water, heater, and all in fine order; elegant wide piazza on all sides of the house; about one acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade and ornamental trees; stable and carriage-house. This property is on high and very healthy ground, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this choice location; immediate possession will be given; terms easy. Apply at the office of the Phenix Plaster Mills, No. 426 West 13th-st.

AT WEST MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—For sale, a square, on four streets, containing thirty-two city lots, with fine large house, fourteen rooms, and pretty cottage-house with nine rooms; stable, carriage-house, and all necessary out-buildings; elevated, fine view; grounds highly improved; an abundance of fruit, flowers and shrubbery; good water and gas; within ten minutes' walk of depot, and fifteen minutes' drive of Central Park. Will be sold cheap; has a large prospective value. For particulars, with photographic views, apply to

JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.,

ONE HOUR FROM NEW-YORK PER DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA RAILROAD, FOOT OF BARCLAY-ST., FOR SALE OR TO RENT three large, handsome French-roof houses; all modern improvements; healthy situation; five minutes from depot; twenty-eight passenger-trains daily; grounds, about an acre, (more if desired.) Address GEORGE MANLEY, at Summit.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

Country-seat at Oceanic, N. J., eligibly located on Shrewsbury River, five minutes from steam-boat landing, and within ten minutes' drive of Sea Bright Station, on the Long Branch Railroad: thirteen acres of good land, garden, choice fruits, grapes, &c.; house commodious, seventeen rooms; fine cellars and all possible conveniences; gardener's cottage, good barn, carriage-house, boat-house, ice-house, &c.; facilities for bathing unsurpassed, and the drives excellent. Apply to ROBERT WM. HANCE, Oceanic, N. J., or THOS. CHALMER'S SONS, No. 79 Varick-st.

QUICK TRANSIT.
WESTCHESTER COUNTY LANDS.
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT SING Sing, a most desirable residence, with all modern improvements; double house, two stories, with Mansard roof; commands twenty miles of river view; seven minutes from depot; contains fifteen rooms, and is in thorough order; lot, half an acre, well stocked with choice fruits, &c.; good stable. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SONS, No. 1 Pine-st., New-York, or to J. W. ROBINSON, Real Estate Agent, Sing Sing, who will show the premises; terms easy.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES ON THE sea-shore for sale or to rent, furnished or unfurnished, for the coming season; also, very desirable places within a short distance of the sea, with acres of ground attached. Unimproved plots on the ocean drive and vicinity, well located for investment or building purposes, for sale. Printed catalogues giving full information mailed free. A complete and special survey map of Long Branch can be seen at our office. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, Special Agents, No. 90 Broadway.

AT WHITE PLAINS, WITHIN EIGHT minutes' walk of the depot,

A COUNTRY-SEAT OF 18 ACRES, with DOUBLE HOUSE, BARNS, &c.: FINE FRUIT; well adapted for subdividing into several places, each with fine building sites on high ground, commanding extensive views. For sale on easy terms by WM. B. TIBBETS, White Plains, or

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—SNUG COTtage, eight rooms and bath, with over one acre land, five minutes from depot, $9,000; terms easy; also, residence, twelve rooms, stables, and nearly two acres land, $16,500; also, fine factory in Newark to exchange for good Brooklyn property.

A. L. GIESE & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND, ON THE Hudson, opposite Poughkeepsie, a first-class house, with all necessary out-buildings, including carriage-house, with stables, all in perfect order; three minutes' walk from ferry and steam-boat landings; price $4,000. Address GEO. SAXTON, Highland, Ulster County, New-York.

BEAUTIFULLY-LOCATED RESIdence for sale on the west bank of the Hudson River; one hour by rail, or one hour and a half by boat; house is new, and fully furnished; contains eleven rooms; has hot and cold water, gas, bath-room and closets, and is heated by furnace. Address CUBA, *Herald* Office.

FOR SALE—BEST FARM IN NEW-HAVEN County; 100 acres; well fruited; land and buildings in perfect condition; close by railroads east and west, north and south. Address *Transcript* Office, Birmingham, Conn.

FOR SALE.—THE MOST DESIRABLE SUMmer residence in Lenox, Mass.; in perfect order for occupancy. For full particulars address

A. J. WATERMAN,
Pittsfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE DWELLING, with three or more lots, on Summit-avenue, Bergen Heights, Jersey City; gas, water and sewer. Apply to J. GODFREY, No. 29 Spruce-st.

ROSELLE, N. J.—MAPS AND TICKETS ready for the great sale of MONDAY, May. 6. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE board within two hours of the City; two rooms and ample closet-room indispensable; good plain table only required; terms must be moderate; if suited will engage for the Summer or year, from May 1; answer, to be noticed, must contain full description of house and rooms, with price. Address HAMILTON, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT ROSSVILLE, Staten Island.—Fine fishing and bathing; large house, pleasant rooms. Apply to WM. H. GODDARD, No. 29 Maiden-lane, New-York, or subscriber, on the premises.

AT TARRYTOWN.—ROOMS, WITH FIRST-class board, for season; gas, baths, fruit, &c.; in the house formerly kept by Mr. Mott. Apply until May 1 at No. 309 5th-av.; after that, at Tarrytown. References given and required.

BOARD AT NEW-ROCHELLE—PAvilion Hotel, near depot; eight large rooms, first floor, newly-furnished; from $8 to $10 per week; two acres of ground, all shaded. A. LIVINGSTON, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FINE SUITE OF rooms, healthy location; forty minutes by Harlem Railroad, and three-quarter miles from depot; room for horses. Address W. D. JEROME, Westchester County, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTney, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRING A QUIET, Christian home, pleasantly and centrally located, near cars, may address HOME, Newark, N. J. References exchanged.

HUDSON RIVER.—BOARD AT ONE OF the finest residences, thirty minutes out, and five from depot. Address B. H., Spuytin Duyvil, or apply at No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 50.

REDDING RIDGE, CONN.—GOOD SUMmer board for three or four families; location delightful, access easy; references exchanged. Address R. M. S., Redding Ridge, Conn.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.

To let furnished for the season, the Summer residence of the late Mr. Hackett, situated on Fulton-st.; premises seen at any time. For terms, &c., apply to WINANTS, SANDS & GARRETTSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

PLEASANT VALLEY, ON THE WEST bank of the Hudson, forty-five minutes by boat from Spring-st., and but five minutes' walk from the landing. A moderate-size charmingly-situated house, nicely furnished throughout, and everything in the best of order; acre in lawn and terrace; plenty of shade; pure water; good stable; neighborhood perfectly healthy; magnificent views; good horse-depot; carriage and phaeton if desired; will be rented very low to a responsible party for the season or year, if applied for immediately. TAYLOR, BAST & CO., No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 37.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM ONE TO three years, at West Morrisania, twenty-five minutes from 42d-st., a well-furnished cottage, containing fourteen rooms, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c.; two acres, nicely laid out in garden, fruit and lawn; also, stable, carriage-house and hennery; rent, $1,800. Apply to B. F. BRITTON, Nos. 70 and 72 Worth-st., or on the premises.

A DESIRABLE SUBURBAN RESIdence to let, situated on the banks of the Hudson, at Fort Washington, thirty minutes by H. R. R. from 30th-st.; would be rented to a careful and responsible tenant, for one or more years, at $1,000 per annum. For further particulars, address Box No. 1,423 Post-office.

A COUNTRY-SEAT, NEAR MOUNT VERnon, to let; house contains twenty-two rooms; completely furnished; also carriage-house, stable and ice-house filled; ground extensive and picturesque, including fruit and vegetable garden; only fifteen miles from the City.

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED, NO. 314 EAST 9th-st.—This house has all the modern improvements and is well suited for a small family; the owner's family, adults, will remain, if desired, and pay liberally for the privilege.

GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

A COTTAGE ON THE HUDSON, FURnished, two hours from City, to let for the season or year low; perfect order; healthy location; good stables and out-buildings; near depot; good garden made ready. Call or address R. W., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHed cottage, with kitchen garden, stable, &c.; four hours from New-York, in the Berkshire Hills. For further particulars apply to Dr. MASON, No. 113 West 44th-st., or Mr. WALSH SAUSSOL, No. 21 East 16th-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—A FOUR STORY English basement brown-stone house, situated in first-class neighborhood, 35th-st., near Park-av., fully and beautifully furnished; carpets new; will be rented at $200 per month to a good tenant. Apply to T. E. LEEDS, at Stead, Stone & Co., No. 46 Broad-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—THREE PRETTY villas; ten rooms; all modern improvements; garden and lawn; delightfully located; scenery unsurpassed; near ferry; adapted to merchants doing business in City. E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET AT FORDHAM FOR THE YEAR or season.—A partially furnished cottage, one mile from railway station, and three minutes' walk from steamboat landing. Apply to

H. B. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, OR FOR A longer term, a furnished house in Audibon Park, 157th-st., with beautiful views of the Hudson, and in the most delightful suburb of New-York. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF COUNTRY cottages to let, furnished or unfurnished, for private or boarding occupancy, obtained upon application to

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE WITH three acres of land for the season or year. For particulars apply to JAMES T. BRITT, at Fishkill, on the Hudson.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to let, pleasantly located, near depot; all improvements. Call or address No. 379 Pearl-st.

UNFURNISHED.

YONKERS.—TO RENT—COUNTRY-SEAT OF THIRTY ACRES, near YONKERS; large two-story and attic HOUSE, in first-class order, STABLES, &c.; plenty of shade and fruit; LARGE ROAD FRONT; RENT, to a first-class tenant, MODERATE.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

BETZ BLOCK.

On the whole front on the east side of 9th-av., running from 44th to 45th-st., has been built a MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE, four stories in height, exclusive of Mansard roof and towers.

The first story presents an unbroken line of plate-glass, 200 feet frontage, containing nine stories; the façade above is of handsomely wrought Dorchester stone, which presents as imposing an appearance as any block in the City; the upper part of this block will accommodate twenty-seven families, and each family will have all the accommodations that are afforded in a whole house—for a LOW RENT—such as range, hot and cold water, washtubs, bath and water-closets; all of a first-class character.

The GAS FIXTURES are a choice selection, as also the oil-cloth in halls, and stair-rods; they are all furnished by the proprietor, which secures uniformity. The rents are from **$40 to $70** per month, according to location of the flat. The access to these residences is by an elegantly-tiled and frescoed hall, from street to street, which is equal in appearance to any hotel hall, furnished finely. The whole premises are under the immediate attendance of a gentlemanly janitor, who answers all calls at the vestibule entrances, directs visitors to the proper bells inside, and looks to care of matters generally. View them without permits, simply ring the gong at either entrance, and persons will be shown through. A. P. SMITH & BRO., agents, No. 1,304 Broadway.

TO RENT—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., ONE hour from Wall-st. by Central Railroad, a comfortable, plain house, with twelve rooms, bath-room and water-closet, stable and carriage-house; about five acres under perfect cultivation; all kinds of fruit, small and large; will rent cheap. Apply to

RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
33d-st., corner Broadway,
or A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE of the late Henry W. T. Mali, on Fordham Heights, four miles north of Central Park, by Harlem Railroad and river steamers, comprising all the appurtenances of a fine country-seat. Apply to JOHN H. LYNDE, No. 158 Pearl-st., Room No. 13, or No. 358 West 33d-st.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—A BEAUtifully-located house, with stable, at 152d-st. and Hudson River, one minute from Hudson River cars and boat, twenty minutes from 30th-st.; house eight rooms; fine view of the Hudson; rent $900 to responsible tenant. Inquire for three days of

BELL BROS., No. 35 Union-square.

TO RENT—SEVERAL HANDSOME THREE-story houses, with all modern conveniences, including bath, gas, range, furnace and stationary wash-tubs; rent only $500; convenient to three lines of cars. C. B. HART, No. 55 Yates-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

TO LET—$450 OR $375.—AT HASTINGS, UPON Hudson, country cottage, eight rooms; good water, shade, &c.; very healthy location; fifteen minutes from depot; seven acres ground; or one with house. Inquire of WM. LAWRENCE, at McDowell & Dickinson's, corner Chambers and Washington sts.

TO LET—A BRICK COTTAGE IN FRANKlin-terrace, West 26th-st., near 9th-av.; eight rooms, gas and water: $40 per month. Also a floor, No. 231 West 26th-st.; six rooms; $28 per month. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 331 EAST 83D-st.; has lately been painted front and rear; high stoop, high basement, marble mantels, heater, gas, water, court-yard, grape-vine, large yard; rent moderate.

A LARGE FOUR-STORY HOUSE, suitable for a boarding-house; Charles-st., between Greenwich-av. and Waverly-place; twenty rooms; good order, rent only $1,800.

ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 80 Cedar-st.

STATEN ISLAND—EDGEWATER.—A house on Beach-st., near Richmond road, containing six rooms; rent $250. Inquire of T. HAZARD, near the premises, or at corner of Beach and Varick sts., New-York City.

TO RENT—TWO FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone houses in 61st-st., near Central Park; favorable lease. HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st., Branch office 61st-st. and 4th-av.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEment high-stoop house on 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; good neighborhood; rent $650. Inquire at No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS, NEAR the depot, part of a genteel house to a family of adults; rent moderate. E. H. REYNOLDS, No. 36 Beekman-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ATTIC AND basement brick house, No. 345 West 21st-st.; five large rooms; in excellent order. B. E. McCAFFERTY, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET — FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop house, 20x45, No. 240 West 55th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., with furniture if desired.

TO RENT—IN MT. VERNON, A BEAUTIful house, with all the improvements; rent $1,000.

RIKER, HESSE & CO.,
33d-st., corner Broadway.

TO LET—DWELLING-HOUSE, NO. 128 WEST 22d-st. Inquire of J. B. BULLOCK, owner, No. 39 Nassau-st., Room No. 20.

PERSONS
GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING
OR GOING ABROAD CAN PROCURE
STORAGE
FOR
SILVER PLATE, PICTURES, LIBRARIES, and trunks of other valuables at the
STUYVESANT
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
Corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a furnished cottage in the country; rent not to exceed $600 a year; unexceptionable references given. Answers must state particulars. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN

French Beveled Billiard Tables, Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office.

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, with all modern improvements, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, J. T., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

ONE DOOR EAST OF UNIVERSITY, No. 29 East Washington-place, handsome rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen; splendid location, three blocks west of Broadway; no moving; Summer prices.

TWENTY-THIRD-ST., NEAR MADIson-square, elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor to let in suit or singly, without board, from May 1; references. Address M. W. A., Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN can have a comfortable bed-room, or would be suitable for two; also two hall rooms; location central; bath and gas, No. 110 East 11th-st., near 4th-av.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, AMERICAN plan, with the most approved elevators; the great central location, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; board with room, $3 50 per day.

LEWIS & GEO. LELAND, Proprietors.

NEWARK, N. J., BOARD.—BEAUTIful suite rooms and single rooms; first-class board; splendid location; five minutes from depot. Call at or address No. 899 Broad-st., Mansion House, (private house.)

TO LET—NEWLY AND ELEGANTLY FURnished back parlor and extension room, with closets; also, rooms on third floor; breakfast and tea if desired; house in perfect order. Inquire at No. 146 Waverley-place.

NO. 341 EAST 42D-ST. (CUTTING HILL.) —An American family will let rooms, furnished, with all modern conveniences, to single gentlemen, without board; terms very moderate; the coolest Summer location in the City.

IN WEST 42D-ST., ELEGANT, COOL, handsomely-furnished rooms for Summer at reduced rates, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife; breakfast, if desired; also, physician's office in splendid location; references. Address Box 152 *Times* Office.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE BROWN STONE, in a first-class neighborhood, four rooms to a small (American) family of two or three. For further particulars, apply to LOEW & SCHAFFNER, No. 890 3d-av., near 54th-st.

A WIDOW LADY HAS A PLEASANT front room for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, with board; also small rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 315 West 19th-st.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW-YORK City—European plan; hotel reconstructed and newly furnished; good single rooms from $5 to $7 per week. GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMercy Park, May 1; one now vacant, extra large, cool, furnished rooms; also, early in May, second floor front; house and table first-class; prices reduced.

MELVILLE HOUSE, NO. 37 WEST 28TH-st., near Broadway, English Chop House and Sample Room.—Furnished bed-rooms, for gentlemen from $5 to $16 per week. LIONI & WRIGHT.

A LARGE THIRD-STORY FRONT room to let, with board, to one or two gentlemen, in a private family, No. 353 West 19th-st.; references required.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS—EN suite or singly, with first-class board; private family; also, back parlor, suitable for physician. No. 261 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with excellent board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 210 West 21st-st. Table boarders accommodated also.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 351, SECOND DOOR below 34th-st., elegantly-furnished parlor floor, with private table; bath, closets, &c.; also other rooms; references exchanged.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED suite of rooms to let, with board; house and appointments first-class in every particular. Refer to H. R. DREW, No. 155 5th-av.

NO. 106 EAST 23D-ST.—TWO OR THREE rooms to let, with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Entire second floor, with bath-room attached, without board or with private table. Address W. H., Box No. 22 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

NO. 171 WEST 10TH-ST.—TO LET TO gentleman and wife, a handsomely-furnished room; board for lady only; no other boarders; terms moderate.

A SECOND FLOOR TO RENT, WITH or without board; four very pleasant rooms for a party of gentlemen or family; references. Apply at No. 21 West 31st-st.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE, BEtween 4th and Great Jones-sts.—One large front room, with board; moderate terms; references required.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, FOR two months or longer, first and second floors; handsomely furnished; without meals or with private table only.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome rooms, with private table or without board, for Summer or year; house and location unexceptionable.

SUITES AND LARGE AND SMALL rooms, with superior board; Summer prices; house newly and handsomely furnished. No. 53 West 33d-st.

NO. 210 EAST 9TH-ST., NEAR COOPER Institute, several furnished rooms to let for single gentlemen or for light house-keeping. References.

TO LET—A FURNINSED FRONT HALL bed-room, with gas; with or without board; in a private American family, No. 218 West 35th-st.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST-ST.—FRONT ROOM, fourth floor, and basement for office, a single gentleman

FIFTH-AV., NO. 164. — FURNISHED rooms to let in suites or single, with breakfast, if desired.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN, OR a family, can have rooms and board at No. 117 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, A CHILD to board. Call all this week at No. 239 West 46th-st., Mrs. BROWER.

SECOND AND THIRD STORY ROOMS, with first-class board; references. No. 24 West 39th st.

TO LET—NO. 18 LEROY-ST., NEAR BLEECKer, pleasant furnished rooms for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 60 WEST 14TH-ST.—A NEWLY furnished room to let; second floor, gentlemen only.

NO 19 EAST 49TH-ST.—BOARD, WITH handsomely-furnished rooms; house first-class; highest reference exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT board to gentlemen, or gentlemen and wives, in first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st.

NO. 37 WEST 21ST-ST.—ROOMS, WITH or without board; no moving in May.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT board, 108 Leroy-st.; reference given and required.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WOODSBURG PAVILION,

WOODSBURG, LONG ISLAND.

This magnificent hotel having been greatly enlarged and improved, is now the finest and best equipped in this State; will be opened on June 1; can be reached either by South-side or Long Island Railroad in forty minutes. For cards and terms, address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

VANDERLIP'S HOTEL,

Manchester, Vt.

Open June 1. References: Charles Johnson, H. M. Wells, John Gray, New-York.

E. M. VANDERLIP, Proprietor.

GRAND HOTEL, WHITE SULPHUR Springs, Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., opens for Summer season May 1. The drives and scenery in and around Cherry Valley are unsurpassed for beauty and interest; great inducements offered. Particulars at Robinson's Hotel, No. 18 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

NEW HOTEL—THE CONTINENTAL, AT Newark, N. J., thirty minutes from New-York; central to all depots; rooms, en suite and singly, handsomely furnished; very attractive grounds attached to the hotel; first-class accommodations can be had at moderate rates.

ED. A. GILLETT, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL will open on the 1st day of June, under the direction of the undersigned. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. For further particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

SEND FOR SPECIAL LOW RATES,
FROM JUNE 1 OR JUNE 15, TO
THE EQUINOX HOUSE,
Manchester, Vt.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—OPEN for guests May 1 until November, located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air. For circulars and particulars address

J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG Island—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries, opens May 1. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE, Tarrytown, or at house after 25th inst.

COLUMBIA SPRINGS HOUSE, NEAR HUDSON, N. Y.—This water is universally regarded the best combination of healthy ingredients of any in the country; fine air; beautiful grove. Three cottages to let. C. B. NASH.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vermont, opens June 1. Special inducements to families engaging rooms from June 1.

ADDRESS F. H. ORVIS.

THE ELM HOUSE, (A PRIVATE SUMmer Hotel,) Manchester, Vermont, opens June 1. Terms moderate.

CHARLES F. ORVIS, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

WITHOUT BOARD—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished second floor and room on third floor for servant, if required, in a private family. No. 133 West 36th-st., three doors west of Broadway; rent $65 per month for the year.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY LOTS.—A choice parcel of seven lots together, in one of the most beautiful locations of the old grounds. For sale in one plot, or will divide. C. A. MUNGER, No. 75 University-place.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office.

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

NOTICE TO ROAD MEN.—BEST ACcommodations, with nice care, for gentlemen's road horses, in the new and strictly first-class stable, Nos. 247 and 249 West 41st-st., at $30 per month. This is one of the best lighted and ventilated stables in New-York. H. C. WOODNUTT, Proprietor.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN will sell a fine bay horse; can trot in 2:30 minutes; a lady can ride or drive him; has all gaits under saddle, and perfect in all harness; not afraid of cars, and perfectly sound. Apply at private stable, No. 376 West 35th-st., between 8 and 9 A. M., or 1 and 2 P. M.

A.—ENGLISH AND FRENCH STYLE broughams and coupés finished to order; three second-hand coaches and one no-top Jagger wagon, for sale cheap at FREDK. R. WOOD'S, Nos. 219 and 221 West 19th-st.

A SUPERB COUPE BAY HORSE, kind and well built, seven years, 16 hands high, warranted sound, for sale; on premises, and can be seen any time. JOSEPH TOWNLY, No. 155 West 50th-st.

MR. J. C. VAN FLEET HAS JUST REturned from the western part of this State with four of the finest pairs of matched coach horses ever in this market. To be seen at American Club Stables, No. 134 West 39th-st.

STYLISH BAY HORSE FOR SALE—$300; black points, eight years; lady can drive; gentle and sound. Ask at boarding stable, No. 22 East 18th-st., for WILLIAM SIMPSON.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY COUPE HORSE; one fine black mare, and one fine bay horse, both for light wagon; warranted to be sound and kind. At No. 524 West 22d-st.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, TOP AND road buggies, new and second-hand; cheapest in City. Call and see.

DAY & SON, No. 148 Eldridge-st.

STABLE TO RENT.—PRIVATE STABLE (three stalls) to rent in 54th-st., near 5th-av. Apply at the METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, No. 681 5th-av.

TO LET—A STABLE, IN FINE ORDER; five stalls; ample carriage room; room for coachman's family. Apply at No. 133 West 50th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

C. A. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.

Will sell on MONDAY, April 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 11 East 33d-st., near 5th-av., all the elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising one splendid rose-wood piano, by Chickering, handsome mantel and pier mirrors; rose-wood, gilt and damask parlor suites, antique inlaid cabinets and tables, etagere what-nots, &c., of curious and valuable workmanship, pictures, engravings and water-colors, porcelain and Chinese vases; carpets, all in good order, velvet and Brussels, bronze and gilt chandeliers, a magnificent rose-wood extension-table, beautiful French china decorated dinner set, complete; one of the finest assortments of crystal, Venetian and cut-glass yet offered, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, commodes, mattresses, &c., &c.

Catalogues at the house on morning of sale.

HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
No. 602 6th-av.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER MIRRORS, WILTON CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASS-WARE, &c., AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 70 5th-av., south-west corner 13th-st.:

Carved black-walnut parlor suite, striped reps, black-walnut centre-table, black-walnut side chairs, gilt-frame pier mirrors, black-walnut extension-table, oak side chairs, black-walnut dining-chairs, silk and lace curtains, linen shades, lambrequins, black-walnut pickhardt sofa-bedsteads, a large number of black-walnut and chestnut bedsteads, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, lounges, Turkish and easy chairs, quartet and fancy tables, mattresses, paillasses, bolsters, pillows, spring beds, Moquet, Wilton, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, a large quantity of china and glass and silver-plated ware, kitchen and laundry utensils, with which the sale will commence.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 11 o'clock, at No. 266 West 43d-st., rosewood parlor suites, in figured satin, Ormolu, fancy stands, rosewood centre and side tables, marble top; rosewood side-chairs, satins, brocatel, pier and mantel mirrors, bronze and gilt mantel clocks, damask and lace curtains, gilt cornices, fine engravings, lounges and easy-chairs, black-walnut etagere, black-walnut extension dining-table, black-walnut buffet, black-walnut dining-chairs, black-walnut bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, wardrobes, &c.; mattresses, bolsters, pillows, linen shades, &c.; Brussels carpets, oil-cloths, china and glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st., or Branch Office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

A.—PLANTS, TREES, ROOTS, BULBS, &c.—MONDAY, April 29, at No. 310 Broadway, final and positive closing sale of choicest and selected plants, of the importations of Martin & Co., consisting of standard rose-trees, fruit-trees, roots, bulbs, seeds, &c., all in the finest possible condition, hardy and rugged; warranted true to name and color; imported and selected expressly for this market. Sale positive on account of immediate removal from premises.

Z. E. CARRINGTON, Auctioneer.

AT NO. 25 UNION-SQUARE, WEST, on MONDAY, APRIL 29, AT 11 O'CLOCK, handsome household furniture, carpets, mirrors, chandeliers, &c., contained in said house, consisting of parlor furniture, dining-room furniture, bedroom furniture, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil-cloth, chandeliers, gas-fixtures, glass-ware, crockery, kitchen furniture, mahogany show-cases, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE. —By virtue of an order from the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of May, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the City Hotel, corner of Grand and Hudson sts., Jersey City, four packages, containing eight pieces of silk, about 690¾ yards, and about 4,000 yards guipure lace.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal.
JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

C. A. ROBERTS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE SALE OF furniture at No. 64 West 124th-st., advertised for MONDAY, the 29th inst., will not take place, the furniture having been disposed of at private sale.

HOFFMAN, COBURN & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 602 6th-av.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At auction, on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 147 East 21st-st., near Gramercy Park; first-class City-make parlor, dining and bedroom suites, in walnut and gilt, &c., &c., &c.

HENRY LOTZ, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF A. C. KUCK'S entire stock of glass-ware and lamps will be continued on MONDAY, the 29th, at 10 A. M., at No. 43 Barclay-st. HENRY LOTZ, auctioneer.

FINE ARTS.

VALUABLE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

Mr SOMERVILLE has the honor to announce that he will offer at auction the PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS OF MR. GEORGE M. VANDERLIP, OF THIS CITY.

Mostly painted to order, this collection, comprising choice examples by the best American artists, and a few fine works of foreign schools, offers many charming cabinets which in subject and treatment have never been surpassed.

Exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL H. COOPER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1872.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee. &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WINKENS and JOHN J. THOMAS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice: That the second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on the 16th day of May, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1872.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, &c.,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE SECOND AND FOURTH lofts and basement of the five-story store, No. 413 Broadway, south-westerly corner of Lispenard-st., together or separately. Apply to G. A. KISSAM, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—BUILDING ON Broadway, head of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel, will be let in whole or part on very reasonable terms.

GRISWOLD & HURRY,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

OFFICES TO LET.—TWO FINE ROOMS on the first floor of the old Park Bank Buildings, No. 5 Beekman-street, the two extending from front to rear. Also, a fine light room on third floor. Apply to Room No. 3, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property, Nos. 116 and 118 West 25th-st.; double building, five stories and basement, well lighted, with engine, boiler and machinery. Apply on premises.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON THE FRONT of the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st.; rent $450 per annum. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT, 25X90, No. 50 Leonard-st.; possession 1st of May; rent low. Apply at MARSH & CO.'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT steam-power, large or small rooms; entire building heated by steam. Nos. 177 and 179 Grand-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY.—NILSSON TO-MORROW.

Messrs. MAURICE and MAX STRAKOSCH very respectfully announce the
FAREWELL BENEFIT IN NEW-YORK AND FINAL APPEARANCE IN AMERICA OF
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON,
and the last appearance of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, APRIL 29.
The performance will consist of the following:
The first act of LA TRAVIATA,
in which act is the cavatina, "Ah, fors e lui," with
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..as..........VIOLETTA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI..........as..........ALFREDO
Followed by the second act of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..as..........LUCIA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI..........as..........EDGARDO
Mons. A. BARRE..........as..........ASHTON
After which the grand scena and duo from the second act of
IL TROVATORE.
Miss A. L. CARY..........as..........AZUCENA
Signor BRIGNOLI..........as..........MANRICO
To conclude with the
Fourth act of Ambroise Thomas' opera,
HAMLET.
Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON..as..........OPHELIA
In this act is the willow scene and terminates with the death of Ophelia.
Mr. MAX MARETZEK, Musical Director and Conductor.

General admission, (all parts,) $2; reserved seats in family circle, $3. Seats can be secured on Monday morning at the Academy (only.)

Steinway's pianos used by this company.

ACADEMY.—GALA NIGHT APRIL 30.
THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION.
CARL ROSA and A. NUENDORFF..........Directors
D. DE VIVO..........Business Manager
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE,
(And last appearance of PAREPA-ROSA, WACHTEL and SANTLEY, prior their departure for Europe,
On TUESDAY, April 30, at 8 o'clock.
GERMAN OPERA.
First act of POSTILION OF LONGJUMEAU,
including the celebrated "Whip Song," by Mr. WACHTEL.
ENGLISH OPERA.
Second act of BOHEMIAN GIRL,
comprising the favorite songs "In Marble Halls," by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, and "Heart Bowed Down," by Mr. SANTLEY.
ITALIAN OPERA.
Second act of TROVATORE,
including "Stride la Vampa," and "Il Racconto," by Miss PHILLIPPS; "Il Balen," by Mr. SANTLEY, and the Grand Aria, "Di Quella Pira," by Mr. WACHTEL. To conclude with the fourth act of HUGUENOTS," comprising the "Benediction des Poignards," by Mr. SANTLEY, and the Grand Chorus and the Grand Duet by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and Mr. WACHTEL.

Prices as usual. Seats sold Monday at Steinway Hall, and Tuesday at Academy.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—April 29.
THE GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMBINATION.
IN TROVATORE.
PAREPA-ROSA, PHILLIPPS, WACHTEL, SANTLEY.
Seats secured at Academy and 114 Broadway.
General admission, $2; reserved seats, $4 and $5.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

ARTICLE 47.

5TH WEEK OF THE GREAT PARISIAN DRAMA.

Characters by Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Mrs. Gilbert; Mr. H. D. Harkins, James Lewis, Henry Crisp, W. J. Lemoyne, Louis James, G. H. Griffiths, W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. Devere, Owen Fawcett, and others.

SEVENTH MATINEE OF ARTICLE 47.
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1½.

STEINWAY HALL.—TUESDAY.
MME. MANZOCCHI'S
GRAND TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,
on which occasion she will have the assistance of
THE FOLLOWING EMINENT ARTISTS,
who have kindly volunteered their valuable services:
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, the eminent Contralto.
Mme. ELDER, the celebrated amateur Soprano.
Miss CORNELIA STETSON, Soprano, (first appearance.)
Signor BRIGNOLI, the renowned Tenor.
Signor FERRANTI, the popular Basso Buffo.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Piano.
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER, (his last appearance.)
Miss ADELAIDE MANZOCCHI, Pianiste.
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organ.
Conductors and Accompanists,
Mr. LINDSAY SLOPER and
Signor E. AGRAMONTE
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, $1; RESERVED SEATS, $2,
at all the music-stores and ticket-offices, and at the hall, day and evening.

MR. LOUIS ENGEL
has the honor to announce
THE SECOND
of his three matinées, to take place on
TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 30, at the
UNION LEAGUE THEATRE,
Corner 26th-st. and Madison-av., when he will play on his new instrument, the
ENGEL ORGAN,
made by
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, of New-York.
VOCALIST, MISS GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, pupil of Mr. Albites.
Piano, Steinway. To begin at 3½ precisely.

LIGHT GUARD,
A COMPANY, SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.
UNION LEAGUE CLUB THEATRE.
Grand dramatic and musical entertainment by the Murray Hill Amateur Dramatic Association, THURSDAY EVENING, May, 2, 1872.
Tickets $2. To be had at the principal hotels, music-stores and door.

CHICKERING'S HALL.
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 29.
MISS AGNESE PALMER'S GRAND CONCERT,
Assisted by Miss G. Ridgway, Miss Parsons, M. Berthelot, Signor Fossati.
Musical Director..........L. ALBITES
Tickets, $2; to be had at Chickering's Hall.

PROF. TAMARO,
Prof. BONEWITZ,
Prof. PEASE,
Prof. HEYDTMAN,
Prof. ALEXANDER,
At the
NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Union-square, Broadway, near 16th-st.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The eloquent and learned Divine Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, O. P., will, by special request, deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, 16th May, 1872, in aid of a fund to be presented to His Holiness Pope Pius IX. Subject—*The Pope's Tiara—Its Past, Its Present and Its Future.* General admission, $1; parquet and balcony, $2. Private boxes, according to location. Can be had at W. A. Pond & Co.'s music-store, No. 39 Union-square, and at No. 29 Reade-st. Number of tickets limited.

VANDERLIP'S COLLECTION OF CHOICE PAINTINGS NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION AT SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN —Now open day and evening and Sunday afternoons. Admission, 25 cents; on Sundays, 15 cents.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $225 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.
The celebrated HAINES PIANOS,
UNSURPASSED FOR TONE, FINISH, &c.,
At very low figures, for cash,
or by installments, on most favorable terms.
One second-hand Piano, good as new, a bargain.

AMERICAN MUSICAL AGENCY,
No. 211 4th-av., New-York.

OUVRIER & SONS, NO. 27 WEST 13th-st., manufacturers of first-class upright pianos; a fine assortment to rent for City or country; uprights to order to suit any style of furniture; a superb black and gold at moderate price.

AT STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, NO. 55 West 16th-st.—A large stock of first-class pianos at low prices for cash. A Chickering, $100, seven octaves, elegant cases, overstrung; with all present improvements, $250, $275, and $200.

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Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway; book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c., taught practically, as used in the best business houses. Open day and evening all Summer.

APPLICATIONS FOR GOLDSMITH'S May writing classes received at the College, No. 172 5th-av., until TUESDAY EVENING. Terms, $8 for twelve lessons. Success guaranteed.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, CAPABLE of teaching French, German, music, and drawing, wishes, about the middle or end of June, to procure a situation with a family going to Europe, either as governess or companion. Apply to or address Mlle. BUJARD, Fishkill, on Hudson, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BOOTH.

On MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS only,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
as SIR EDWARD MORTIMER,
in THE IRON CHEST,
and PETRUCHIO
in Shakespeare's comedy of
KATHERINE and PETRUCHIO.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 1,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
as RICHARD, DUKE of GLOSTER.
(First time in New-York in seven years,)
in Cibber's version
of Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
RICHARD III.,
Which will be produced after many months of elaborate preparation.

SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.
Mr. BOOTH..........as..........CLAUDE MELNOTTE
in THE LADY OF LYONS.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
EVERY EVENING
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
CHARLES MATTHEWS, (his original part,) Dazzle.
LESTER WALLACK, as Charles Courtly.
JOHN BROUGHAM, as Max Harkaway.
JOHN GILBERT, as Sir Harcourt Courtly.
J. H. STODDART, as Meddle.
J. B. POLK, as Mr. Spanker.
E. M. HOLLAND, as Cool.
Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, as Lady Gay Spanker.
Miss HELEN TRACY, as Grace Harkaway.
Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, as Pert.

WALLACK'S. EXTRA.
SECOND MATINEE, SATURDAY, May 4,
At 1½ P. M.
LONDON ASSURANCE
Will be presented, with its
UNAPPROACHABLE CAST.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
UNPARALLELED EXCITEMENT.
THIS MAGNIFICENT THEATRE
CROWDED TO THE DOORS NIGHTLY.
HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.
THE SENSATION OF THE ERA.
THE VOKES.
THE VOKES.
THE VOKES,
THE VOKES.
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN,
BY THE VOKES FAMILY.
SKETCHES IN INDIA.
Misses Fanny Hayward, Jennie Kimball, Minnie Jackson, Annie Wood, Millie Cooke; Messrs. Geo. Atkins, G. C. Charles, Welsh Edwards, Walter Eaton, G. H. Coes, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
LALLA ROOKH!
LAST NIGHTS OF LALLA ROOKH!!
Mr. COLE announces with respect that the present is the last week of the season and of the gorgeous spectacle
LALLA ROOKH!
No one should fail to witness this magnificent piece, which is universally conceded to be the grandest spectacular drama ever placed on the stage.
MONDAY EVENING, April 29,
LALLA ROOKH!
TUESDAY EVENING, April 30,
LALLA ROOKH!
WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1, BENEFIT of ALBERT KINGSLAND, Chief Usher and assistants.
LALLA ROOKH!
THURSDAY EVENING, May 2, JOINT BENEFIT of JOSEPH H. TOOKER, Business Manager, and JAMES W. MORRISSEY, Treasurer.
LALLA ROOKH!
FRIDAY EVENING, May 3, JOINT BENEFIT of Misses EDITH CHALLIS and EMMA CLINE.
LALLA ROOKH!

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
SUNDAY EVENING.
BRIGNOLI.
(His first appearance this season in concert.)
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 28.
GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT BY THE FULL NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
Signor BRIGNOLI, tenor, and Mlle. PAULINA CANISSA, soprano, both of the Nilsson Grand Italian Opera Company. JACOB MULLER, baritone, and R. H. STRATFORD, harpist, of the Parepa-Rosa Grand Opera Company. The programme will embrace the very gems of all the most popular ITALIAN, GERMAN and ENGLISH GRAND OPERAS. Seats can now be secured.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—IRELAND.
FIFTH WEEK. HOUSES STILL CROWDED.
MAC EVOY'S NEW HIBERNICON,
Representing
all the principal cities and places of interest in Ireland. Introducing the famous
BARNEY THE GUIDE,
and concluding with the laughable farce,
BARNEY AND THE GHOST.
Orchestra chairs, 75 cents; dress circle, 50 cents; gallery, 35 cents. Matinée WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Matinée prices—Orchestra, 50 cents; circle, 35 cents; children, 15 cents.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
BLANCHE. CHAPMAN SISTERS. ELLA.
Second week and great success of the
POWER OF LOVE.
Entire change of songs, duets, trios.
Choruses by Miss BLANCHE and ELLA.
JOHN HOGAN, KETCHUM, EBERLE, Miss HALL and FISHER in the Grand Casino Scene, in preparation, GOLD DEMON.
Sunday evening, Grand Sacred Concert.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
SUNDAY EVENING, April 28, 1872.
First Grand Sacred Concert.

PROGRAMME—1, Grand Overture, "Maritana," Wallace; 2, Waltz, "Freut euch des Lebens," J. Strauss; 3, Song, "The Exile," Keller. Mr. S. H. P. Meigs; 4, Polonaise, "Mignon," Thomas, Miss Graziella Ridgway; 5, Grand Aria, "Ballo in Maschera," Verdi, Signor G. Boy; 6, Grand Potpourri, "Traviata," Verdi.

PART SECOND—1, Grand Overture, "Stabat Mater," Rossini, arranged for orchestra by Mercadante; 2, "She wandered down," Clay, Miss Graziella Ridgway; 3, Violin Solo, (First Concerto,) Chas. Beriot, Signor Carlo Patti; 4, Song, "Stirrup Cup," Arditi, Mr. S. H. P. Meigs; 5, Grand Waltz, "Thousand and one Nights," J. Strauss; 6, Aria, "Elixir d'Amore," Donizetti, Signor G. Boy; 7, Grand Galop, "Velocipede," Faust, Orchestra.

The pianos used at this concert are from the celebrated manufactory of Steinway.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved, $1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
A TREMENDOUS HIT.
G. L. FOX'S HUMPTY DUMPTY REMODELED.
ALL THE RAGE.
THE GRANDEST PICTURES
EVER SEEN ON ANY STAGE.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

LAST THREE DAYS OF
SELOUS' PICTURES OF
JERUSALEM.
As these paintings can remain on exhibition only for MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, all who have not seen them should not lose the opportunity.
DAY AND EVENING,
AT NO. 161 5TH-AV.

DOLLY VARDEN.—THE NEW GALOP is all the rage; with colored picture, 50 cents; plain picture, 40 cents; "Golden Gate," GOUNOD, 50 cents; "The Lights Far Out at Sea," JUCH, 30 cents; "Willie's Ship," TOURS, 50 cents; "Lonely," PEASE, 50 cents. Copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union-square.

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STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

CHANGE OF PIERS.

STEAMERS

Bristol and Providence

Will remove from Pier No. 30 to Pier No. 28, foot of Murray-st., on and after May 1, 1872, leaving daily (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., for Boston, via Newport and Fall River.

FOR TROY DIRECT—CITIZENS' STEAMboat Company of Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL daily, (Saturday excepted,) will leave Pier 43, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M. Passengers ticketed and baggage checked via Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroad. JOSEPH CORNELL, Supt.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport. Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Rosyln, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M.

SHIPPING.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

The United States Mail Steamer TYBEE, Capt. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, THURSDAY, May 2, at 3 P. M., for Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

For freight or passage apply to

SPOFFORD BROS. & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

Bills of Exchange on Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City in sums to suit purchasers for sale.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

Destructive Conflagration in Wooster-Street.

Two Brothers Burned to Death—A Leap for Life—Fearful Scene at a Fifth-Story Window.

Last evening, a destructive fire occurred in Wooster-street, involving the death of two men, who were suffocated and burned almost to a crisp. A few minutes after 8 o'clock the fire broke out on the third floor of the five-story brick building, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-street, occupied by Henry Erben, as an organ factory. The flames were first discovered in the southerly end of the building, near the staircase leading to the street, and spread with fearful rapidity. The fifth floor of the building was occupied by a tailor's co-operative association, and usually some seventy or eighty men work there. Last evening, when the fire broke out, there were eight tailors at work. The first intimation they had of the fire was a dense volume of stifling smoke ascending the staircase and almost filling the room. The workmen sprang from their work in affright, and those near the stair-case rushed for that means of exit. Five of them succeeded in making their escape into the street, but the others, who were at work at the further end of the shop, were driven from the stairs by the dense smoke and the intense heat, the flames having seized the wooden stairway. Unfortunately there was no scuttle on the roof, and the three unhappy men found their only means of escape cut off. They descended, however, to the fourth floor, but finding that they could go no further in that direction, they rushed to the rear windows. Wm. Fortman, one of the men, jumped boldly out and fell into the rear yard, a leap of at least fifty feet, and fortunately escaped without serious injury. He was picked up almost insensible and conveyed to the Prince-street Police Station. One of his companions reached an adjoining window, but hesitating to leap, was caught by the flames and burned to death. He was seen leaning out of the rear window pleading piteously for help, but none could reach him, and he remained in the same position until death ensued. His body as far as the waist protruded from the window, and as the flames surrounding him lighted up the windows, his distorted features were plainly visible to the horrified spectators. The third man was overcome by the smoke and heat, and sinking to the floor, was burned to death in a short time.

The flames in the meantime had spread with great rapidity throughout the third, fourth and fifth floors of the building. Three alarms were sounded in quick succession, and brought a large force of steamers and firemen to the scene of the conflagration. Despite the best exertions of the firemen, the flames could not be extinguished until the upper floor of the building had been burned out, and a portion of the roof destroyed. The lower floors of the building were deluged with water.

After the flames had been extinguished, a number of the firemen belonging to Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 6, 8 and 9 were detailed to recover the body of the unfortunate man, which was still to be seen leaning out of the window. A stretcher was procured, and armed with ropes and axes, the firemen ascended to the roof of the adjoining structure and passed on to the roof of the burned building. They broke in the skylight and lowered themselves to the fourth floor. While traversing this floor on the way to the window where the remains were to be seen, one of the firemen stumbled against some object, which proved to be the body of the second missing man. It presented a ghastly appearance. The remains of the two men were placed upon stretchers, and conveyed to the Prince-street Police Station. They were identified as those of John and James McSherry, brothers, both tailors, boarding at the same house, and who for years had worked side by side. The remains were placed in the basement of the Station-house to await the action of the Coroner. Fortman, the man who had made his escape by jumping out of the window, on examination by Dr. White, was found to have sustained no serious injury, but was suffering from an extreme nervous shock. After having stimulants administered, he was taken to his home in Williamsburg. Had there been a properly-constructed scuttle to the building, with a secure step-ladder leading to it, the men could have easily escaped, as the roof of the adjoining building is flat, and on a level with the burned building.

The first floor and basement of the building were unoccupied. The second, third and fourth floors were occupied by Henry Erben, the organ-builder, whose loss on stock, &c., is estimated at between $50,000 and $60,000. He has an insurance of $20,000 only. The fifth floor was rented to a sort of a joint-stock co-operative association of tailors, of which John T. Welsh is President and General Manager. The loss of the Association will reach perhaps $2,000. The individual losses of the tailors working there will probably reach $5,000 more. The building is owned by Edward King, and is damaged to the extent of $10,000, and is said to be but partially insured.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have originated among some loose shavings, piled near the stairway on the third floor.

The roof of the premises No. 34 Greene-street took fire from sparks from the Wooster-street conflagration, but the flames were extinguished before any material damage was sustained. The carriage factory of Wm. H. Gray, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-street, was slightly damaged by water.

At a late hour last night a rumor gained circulation that some other men were missing, but it could not be traced to any reliable source. The firemen were engaged up till 2½ this morning in making a thorough examination of the premises, and searching for any bodies which may be concealed among the *débris* at the fire.

TAMMANY HALL.

A Pugilistic Encounter—Election of Officers—Address by the New President, John W. Chandler.

The delegates of the Democratic Republican General Committee of Tammany Hall, elected in pursuance of the call issued by the Tammany Society on the 4th of April, met last evening for the election of officers for the ensuing year. Long before the hour for the commencement of the meeting a large body of delegates and others presented themselves for admission to the hall. None, however, were permitted to pass through except on ticket furnished by the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and these were confined solely to the delegates from the different districts. About two dozen Police were stationed at the entrance to direct the enforcement of this rule, which was strictly carried out. On investigation it was discovered that these precautions were the result of an apprehension that a row would result from an open meeting, and with a view to the avoidance of any possible trouble among contending delegations, such as was recently experienced, it was determined that none but those who presented proper credentials should be admitted. This was observed, and the meeting was conducted in comparative quiet. Preparatory, however, to the commencement of the proceedings, Jimmy O'Neill and Larry McDermott, two well known ward politicians, representing the Fifteenth District, had a brisk pugilistic set-to, which considerably enlivened the meeting. These gentlemen, it appeared, had been freely accusing each other of living in easy riot on political successes, when words quickly turned to blows and a general disturbance seemed imminent. Fortunately, however, peace was restored by the intervention of some of the most respectable members of the Society, and the remainder of the proceedings passed off in quiet.

At 8 o'clock, Mr. Augustus Schell was called to the chair, when the roll was immediately called over.

On motion a committee was appointed for the election of officers for the ensuing year, when the following ticket was presented and unanimously adopted:

John W. Chandler, Chairman; Hon. John Fox and Oliver Charlock, Vice-Presidents; Wm. H. Quincey and Anthony Eichoff, Secretaries; Abraham S. Hewitt, Treasurer, and John D. Newman, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Messrs. John Kelley and Harry Genet were appointed to escort the President-elect to the chair. He said:

Fellow Democrats and Members of the General Committee: Allow me most sincerely to thank you for the honor conveyed in this nomination. You have selected one of the humblest members of the organization, and one who, so far as a personal experience is concerned, is devoid of that knowledge which would enable him alone to contend with the difficulties of the position. And allow me to throw myself upon your generosity, and upon your democratic feeling in protecting one man in the midst of many. Whatever feeling of bitterness, whatever strife of faction may disturb you in this hall, let me ask you to sustain your Chairman in that righteous endeavor to do justice to it which will ever be his purpose, and he prays you to aid him in it. [Applause.] The labors of the Committee which have resulted in this organization are worthy of a brief mention. I allude to the labors of that Committee that I may bring in with honorable notice the name of the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society—[applause]—whose wisdom, calm judgment and perfect justice has enabled, out of the chaotic system of political disturbance, to formone of the strongest political bodies that has ever met in the City of New-York. [Applause.] Combining in its midst the elements which made the enemies of the Democracy tremble, but which will bring victories to our banner if we are true to ourselves. [Applause.] The duties which are before you are too urgent for me to detain you with any lengthy discourse. I leave to you that portion of the great duty the people intrusted to you, which draws the eyes of the whole Continent, despite the obloquy which has rested upon our organization, to this hall this night, and, from your action may spring the power which will rescue this country from the greatest military tyranny that has existed since the creation of our Government. [Applause.] Remember that; bear that in mind; bury all personal animosity and political and factional hate, and you will live to reap the rewards of victory and the dispensation of the patronage and power that belongs to this City and to the Democracy of this City. [Applause.]

A series of resolutions were then adopted formally explaining the purpose and objects of the Society.

A Committee upon Permanent Organization was formed to meet at Tammany Hall on Tuesday 30th inst.

Protests were received from the Second and Third Districts against the representation on the Committee, but they were overruled.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE BURROUGHS MURDER.

Continuation of the Trial of Libbie Garrabrant—The Testimony Yesterday.

On the opening of the trial of Libbie Garrabrant, for the murder of Ransom F. Burroughs, in the Passaic Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, only a small audience was present.

John A. Morrisse was the first witness called. He had been to the Burrough's House, on Franklin-street, twice in December. On his first visit he had seen the prisoner, Libbie Garrabrant, who told him that Burroughs had gone to see him (the witness.) On his next visit he found the house closed and locked; he forced an entrance at the rear door and went upstairs, where he found the doors locked.

Dr. Blundell was recalled, and gave additional testimony as to the post-mortem examination. The brain was softened from decomposition; this was also the case with some of the tissues.

After the examination of this witness, the Court heard a lengthy argument as to the admissibility of the note written by the prisoner from the dictation of the Coroner, and the testimony of Mr. Hand, the expert, as to the identity of the hand-writing with that of the note found in Burroughs' pocket.

The Court said the general rule in England and this country was, that hand-writing could not be proven simply by the testimony of an expert, though the New-Jersey Courts had sometimes allowed a very liberal examination as to comparison. The Court had decided to exclude expert testimony in this case. The paper, however, was not a collateral, but was on the very subject matter of the case. The Court looked upon it as a presentation to the jury of an act or acts for the jury to determine by whom the acts had been performed. As to the fairness of getting the paper from the prisoner by the means used by the coroner, there was no law to prevent evidence gained in such a way from being admitted, and the prisoner had not been under arrest, or acting in any way under compulsion. The Court believed in writing she had been acting freely. The evidence of witnesses as to the identity would be excluded, but the Court saw no escape from admitting the papers for scrutiny by the jury.

The counsel for the State then read the two papers; one of them the letter signed Charles Burroughs, and purporting to be written by deceased, in which he stated his intention of committing suicide. The other, the copy of the paper written by Libbie Garrabrant, at the dictation of the coroner.

Joseph Smith, a druggist, keeping a store at No. 23 Main-street, was next sworn. He was shown the paper found in Burroughs' pocket, marked "Arsenic—Poison," and identified the label and writing as his. He had given about a table-spoonful in the package, but had not weighed it. There was no memorandum made of the sale. Witness identified the prisoner as the person to whom the poison had been sold, and thought he had sold it to her about three or four weeks before he had been summoned by the Coroner to attend the inquest. He had not taken the name of the person purchasing the poison, but had taken particular notice of her, as he always did of persons purchasing poison, in order that he might be able to identify her. The prisoner had said she wished the poison for rats. The witness was cross-examined and acknowledged that he could not identify the label or paper as that in which he had sold the particular poison in question, and also acknowledged that he could not be positive as to the time at which the particular package was sold, as he made no memorandum of the matter.

Gilbert Riley testified that he removed the goods from Burroughs' house; the day after election Burroughs spoke to him about moving his furniture to Hoboken; witness' boy used to go to Burroughs' house with Libbie Garrabrant; she asked him to stay often because she did not like to be alone in the house; she said Burroughs had gone to his sister's; the boy stayed every night until Christmas, except when Bogert was there; witness took Burroughs' furniture from the house to Paramus; did not remember hearing the boy say he had seen Burroughs asleep in the chair; the furniture was removed one Sunday night at Libby's request; she had told witness on the preceding Wednesday that she would like to have it taken up, as she was tired of waiting for Bogert to come after her; witness would have taken the furniture before Sunday night, but his horses were too tired to work; Libby said she had no money, but told witness she would give him two pictures for his work; she said she wanted it moved so that she could go to work in the mill where her sister was; Bogert was in witness' house when he went to get his team ready to take the things; when he reached Burroughs' house Bogert and Libby were on the stoop; they helped to load the things; there was a bureau, two trunks, wash-stand, bedstead, bedding, five or six chairs; another trunk was afterward taken to witness' house; neither of the doors of the back room were opened; saw no one try to enter them; witness asked Libby if anything was to be taken from the other rooms, and she said no.

The cross-examination occupied an hour, but failed to elicit anything new. The Court then adjourned at 6½ o'clock to 9½ o'clock on Monday. It is expected that the trial will be concluded on Monday, since the testimony for the prosecution is nearly all in, and the defense have but few witnesses. The trial of Van Winkle Bogert, indicted for complicity in the case, has been set down for Tuesday next.

The Movement for Reform—Meeting at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel Last Evening.

The Executive Committee of Sixteen of the Reform Association, of which Gen. John A. Dix is President and Roswell D. Hatch Secretary, held a meeting last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the members of the Committee present being Oswald Ottendorfer, James W. Gerard, Jr., Myer Stern, Roswell D. Hatch, John H. Strahan, John H. Draper, William F. Havemeyer, Robert B. Roosevelt, J. M. Bundy and John Foley. Many members of the Association other than those belonging to the Committee, were also present. In the absence of Gen. Dix, Mr. Hatch, the Secretary, called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock and nominated Robert B. Roosevelt Chairman *pro tem.* Mr. Roosevelt announced that from the reports from the Ward Committees the numbers on the Enrollment Committees are so large that it would have been easy to have made a large enrollment from them alone. The number ranged from 50 to 400 names in each Ward. He recommended that measures be taken to prevent the interruption of Tammany roughs at their meetings and enrollments.

Mr. Foley thought that nothing further remained to be done but to approve the labors of the Subcommittee.

Mr. Hatch announced the discovery of a shrewd Tammany trick attempted to have been played upon the Ward Enrollment Committees. A list of names of enrolling officers was sent in, headed by the name of James Irving, and strong Tammany lists from "Tony" Hartman's, "Harry" Genet's, and other districts. The fraud was discovered in time, however, and the lists were all rejected. The selection of enrolling officers has been carefully made so as to include representatives of the American, German and Irish voters. At least 500 letters were received yesterday, he stated, by the Committee, suggesting names for enrolling officers.

Mr. Henry Clews was elected Treasurer of the Committee on motion of Mr. Hatch, and the meeting adjourned.

The Exodus.

In addition to those whose names we published yesterday the following passengers have left for Europe.

By the steam-ship *Columbia* for Liverpool: Theodore Schance, Edward Petty, Jas. F. Paton, New-York; Jas. Murray, Cleveland, Ohio; John Broad and wife, Iowia, Mich.; Thomas Lour, Miss M. Swanson, New-York; Dr. Hugh Doherty, Mrs. Doherty, Boston; James Barrie, Mrs. J. Barrie, two children, Mrs. Barrie, Philadelphia; Miss Levinia Shannon, New-York; Mrs. P. McKinnow, Bridgeport; Miss Jane Mitchell, Miss R. Mitchell, D. Mackenzie, New-York; M. Cameron, Rhode Island; George Doran, William McBride, New-York; James C. Buys, Buffalo; Chas. Gascoyne, Philadelphia; Miss McIver, Boston; Mrs. M. Weberly and child, New-York; John McCallum, Ontario; Miss M. E. Lane, New-York.

By steam-ship *The Queen*, for London: E. D. Hamecourt, F. Goulden, Mrs. E. Shill, H. Pix, S. Pix, Mr. D. Sala, Sir A. D. Gordon, Miss M. D. Gordon, Mrs. Geo. Raphael, Miss Raphael, Miss M. Raphael, Miss A. Raphael, F. Dubois, J. Strumpf, Mr. and Mrs. Doupi, Miss Doupi, Miss A. Doupi, Master Doupi, F. W. Mullhberg, F. N. Healy, Dr. Rambant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Jack.

Per steam-ship *Abyssinia*, for Liverpool—Miss S. Muhr, Miss W. Earll, Thomas Welsh, wife and child, Mr. and Mrs. W. Todhunter, A. L. Donaldson, S. H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hutchinson, P. H. Barhyat, C. B. Archibald, D. H. Holmes, A. Traver, N. Bliss, Miss Rathborn, Mrs. S. L. Dear, Mr. and Mrs. E. Packard, child, infant and nurse, S. Muhr, C. A. Hull, Mme. Fraidvaux, C. Dunn and wife, 5 children, infant and nurse, N. A. Colburn, Mr. Merniod, J. L. Roff, Miss F. Moxeham, Miss Moutaeallin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Blight, Miss Misenod, Miss Jaccard, S. M. Lane, Thomas G. Johnson, H. J. Greenwood, J. Mackillop, R. Daniel, Major Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Withrow and servant, J. D. Price, Miss Price and maid, L. Seymour, E. Jacobs, Hon. C. H. L. Corry, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rumsey, J. H. Jewell, W. H. Inglis, Mr. Manger, Miss M. Hegar, R. H. Netherland, G. P. Willer, J. W. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Bliss, Miss L. Weiler, Miss B. Buckner, Miss J. Mays, G. Campbell, 2 ladies and 2 children, Theo. Connelly, G. Creose, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Evans and daughter, C. Le Boutellier, John Le Boutellier, James Le Boutellier, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, T. Honier, T. B. Honier, W. Lupton, Dr. and Mrs. Williams, Miss L. W. Sufford, Thos. Scott, H. W. Williams, Miss H. Silsbee, Miss A. Silsbee, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Danforth, Miss L. C. Whitney, Miss H. R. Whitney, Miss Nelson and infant, A. L. Zunell and son, V. M. Moore, W. H. Sargent, W. A. Sargent, H. G. C. Hetcham, C. H. Collin.

BASE-BALL.

The Eckfords Defeated by a Field Nine—Score Sixteen to Fourteen—Notes.

Yesterday afternoon, on the Union Ground, the Eckfords, of Brooklyn, began play for the season of 1872 by a game against a field nine made up of local and unengaged professionals. Shelley was the only absentee on the Eckford side, but his place was readily filled by W. Allison, and an easy victory for the regulars, in accordance with the usage of opening games, was generally anticipated. The sequel, however, was altogether different, for the field nine, although having a few weak points, played generally a first-class game, and, aided by poor fielding, came out winning by a score of 16 to 14. The fine plays of Gordon, McDermott and Snyder mainly contributed to this result, Gordon's catching being a decided feature; but the entire in-field played in an admirable manner, Coffy showing the only really bad play of the nine. On the other side, the Allison brothers, Swandell and Duffy led, the others being apparently wholly unfit for their positions. Fitzsimmons' pitching was miserable, and the support he received from Gallagher and Hunt was about in keeping. Patterson also took a hand in the "muffing" business, missing two easy flies; but allowances are to be made, as he complained of illness before entering the game. The result of the game will, undoubtedly, be the cause of more than one change in the Eckford nine, and it is already said that Martin, Fleet and McDermott will probably succeed certain of yesterday's players.

The game began favorably for a close score, but in the fourth inning the Eckfords rallied at the bat and closed the inning 4 ahead. In the sixth, the field nine also got in a streak of batting, and drew equal; and in the seventh they secured the lead. The regulars 5 added to their score in the ninth, but the game was beyond recall, and they left the field a defeated party, a result which, it is needless to say, was a surprise to the three or four hundred spectators who witnessed the game.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	3	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	5	—14
Field	2	1	0	2	0	4	2	4	1	—16

Runs earned—Eckford, 2; Field, 3. Umpire—Mr. Hatfield, of the Mutual Club. Time of game, 2 hours and 5 minutes.

THE NATIONALS BEATEN AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., April 27.—The return game of the championship series between the Nationals, of Washington, and the Baltimore nine was played here today and resulted as follows:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
National	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	—5
Baltimore	0	5	3	0	1	7	3	1	2	—22

NOTES.

The Mutuals play the Mansfields, of Middletown, Conn., the first game of a championship series on the Union Grounds to-morrow.

The Bostons leave home to-morrow playing the Nationals and Olympics on Tuesday and Wednesday; the Baltimores at Baltimore on the 2d, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, on the 4th. On the 7th they play the Atlantics, meeting the Mutuals the day following.

The Haymakers and Mutuals have arranged their first game for May 4 on the Union Ground.

It is reported that Duffy has accepted the captaincy of the Etna nine, and will leave for Chicago during this week.

The Haymakers have decided to place Nelson and Gedney on the substitute list, Bellan playing third basea nd Hodes centre field.

The Baltimore papers describe the game on Thursday as the most exciting ever played in that locality. The decisive hit, it seems, was made by Boyd, a three-baser to centre field, on which two men came home.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

William Gay, a resident of New-Haven, died suddenly yesterday morning, at No. 645 Broadway, from hemorrhage of the lungs.

The steamers *City of Baltimore*, the *Batavia*, and the *Spain*, all from Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

For a felonious assault on Thos. Fudge, James Galvin, of No. 177 Cherry-street, was held for trial at Essex Market yesterday.

A concert of the Teachers' Mutual Life Assurance Association took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and was largely attended.

Michael Sherlock, of No. 68 James-street, yesterday, fell from the roof of No. 18 Roosevelt-street into the yard beneath, and was instantly killed.

Chas. Wilson, of No. 154 Eighteenth-street, Brooklyn, fell through the hatchway of the premises No. 300 Pearl-street, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

During the month of April the number of petitions, voluntary and involuntary, filed in the United States Bankruptcy Court, was forty-two.

Wm. Warner was held for trial at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for picking the pocket of Jonathan Taylor, of No. 38 East Nineteenth-street, of $38, while riding in a street-car.

Rosa Smith, of No. 17 West Houston-street, was committed, at Jefferson Market, yesterday, for stealing a diamond pin, value $30, from John Duffy, of No. 33 Stuyvesant-place.

Michael Conley, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, was kicked by a horse on Friday, and was so badly injured that he died last evening.

Isabella Kingsley, aged eleven years, was fatally burned last evening by her clothes taking fire from a stove in the apartments of her parents, No. 148 Wooster-street.

Quarrymen along First and Second avenues struck yesterday for an increase of wages from $2 to $2 40 a day. The majority of the employes agreed to pay the advance, and most of the men returned to work.

Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, of St. Peters Church, Barclay-street, has been granted three months leave of absence to recruit his health. His friends have presented him with a purse of $1,100.

William Patterson, yesterday, fell out of a second-story window of his residence, No. 357 East Eighth-street, and striking on an iron railing, several of the pickets entered his body, injuring him fatally.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the two-story building, No. 233 Third-street, rear, occupied by Andrew Koerner, shoe-maker. Damage to building and contents, $700; fully insured.

A meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange is to be held on the 1st of May to pass upon certain proposed amendments to the by-laws. The subscriptions to the building fund have reached $232,000.

Chas. Forst, a boy, residing at No. 219 East Twelfth-street, was held for trial at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, for beating and dangerously injuring Wm. Peterson, another boy, residing in the same house.

Albert Smith and his wife, of No. 589 Ninth-avenue, were thrown from a wagon at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and were seriously injured.

Patrick Meehan, the proprietor of a liquor-store, No. 357 Grand-street, while engaged in shooting rats with a pistol in the cellar of his establishment, yesterday morning, accidentally shot Chas. McCabe, of No. 82 Suffolk-street, through the wrist, causing a severe injury.

In the United States Courts in Bankruptcy a petition has been filed against the Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society of the United States, at the instance of Wm. R. Morgan, to recover $1,537 on a judgment obtained in the State Courts.

The steam-ship *Spain*, of the National line, yesterday completed one of the fastest voyages on record. She sailed from Queenstown on the 18th inst., at 2 P. M., and arrived at Sandy Hook at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, making the run in exactly eight days and thirteen hours.

Gen. H. B. Carrington, United States Army, and Professor of Military Science and Engineering, under detail of the President, at Wabash College, Indiana, has been visiting the Brooklyn caisson and other public works of this City during the past few days.

The German lecture of Mrs. Clara Weymann, at Chickering Hall, last evening, on the subject of the present social position of woman, as maid, wife and mother, attracted a respectable audience. A large proportion were lady members of the German Women's Suffrage Association.

Mr. Alexander Taylor, for thirty years senior partner of Taylor Brothers, bankers and brokers, has attached himself to the London banking-house of Clews, Habicht & Co. as an active partner, being the first member of the New-York Stock Exchange who has gone to London to take a leading position as a banker.

Dion, Cahill, Flynn, Kavanagh and Goldthwaite will play exhibition games at Geary's billiard-rooms, on Sixth-avenue, next Thursday evening. Goldthwait's challenge to Dion to play for $1,000 and the champion cue, which the latter now holds, will then be formally announced.

Yesterday morning, Joseph Tillson, a lad twelve years of age, residing with his parents at No. 340 East Twenty-sixth-street, while playing in his father's bed-room, found a loaded revolver, and taking it up the weapon exploded. The bullet entered the forehead of his brother, Charles, aged two years, who was playing on the floor, and fatally injured him.

Moses Schloss and David Lewinsky, of No. 692 Bayard-street, were committed for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, by Justice Scott, on a charge of perjury in swearing in a suit for divorce against Mary Schloss to alleged infidelities committed by her. On their evidence a decree of divorce was granted. The evidence is said to be totally false.

Yesterday Hugh Martin discovered a negro family named Van Quirk in possession of a house belonging to him, situated in One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, near Second-avenue. In attempting to eject them he was severely beaten. Van Quirk was arrested and brought before Justice McQuade, at the Harlem Police Court, who committed him for trial.

Two boys, named Henry Brown and Richard Harmon, were charged before Justice McQuade, yesterday, at the Harlem Police Court, with stealing shoes from the shop of Ludwig Plantz, No. 2,184 Third-avenue. Brown was committed to the Juvenile Asylum, and Harmon was sent to the Catholic Protectory.

During the past week voluntary petitions in bankruptcy were filed by Samuel Held, Henry S. Mower, Peter Jackson, John H. Steinmetz, Samuel C. Barr, Louis and Leo Wetzer. Adjudications were rendered in the cases of John B. Breed, Andrew Barrickle, William W. Pinner and Nicholas Grebenstein. Discharges were granted to Thomas J. Temple and William Walker.

The Secretary of the Treasury having refused to recognize the transfer of the Jersey City United States bonded stores to the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company without something to show that the President, Mr. Dennis, was authorized to sign for the Company, yesterday, a resolution passed by the Board of Directors empowering him so to do was sent to Washington.

Superintendent Middleton reports the removal of 30,000 loads of filth and garbage from the streets during the past week. He complains that many of the streets are so badly paved, that to clean them is a work of great difficulty; loose sand is lavishly thrown over the roads where repairs have been made, and wherever the road has been dug up for repairs to gas pipes, car tracks, &c. Street sprinkling will commence on the 1st of May.

Benjamin Wallace, of No. 314 Jane-street, was brought before Commissioner Shields, yesterday, on a charge of having shipped on board the steam propeller *Acushnet* a box containing strong acid, marked "Mount Washington Glass-works." The acid was of an inflammable nature, and having leaked through the box, burned the hands and feet of Samuel Peckham, the second mate. Wallace was committed for examination.

A new American steam-ship Company, having at present two steamers, the *Vicksburg* and the *Equator*, has been organized, and will commence business on the 1st of May. The Company has been subsidized to the amount of $12,000 in gold, per annum, for each steamer by the Haytian Government, and will carry the mails to that country. The steamers are to sail on the 1st and 15th of every month.

A sacred concert will be given in St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, on Sunday evening, May 12, by the New-York Catholic Choral Society, in aid of the New-York Foundling Asylum. The Society will sing a Mass by Kalliwoda in A major, and a Salve Regina by Gordigiani. Neither of these works have been sung before in this country. The chorus will number 100 persons; the solos will be rendered by distinguished artists, and the orchestra has been carefully selected from the members of the Philharmonic Society.

BROOKLYN.

The receipts for taxes during last week were $69,237.

A human skeleton was discovered yesterday forenoon under the old bank building, No. 65 Greenpoint-avenue.

A large steam-ship is being built in one of the Brooklyn ship-yards for the Japanese Government.

The Twenty-third Regiment Band gave the last of the series of concerts for the band fund last evening, at Burnham's Academy.

A meeting of Liberal Republicans was held on Friday night, at the residence of Theodore Tilton, during that gentleman's absence from Brooklyn. Press reporters were excluded.

The yacht *Viking* was launched yesterday, from the yard of Messrs. Poillon, at the foot of Bridge-street, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

Two men named John Clark and Daniel Mulvey quarreled last evening, in a tavern in Franklin-avenue, and while struggling together Mulvey stabbed Clark in the arm, inflicting a fearful wound. Mulvey was arrested.

Judge Moore, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, sentenced John Dumbleton, alias "Bummer Jack," to the Penitentiary for three months, for attempting to stab a man in the County Jail, on New Year's Day.

The Brooklyn Tabernacle was crowded last evening on the occasion of the complimentary testimonial to the organist, Mr. G. W. Morgan. A number of distinguished performers took part in the concert, including Parepa-Rosa and Adelaide Phillips.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of a large frame building in Meserole-street, Williamsburg, owned by F. Fleischman & Co., briar-wood pipe manufacturers. It was extinguished after damaging the building to the extent of $2,000, and the stock of goods $2,000.

The Brooklyn Teachers' Life Assurance Association held a meeting yesterday morning. It numbers 689 members. Upon the death of a member $300 are paid to his heirs. Since the organization of the Association last October, three members have died.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Theodore Pine, Receiver of Taxes of New-Rochelle, while riding out, on Friday, was thrown from his wagon by his horse taking fright, and had one of his legs broken, and was otherwise severely injured.

NEW-JERSEY.

The First National Bank of Jersey City has refused to take the city account or to lend the city any money.

Mr. John G. Harrison and Mr. William W. Hawkins have been elected Public School Commissioners in Newark.

Mr. C. S. C. Gifford has been commissioned Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex County.

The small-pox is raging in Paterson. In Mechanic-street, an entire family of six persons are down with the disease. Another member of the same family died on Friday.

The Hoboken Liberals have elected Peter H. Edmondson, Patrick Landrigan and Phillip Phildius delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

Fred. Kent, who shot himself, in Hoboken, after attempting to commit murder, was supposed to be dying yesterday. One of his wounds, near the heart, is pronounced fatal.

Mr. J. H. Martin, agent of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, had his arm cut off by a locomotive on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, at Bergen Point, yesterday.

The "Brick Church" Society of Orange have abolished their paid choir, which has cost $2,000 a year, and have increased their pastor's salary.

Some river pirates went under the Cunard dock, Jersey City, early yesterday morning, and carried away $1,000 worth of copper. They obtained entrance to the warehouse by boring through the floor.

It is stated on the authority of the Speaker of the House of Assembly of the last Legislature that the charter of the Stanhope and New-York Railroad Company, under which the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company propose to build a road to New-York, is not the paper originally read and acted upon by the Legislature. It is represented that the agents of the Company furnished to the members of the two Houses copies of the bill, which contained no clause providing for a connecting line to New-York, while the Engrossing Clerk was furnished with a copy which did contain such clause. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will apply for an injunction.

[Advertisement.]

"Consumption arrested and permanently benefited by using Cod Liver Oil." Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the purest, sweetest and best.

[Advertisement.]

Victoria's Visit to Napoleon.—Queen Victoria intends to pay a visit to the exile of Chiselhurst. Napoleon has procured a chapeau brought out by Knox, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A—A.—Everybody should go to Jacobson & Co., corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, for elegant Hats, at low prices.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. D. Silva, Mrs. Morehead and 4 children, Miss Brailsford, Mrs. Brailsford, Geo. F. Hynes, Miss M. K. Pollock, Henry F. Archer and lady, Miss A. J. Moran, Miss M. Murray, Mrs. J. Kearney, A. J. Burden, lady, 2 children and servant.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—S. A. Feldman, A. Freidenburg and wife, O. F. Harris, James Russel, wife and infant, Mrs. Julia Bunch, Jas. H. Fonking and wife, C. Schamburg, J. W. Steele, J. W. Bliss and son, John Campbell, Thos. Wallace and wife, Miss Berdon, Miss Geo. L. Cook.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Spain, from Liverpool.—Capt. J. Phillips, Rev. W. Booth, J. C. Jacobson, J. Knowles and son, W. H. Horsley, J. Thread, A. H. de Guirend, F. Lawrence, J. Frogett, U. S. McElree, G. F. Walker, J. Massey, F. Wheeler, Jr., E. Pratt, F. E. W. King, R. G. Sanders, J. S. Rogers, W. Salomon, J. F. Ashley, R. C. Walpole, Dr. Smith, Mrs. E. Horner and family, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Miss M. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Mr. and Mrs. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. S. Bennett and child, Mrs. Fielding, Mrs A. Walker, Mrs. Caruthers and daughters, Miss Seeman, Mr. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Lyons and family, Mrs. R. James, Miss L. James.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Wm. Dunn, wife and child, Miss Townsend, Mrs. J. C. Potts, Geo. Eder, Mrs. A. W. Brimson, L. Goodman, W. B. Platt, J. Fifien, John Rankin, T. Connelly, T. F. Connelly, W. Collie, F. P. Dumont, John L. Crane, S. H. Cathan, P. Krous, C. P. Arnold and wife, E. M. Franklin, M. B. Churchill, M. R. Clark, J. B. Cape, R. Shubert, H. Binswagen, A. W. Babcock, wife and 2 children, R. Roswilliam, Chas. Selleck, H. N. Wayne, Wm. H. Puffer, J. I. Gayrand, Miss Ella Barrett, Miss Mary Wilson, Henry T. Mickle, J. M. Foster, wife and child, C. M. Wallace, R. M. Trowbridge.

In steam-ship Batavia, from Liverpool.—Miss K. Carmichael, Sister Sophie John, John Carter, R. H. Savage, Mr. Van Verhagen, James Anderson and son, H. Skewan, J. Frederick, J. W. Baxter, G. J. Minor, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Duncan, A. G. Purfust, Mr. and Mrs. F. Wilmot and child, J. S. Potts, Mrs. Sabberton, Mrs. M. Burgos, Capt. Hobart, Sister A. E. Scrippo, Miss Mary Tudor, Miss Bradford, Mrs. Jigger and son, Miss Jane Reed.

In steam-ship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.—Miss M. J. Dickinson, Wm. Dingdale, Mr. and Mrs. Tupp, Miss E. A. Nugent, H. C. Van Nieroth, John Matthews, Mr. Botlewell, Mr. Hickey, W. Endall, Jas. Warrington, Mr. Lindley, Mrs. Davidson and infant.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:03 | Sun sets.......6:53 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:32 | Gov. Island..12:21 | Hell Gate...1:43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships The Queen, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichman, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; S. F. Phelps, Brown, Philadelphia; Mayflower, Fulta, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Ismalia, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Columbia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson & Bros.; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, W. H. Webb; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Crowell, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., R. & H. Chamberlain; Old Dominion, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia; Neptune, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Zodiac, Chapin, Salem.

Barks Excelsior, Bowers, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Excel, (Br.,) James, Bilboa, G. F. Bulley; Lima, (Ger.,) Ellenbrook, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.; Sarah, Nichols, Montevideo, W. H. T. Hughes; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, Hond., W. Jex.

Brigs Giovanni, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Gibraltar for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Richmond, Bowers, Cardenas, Miller and Houghton; Star of the Ocean, (Br.,) Mumford, Kingston, Jam., G. F. Bulley; Gilmor Meredith, Ayres, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Alice, (Br.,) Noes, Gibraltar, H. E. Sprague; Lola, (Br.,) Williams, Cadiz for orders, L. F. Bingham; Thomas Campbell, (Br.,) Lewis, St. Kitts, &c., Jones & Lough; Ellen H., (Br.,) Dreyer, Port-au-Spain, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Annie R. Stover, Adams, Sagua la Grande, Miller & Houghton.

Schrs. Clara, Clark, Salem, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; J. M. Richards, Irwin, New-Haven; V. Barkalew, Holmes, New-Haven; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; Malanta, (Br.,) Sanford, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; J. S. Gilmore, Smith, Richmond, Va., Slaght & Petty; C. H. Macomber, Higgins, Boston, B. F. Metcalf & Co.; Mary A. Holt, Higgins, Savannah, Bulkley, Miller & Co.; Nathaniel Chase, Joy, Eleuthera, O. Staples; Chancellor, Ferguson, Providence, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Batavia, (Br.,) Murphy, Liverpool April 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 923 passengers to C. G. Franklyn. April 20, lat. 49 48, lon. 28 05, exchanged signals with ship Grace, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 46 58, lon. 43 39, exchanged signals with Anglesia, (Br.,) bound W.; 25th, at 11½ P. M., lat. 41 03, lon. 66 37, passed a Guion steamer bound E.; 26th, at 7 A. M., lat. 40 44, lon. 68 29, passed an Inman steamer, do.

Steam-ship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool April 16, via Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 1,008 passengers to John G. Dale. April 16, at 11:10 P. M., 330 miles E. of Sandy Hook exchanged night-signal with a Cunard Steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah April 24, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. April 25, off Cape Lookout, passed steam-ship Cleopatra, hence for Havana.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans April 20, and S. W. Pass 21st, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool April 17, and Queenstown 18th, with mdse. and 1,300 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Ironsides, Mollard, Liverpool Jan. 27 via Savannah 8 ds. with salt to Nesmith & Sons. Put into Savannah for orders.

Bark Luigi Russo, (Ital.,) Ruggio, London 71 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye, & Co. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 18 ds. from thence, with westerly gales: lost and split sails, and was obliged to throw overboard part of the cargo to save the vessel.

Bark Proteus, Chipman, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Has had fine weather, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Florence Baker, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Churchill, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Brig Esras, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Newport, Eng., Jan. 27, with railroad iron to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came a southern passage and had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 18 ds. from thence, with westerly gales.

Brig Wexford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Patterson, Cardiff 58 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Had head winds and heavy weather to Nantucket Shoals, and since light winds and calms; came via Long Island Sound.

Brig Portia, (of Liverpool,) Prout, Pernambuco 37 ds., via Hampton Roads, with sugar to Bowring & Archibald. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Courier, (N. G.,) Vick, Cette 63 ds., with wine to C. J. Schmidt & Peters—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came a southern passage, and had westerly gales, and been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Schr. Lucretia, Partridge, Amoa, Hond., 18 ds., with mdse. to Jos. Foulke's Sons—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Mary B. Harris, (of Harrington,) Crowley, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Burdett & Pond—vessel to master. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. winds.

Schr. Willie Irving, Robbins, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Barber, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Convoy, French, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Louler Newton, Gray, Port Johnson, for Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Portsmouth, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harry Sheppard, Clark, Horton's Point, for St. Augustine, Fla.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Davis, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Julia Ann, Howell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Henry May, Rackett, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. A. L. Lockwood, St. John, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Carter, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Newton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Cadwallader, Hawkins, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Benj. English, Barker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Deborah Jones, Dunham, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Harvey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wm. Saulsbury, Hawkins, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah Willett, Bolt, Providence, for Newport.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Almira Wooley, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Terrill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Risley, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. T. Hedges, Holmes, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. L. Tracy, Messervey, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Slocum, Hadden, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Fitzpatrick, Jones, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Terry, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Old Zach, Beebe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Samuel Ricker, Ricker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. Flower, Russell, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. J. E. Potts, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Bliss, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. Hammond, Jones, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. N. Seymour, Horton, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Wilson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Josephine, Kane, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. St. Mary, Steelman, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John Bird, Sleeper, Cardenas, 11 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Has had moderate weather and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Idelia Small, Smith, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Arey Smith, Brown, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Plow Boy, Phinney, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Roanoke, Green, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cornelia, Ferris, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Agnes, Chester, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Enos, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Paugusett, Waples, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Paine, Stevens, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Saratoga, Brown, Providence, for Newberg.

Schr. E. H. Brazos, Smith, Hartford, for Rondout.

Schr. Boston, Sturges, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ann Sipple, Mayo, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Estelle, Heaney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Damon, Look, Providence, for Hoboken.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Eliza, Ball, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Ross, Paul, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Brazos, Wilson, Portland, Connecticut.

Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Wilson, Newport.

Schr. Chas. S. Rogers, Mayo, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Young Teezer, Slocum, Portsmouth.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Portsmouth.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Keynon, Somerset.

Schr. L. A. Hambyn, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence.

Schr. Sallie Hewett, Palmer, Stamford.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Wilcox, Fall River.

Schr. C. P. Shutiis, Young, New-Haven.

Schr. Edwin Lee, Tobin, Newburyport.

Schr. Fitz. Barson, Avery, Gloucester.

Schr. John Lozier, Trefethen, Taunton.

Schr. Mary Natt, Barker, Somerset.

Schr. Sarah Mills, Baker, Portsmouth.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Hartford.

Schr. Julia A. Rich, Shea, Norwich.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. E. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston.

Schr. John Ponder, Brown, Boston.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Fall River.

Schr. Mariner, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

WIND—Sundown, light, W. N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hermann, for Bremen; St. Olaf and The Queen, for London; Columbia and Ismailia, for Glasgow; City of Paris, Adriatic, Abyssinia and Italy, for Liverpool; City of Austin, for Galveston; Geo. Cromwell and United States, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington; ship Daniel Marcy, for San Francisco; barks J. W. Griffiths, for Matanzas; Argonaut, for Bremen; Wm. E. Anderson, for Havana; brig Little Fury, for St. Thomas.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., April 27.—Arr. steamers Carolina, from Liverpool, McClellan, from Baltimore; Glaucus, from New-York; barks Blair-Athol, from Sourabaya; Linda Stewart, from Philadelphia; schr. Georgetta, Lawrence, from Messina.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 27.—Arr. steam-ship Baltimore, from Bremen. Capt. Carl Fisher, commanding the Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy. He was a native of Hanover.

LEWES, Del., April 27.—Arr. ship Anna Camp, from Liverpool; brig George E. Dale, from Matanzas for orders; schr. Emma Green, ordered to New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 27.—Arr. steamer Virgo, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Huntsville, for New-York; San Jacinto, for New-York; ship Tranquebar, for Liverpool, with damaged cargo; bark Fanny J. McClellan, for Montevideo; schrs. J. G. Stover and Joseph Baymore, for Jacksonville.

Miscellaneous.

The steam-ship Spain, of the National Line, has just made one of the fastest runs to the westward on record. She left Queenstown at 2 P. M., Thursday, April 18, and arr. off Sandy Hook at 3 A. M., Saturday, 27th, making her time 8 ds. 13 hours.

Spoken, &c.

April 24, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 20, brig G. A. Coonan, from St. John, N. B., for Cardenas, 4 ds. out.

April 25, lat. 41, lon. 67, brig Somerset, (Br.,) from Gloucester, Eng., for Baltimore, 45 ds. out. By pilot-boat Chas. H. Marshall, No. 3.

Foreign Ports.

At Amoa, Hand, April 9, schr. C. H. Eaton, Shackford, for New-York, in 15 ds.

At Arrayo, P. R., April 13, brig Amos Roberts, from Boston, just arr.; schr. Fred. Smith, for New-York, in 7 ds.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, April 27.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macauly, from New-York, April 17, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 11 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 27.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Hannover, Capt. Himbeck, from New-Orleans, April 6, touched at this place today.

WHERE TO LIVE

AND THE HOUSE TO LIVE IN.

NEW-YORK FAMILIES of refinement and intelligence, seeking the MOST ELEGANT, CONVENIENT, and EVERY-WAY DESIRABLE RESIDENCES within two hours' ride of the Metropolis, presenting the unusual attractions and advantages of a SUPERB SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, WITH CITY LUXURIES and CONVENIENCES, are directed to the superb claims of the City of **POKEEPSIE-ON-THE-HUDSON**, and the **NEW RESIDENCES OF EASTMAN TERRACE.**

POUGHKEEPSIE is the largest and most flourishing city between New-York and Albany, and is one of the most beautiful, popular, and POSITIVELY HEALTHY residence cities in America, noted for the wealth and intelligence of its residents, (a large number of whom are distinguished literary and professional gentlemen and prominent New-York merchants,) and for its superior educational, religious and social advantages. The new

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THOSE who would escape the extravagances, turmoils, and the inhospitalities of a great city, and seek a more retired and genial place of abode;

FAMILIES who would bring their children to the best schools in the land;

THOSE who have sought recreation abroad until a homeless life has become burdensome,

And all who would be their own landlords, in one of the most charming homes on the Hudson, overlooking the finest scenery in the land, and enjoying the combined advantages of city and country life, are invited to visit Poughkeepsie and inspect the residences of Eastman Terrace. For further information and illustrated pamphlet, giving particulars, address **H. G. EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

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EVERY QUALITY, STYLE and COLOR.

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Made to Order, with Beautifully Embroidered Bosoms, and from

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ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES:

Real Estate,	$372,280.34
Loans on Mortgage,	1,155,400.00
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Cash Loan, Gold,	15,000.00
Accrued Interest on Bonds,	5,880.00
Premiums in Course of Collection,	372,958.06
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Complete set of fine-cut and engraved glass, for twelve persons	$35 00
French china dinner set, for twelve persons	17 00
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Good quality goblets, per dozen	1 00
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No. 119 4th-av.,

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of classical and popular music, richly and elegantly bound. Full catalogues sent on application.

FRANKFIELD & CO., PRACTICAL watch-makers, by special arrangement, can sell the Crescent-street, Waltham, Mass., railroad watch, as well as all other American watches, cheaper than any house in this City, at their old-established stores, 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

FRANKFIELD & CO. WILL SELL next month their sterling silver, as well as finest silver-plated forks, spoons, &c.; also, French, Cuckoo and American clocks, at cost, to reduce stock, on account of enlarging their stores and factory, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

QUEER LUNCH-HOUSES.

Among the bustling thousands who crowd, and push, jostle and rage down-town six days out of the seven, there are very few who do not visit some lunch-house in the middle of the day. There are, it is true, severe economists, bent upon being rich as soon as possible, who carry in their pockets a complicated contrivance called a lunch-box, which will hold exactly two sandwiches and an apple. But these are in a hopeless minority, and the tens of thousands are in the habit of frequenting some establishment where they can get something more palatable to the mouth and more soothing to the internal economy. Now there is as much difference in lunch-houses as there is in human beings, but still they are susceptible of classification. These are, in fact, easily distinguishable into grades mounting up in price and quality from the lager-beer saloon, where ham and sausage sandwiches are sold for five cents, up to SUTHERLAND'S, where the millionaire gets his slice of game-pie and washes it down with Marcobrunner. Between these far distant points there are many varieties, having their good and bad features. But the greater number, in fact almost all, present a distorted caricature of American society. Born of it, they have in exaggeration the features of their parent. Outside there is a glare of white paint and gilding, inside a nightmare of intolerable frescoes, and idealess marble counters. Down the centre and along the sides are rows of tables crammed with men from 12 o'clock to 3, hurling their food down their throats, as if eating were a torture and a misery not to be endured for more than three minutes. The numerous waiters rush about, screaming, shouting, shrieking orders to the cooks and carvers at the other end. The visitor is served with extreme dispatch, with the meat of his choice, in homeopathic slices, with a dab of potato, mashed up into a semi-pasty, altogether unwholesome and tasteless condition, with a bit of some other vegetable, utterly flavorless, with tiny cubes of light, poor, innutritious bread, and with a small glass of iced water. There is, indeed, not much to eat, and he takes very little time to devour it. He may have ample time, indeed, to eat comfortably, but the contagion of all those snapping jaws and savage elbows is too much for him, and he eats as fast as the others. The meat is neither bad nor good—it is tasteless, but it is not tough. By the tacit evidence of the waiters and the printed testimony of the bill, it is supposed to be roast, but it has the appearance of having been steamed, and is decidedly watery. After these delicacies have been hidden away, then comes an indigestible mass of pastry, which concludes the lunch. Time expended—three minutes less two seconds. Now, to suppose that anybody enjoys this sort of thing is preposterous. The great majority who lunch in such places are clerks and employes of different standings, who have half an hour given them for their mid-day meal. If there were before their eyes lunch-houses conducted on different principles, doubtless they would gladly go to them. There are, indeed, such places scattered over the lower part of town, but, though they differ in many things, they all unite in this—that they make no external display, and rather court concealment. If you look for them, you shall find them in all sorts of little courts, and streets, and alleys, whose very names are strange to the public. The exteriors are invariably plain, in some instances actually shabby, and the interiors promise nothing wonderful. There is no bustle of waiters and no shouting of orders. But the fare is something superlative, being of the very best and prepared in the very best way. Chief among these queer lunch-houses is PONTIN'S chop-house in Benson-street. For the information of the public, not one of whom in a thousand knows such a street, it is situated on Leonard-street, on the left hand side, the first turning from Broadway. The great dry-goods house of JAFFRAY domineers over the little street occupying the best part of each side, the two portions being connected with an aerial bridge high up on the fourth story. Nestling close to one of these structures, like a violet under a tuft of very tall grass, is PONTIN'S, a little two-story frame house with a dormer attic. In the remote part of New-York history—which was not, in fact, so very long ago—this was a gentleman's residence, and was surrounded by large and beautiful gardens. This was before Leonard-street was built up; and there was a time when wealthy people lived there also. Mr. KELLOGG, the Superintendent of the Central Park, had a house there; so, also, had Mr. SOMERS, of the Fire Department, and Mr. CONOVER. The timbers of PONTIN'S don't seem to have been painted for the last thirty years, and have acquired a warm gray tone, which is made even more picturesque by contrast with the iron columns of JAFFRAY'S. Inside the door in the hall is a recess, where hang some twenty sides of English bacon and about as many hams. Upon the floor is arranged a huge pyramid of tins, containing preserved vegetables. The room beyond is filled, though not unpleasantly, with round tables, crowded with elderly men, evidently all in comfortable circumstances. It is about 20 feet broad by 45 feet long. In rear of it is another room, which was evidently once the conservatory. Here there is only one large table, at which some eight or nine gentlemen are seated, talking away in the most lively style, and apparently utterly devoid of hurry. It is well for them that such is the case, for there is only one waiter—half-grown lad, who is zealous enough but a trifle awkward. The customers at all the tables take it easily, and wait until they are served without impatience. The tables are all covered with very fine damask cloths, which are in odd contrast to the pepper-boxes, which are of japanned iron, in the old style common to kitchens of the past generation. The vinegar is in round pot-bellied bottles, like the flasks of Italian wines, and the oil in straw-covered bottles of a somewhat similar shape. As for cruet-stands there are none. We take a seat at one of these tables, and, catching the waiter's eye, we demand the bill of fare. There is none, but we can have roast beef or roast mutton, chops or steaks. We elect to have roast mutton, having noticed through the rear room window four joints of mutton hanging on hooks to attain the proper condition of ripening for roasting. When we have delivered our order we know by intuition that we shall have some time to wait, so we take the opportunity of looking around at the really fine pictures which adorn the room. A quiet man in gray, looking something like a retired Colonel, observes our curiosity and comes to our assistance. He introduces himself as the proprietor, which we might have guessed from the way he glides about putting bottles of claret and sherry before diners. As they did not give any order, we presume that they are habitues of the place, whose tastes are well known. "The central picture," says Mr. PONTIN, pointing to a Venus rising from the sea, painted in a most delicate and finished style, "was painted by EDOUARD DUBUFE, of Paris, whose 'Prodigal Son' has been exhibited in this City recently. It formerly belonged to JOHN FLORENCE, a famous caterer of old times, who had a palatial saloon corner of Park-place and Broadway. How much he gave for it I do not know, but I gave $2,700 when the fixtures were sold. This portrait up in the corner is of myself, painted by a lady; that one in the other corner opposite is the likeness of a gentleman whom we shall never see again, and over whose unknown fate more tears than I like to think of have been shed. It is the portrait of Capt. HALCRO, of the ill-starred *City of Boston*. He was, when in port, a constant visitor, and our gentlemen have grasped his hand in friendship a thousand times. That fine landscape in the niche there, over the buffet, is by SOMERS. The sunset effect is considered by artists who come here remarkably fine, and I have often been offered more than I gave for it. Some day, perhaps, I shall sell it. I have sold many pictures out of this room, and the one above. Here, however, is one I would not sell. Simply flowers, fruit, porcelain and such like, but the execution is wonderful. The transparency of the grapes, the bloom upon the plums, the gradation of colors in the melon husk, leave nothing to be desired. It is by a famous Dutch painter of the last century, one DER VAN. Here is a little cattle piece, by DIDDIER, which is also highly commended by connoisseurs. This is a portrait of a bull-dog I once owned, painted by VAN NELLIS, a countryman of our own by adoption, though he has a brother at one time President of the Water Color Society. Here is a bit of landscape, a scene in the Adirondacks, by BALE, and another by JOHNSON. Here I see a bit of mutton coming for you, which you will find artistic in its way. I import all my mutton from the other side, and I keep it until it is ready for the spit. When it is, I roast it, and I think you will be satisfied."

We took our seats in front of the mutton thus recommended, and found it delicious. The fat was firm and white, the flesh as tender as can be imagined. With the meat, which was as abundant in quantity as it was excellent in quality, were two superbly roasted potatoes. Bottles of picalilli, royal sauce, walnuts, &c., circulated from table to table, and for those who admire things that bite the tongue and inflame the palate, these were, no doubt, admirable. The staple drink seemed to be bottled Alsopp's ale, the corks of which were popping in every direction. Many, however, had claret and some Burgundy. A dignified gentleman who sat down at our table, called for nothing, but as soon as he made his appearance the boy made a rush for him, and placed reverently a bottle of sherry and a glass in front of his plate. He filled his glass and sipped immediately. He filled again, and by the time he had emptied the glass, a huge steak was brought him, evidently broiled to perfection, garnished along the edges with horse-radish, and flanked with several huge baked potatoes. The sherry was taken away, and a pewter mug filled with mantling porter occupied its place. Then the old gentleman went to work in a slow, measured style, eating every mouthful with deliberation, and enjoying it with all his soul. He is a great dry-goods merchant, and has dined there every day, save Sunday, for the last seventeen years.

On settling with the host we discovered that the price was a trifle higher than Delmonico's, but it must be confessed that outside of that little den it would be impossible to get such meat cooked so well. There is a place, however, which is almost equal in the quality of the fare, and very much cheaper. This is "Old Tom's," in Thames-street, a street which is by no means a thoroughfare. It runs down from Broadway to Church-street alongside Trinity Buildings. There are two taverns, each of which boasts itself as Tom's, established 1800, but the genuine one is kept by JOHN SMITH, and has a high stoop. The other, which is beside it, has a portrait of Old Tom swinging as a sign, and bears an inscription, "The original Old Tom's," yet nevertheless it is a deception, or, in the language of the prize-ring, a plant. Its unpretentious neighbor is the genuine article. Visited about 1 o'clock in the day time it presents a lively spectacle. It is crowded beyond endurance, so that one has often to wait ten minutes for a seat. The lunchers are of every grade of society, and there are always plenty of very young men, in fact boys, who like to come here on account of the oddity of the place. The tables are of oak, and quite clean, but there are no table-cloths. The knives are iron and the forks three-pronged, but the chairs are extremely comfortable. The floor is clean to a degree, but the ceiling and the walls are covered with the dust and the cobwebs of thirty years. Around on these walls are engravings, ballads, portraits, and autograph letters, some not without value, others precious only on account of their age. The bar, where the proprietor sits to receive payment, is considerably elevated, and one has to ascend three steps before arriving at the little counter. This little den is full of curiosities presented to JOHN SMITH by friends who had a kindly remembrance of the queer place. There is a pair of wooden-soled shoes, with raw-hide uppers, made for the soldiers of the Confederacy, and brought hither from Charleston by one of SHERMAN'S victorious flankers. There is an old English cavalry pistol, and by its side one of the first Colt's revolvers ever made. Near there is a dragoon sword brought from Gaines' Mills. Not far from this is a hornet's nest which looks like a white cabbage turned to paper. Then there is a Sioux pipe, and beside that a walking-stick with a peculiarly carved head. All these are covered with dust, and you can tell how long a thing has been there by the deposits upon it and the cobwebs that curtain it about. On one side of the bar is a row of five barrels containing old and new ale and porter. These are kept in constant requisition, guests being served with imperial pints in brown earthenware jugs. The plates of beef and mutton called for on every side are most plentifully heaped up, and are accompanied with roast potatoes. The meat is very good in quality, and some attention is paid to the ripening. It is, however, American, the fat soft and greasy, the lean inclined to toughness, though with a good flavor. Many persons in the room, however, are not eating meat, but are indulging in Welsh rarebits, Anglice, toasted cheese, which can be got nowhere else in the same perfection. The bread, though some relish it, is inferior to the other fare. It is of two kinds, German rye with carraway seeds, and Boston brown sweetened with molasses. Both are wholesome, both are nutritious, but to the connoisseur, they are both unpalatable, because they seek to give a flavor to that whose highest recommendation is to have no flavor, but to serve as a foil to bring out the flavors of other things. No fault can be found with the charge, which is moderation itself.

On Cedar-street, almost parallel with TOM'S, is BLANCKE'S, a noted lunch place for those whose principles or whose doctors or whose pockets forbids them to eat much. At BLANCKE'S you can get hot bread and milk for ten cents the bowl, and small pies, apple, mince, pumpkin and cranberry, five cents apiece. The place is very extensive, and there are three long rows of tables, which are crowded during lunch hours. There are always plenty of boys refusing the bread and milk, and gorging themselves on pastry, which may taste well enough, but the crust has a leaden look, which speaks volumes for its powers of inducing dyspepsia and nightmare. Boys have been known to eat five of these pies, and to get up and walk away apparently uninjured. But they must have suffered subsequent anguish of a frightful nature. Women come sometimes, evidently girls working in factories near at hand. They always have milk and bread, a bowl apiece, and sometimes a pie between them. Dyspeptic people come occasionally and have bowls of the steaming food, but they generally quarrel with the waiters about the quality of the milk, which, it must be confessed, is not too rich. The young person in charge sits behind a counter which is barricaded off from the room by glass doors, and hands the milk and pies called for through a wicket. Everything is of a plain and cheerless character, and the guests gobble their purchases as if they were not comfortable there, which is not hard to understand. But no sooner are they gone than their places are filled by others, until 3 o'clock, when business ceases almost entirely.

MARETTI'S, in Cedar-street, on the other side of Broadway, is down a basement. There is nothing peculiar about the place, save that there is a huge photograph of the Coliseum, and a bad portrait of the Liberator. The proprietor is an Italian, and is believed to be a Carbonaro. Men out of counting-houses, whose knowledge of Italy is confined to the accounts given in the weekly romance sheets, whisper to each other with great unction that MARETTI was a conspirator, and was forced to flee from Rome for his life, or he would have been tortured to death in the dungeons of the Inquisition. This may be true or not, but it is not this which brings the connoisseur into the basement. It is the maccaroni and the company. You give your orders to the boy, who speaks French or Italian or English, just as you choose to speak it, and he shouts to the genius below, "Altro maccaroni," pronouncing every syllable with emphasis, and giving to the last two the music of a falling third. It arrives with great rapidity in a huge dish, and the visitor who sees it feels his heart sink within him as he surveys the monstrous mass, and wonders if he is expected to eat all that. Its aspect is not that of the stuff with which we are familiar at first-class hotels. It is not very much larger than vermicelli, and is served up, after plain boiling, with plenty of beef gravy and grated Parmesan cheese. Occasional visitors try to eat it with knife and fork, to the intense enjoyment of every soul in the room; others try fork and spoon; others spoon and bit of bread, which is the most satisfactory way, as the bread ought to be dipped in the gravy and eaten plentifully, to do the thing in true foreign style. Sometimes swarthy men, with little earrings of gold in their ears, who talk incessantly to the proprietor in a dialect which certainly is not the Italian of the books—the *lingua Tuscana e bocca Romana*—tackle their maccaroni with their right hands and swallow it down by the fistfull. Nobody laughs at them, somehow, because they don't look like men who comprehend a joke, and they do look like men who would resent an insult, or what they considered such, even to slaying.

FARRISH'S, in John-street, between Nassau and William, is a chop-house of the pure English type. The exterior is as plain as can be; the interior is very solid and substantial. There are two rooms—on the ground floor one, and above it on the first floor. The ceilings of both are of varnished pine, and the tables are of oiled walnut. The walls are papered in imitation of oak wainscoting. This gives a somewhat sombre appearance to the place, which is not relieved by the drapery, for table-cloths are tabooed. On each table is a splendid cruet-stand, kept to perfection, and containing all sorts of condiments. Piccalilli, chow-chow, chutney, pickled walnuts and Lea & Perrins abound. If you order a steak folks stare at you as one who has made a mistake, and so you have. It is almost out of the power of any one man to eat the steaks they serve here, for they are meant for two, and cost seventy-five cents. The mutton-chops are of a corresponding size, being cut in the English fashion. The beer, which is all Bass', Alsopp's, and Guinness" is served either in immense glasses a foot high or in huge rummers, or in delightful pewter-mugs. The bread is French and of the best quality. Those who don't care for steaks can have chops, those who don't care for chops can have steaks, those who have objections to both must go elsewhere, for there is nothing else. But there is dessert; apple pies made in the English style in deep dishes, and mince compounded of those delicious materials which once made it a favorite in New-York, but the secret having been forgotten for many years, this pie has been lately at a discount. And there is Stilton, ripe and ready to be spread on the crust of the French bread. This is all that FARRISH offers. There is not much choice, but everything is excellent of its kind, and there is plenty of everything. The place is solid, unpretentious, but full of good qualities, and not dear, though not viciously and falsely cheap, like the lunch-houses noticed in the beginning of this article. Its character is something like GRANT'S Administration, and laughably enough, it is largely patronized by the officials of the United States in the Custom-house, and by men who are well-known friends of the Administration and sturdy backers of GRANT. Could we go into the æsthetics of the thing it might be instructive to note the things that commend FARRISH'S to these gentlemen. They like the sombre colors, and the sturdy wood-work. They like the quiet of the place, and the ample chairs and tables. They like the excellent landscapes which in the upper room relieve the dark color of the walls, and above all: they like the good wine which hangs out no bush, and the good meat which the host gives and makes no boast of it.

WILD PIGEONS.

Immense Flocks in the Neighborhood of Kingston, N. Y.—The Feeding and Nesting Grounds.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Wednesday, April 24, 1872.

Sportsmen in this county are having fine times just now shooting pigeons. Old hunters say they never knew these birds to be as numerous in this locality as they are this Spring. From every section come accounts of flocks of untold numbers being seen, while the stories told of the masses at their feeding and sleeping places are marvelous. In the neighborhood of Big Indian and Shandaken are large woods where the birds roost at night, and hunters who have visited the place assert that the feathered denizens are millions in number. The weight of the masses which congregate upon the trees is sometimes so great that huge limbs break off and fall to the ground, carrying with them and crushing to death many of the birds. To hunt them it is only necessary to go into the woods after nightfall, and pointing a gun upward, blaze away; each discharge is sure to bring many fluttering victims to the ground. The roaring sound made by these immense flocks when they come to settle down at night or take their flight in the morning, resembles thunder, while the light of the sun is darkened as if a thick cloud floated between it and the earth.

From the Wawarsing section also come astonishing stories on the same subject. Every day the flight of flocks innumerable are recorded, and the sportsmen are having fine times reveling among their feathered game. The chief rendezvous in that direction is said to be the head waters of the Neversink, where a tract of wood four miles in width by fifteen in length, has been taken possession of by them. It would be vain to estimate the numbers, but it can safely be said they reach millions. Of course these numerous flocks attract hunters not only from the neighborhood but also from a distance; and for the last week many have come from various points, more or less distant, to indulge in the sport. Among them are some who make a business of catching, killing and packing the birds for sale in the New-York and other markets.

The pigeons are creating intense excitement on the line of the R. & O. R. R. On Monday, from early in the morning until after 10 o'clock, it was one continual succession of flocks, numbering from one thousand upward. They flew so low that a good marksman could easily bring them down. In the towns of Olive and Shandaken every other man was out hunting; the ground was fairly covered with nets, while the stool-pigeons and flyers were worked incessantly. Many thousands of pigeons were caught. One man had a wagon-load in three hauls, while many a good pigeon-hunter managed easily to entrap from 150 to 200 in one throw. Sunday, also, being a beautiful day, the hunters were out in full force, and the cracks of their guns in the woods sounded like the dropping fire of a skirmish line. [Our friend has been to war.] These pigeons are nesting above Big Indian, covering a tract of woods about fourteen miles square. They take a trip out for exercise morning and evening, (naturalists say they go to salt water and return every day,) thus giving the hunters an excellent chance at the game. I fear that in the eagerness of the hunt many sportsmen forget the State law which provides that no person shall kill, catch or discharge any firearms at any wild pigeon while on its nesting-ground, or break up or in any manner disturb such nesting-ground or the birds therein, or discharge any firearms at any distance within one-fourth of a mile of such nesting-place at any pigeon, under a penalty of $25 for each offense.

There is a further provision against hunting on Sunday, under a penalty of $25, and our game constables would do well to look into the case.

A farmer in the neighborhood of the Big Indian Nesting-place left two tons of hay standing out of doors. He did not watch it closely, and the pigeons carried away every spear of it to build nests with.

A family in Wawarsing were terribly scared the other day. While sitting quietly in their domicile the air suddenly became dark and filled with a loud, roaring noise. They imagined all sorts of things, including the day of judgment, but recovered when they found the source of their terror was an immense flock of pigeons which happened to pass over the house.

Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company was held on Friday, and the following named gentlemen elected directors for the ensuing year: Nathan A. Baldwin, of Milford, Conn.; Wilson G. Hunt, New-York; Ezekiel H. Trowbridge, New-Haven, Conn.; G. M. Miller, New-York; Abraham R. Van Nest, New-York; James H. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.; George B. Carhart, New-York; William D. Bishop, Bridgeport, Conn.; William E. Barnett, New-Rochelle; Frederick G. Clark, New-York; John T. Shelton, Bridgeport, Conn.; John Hunter, West Chester; Edward I. Sandford, New-Haven. At a subsequent meeting of the new Board of Directors, the following officers were chosen, viz.: Nathan A. Baldwin, President; Wm. E. Barnett, Secretary; John T. Shelton, Treasurer.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

RICH AND POOR.

There is a thought so purely blest,
That to its use I oft repair,
When evil breaks my spirit's rest,
And pleasure is but varied care;
A thought to gild the stormiest skies,
To deck with flowers the bleakest moor,—
A thought whose home is paradise,—
The charities of poor to poor.

It were not for the rich to blame,
If they, whom fortune seems to scorn,
Should vent their ill-content and shame
On others less or more forlorn;
But, that the veriest needs of life
Should be dispenst with freer hand,
Than all their stores and treasures rife—
Is not for *them* to understand:

To give the stranger's children bread,
Of your precarious board the spoil—
To watch your helpless neighbor's bed,
And, sleepless, meet the morrow's toil;—
The gifts, not proffered once alone,
The daily sacrifice of years,—
And, when all else to give is gone,
The precious gifts of love and tears!

What record of triumphant deed,
What virtue pompously unfurled,
Can *thus* refute the gloomy creed
That parts from God our living world?
O Misanthrope! deny who would—
O Moralists! deny who can—
Seeds of almost impossible good,
Deep is the deepest life of Man.

—*Lord Houghton.*

THE TWO CLERKS.

"I can't stand it any longer, and I won't," cried Mark Streynsham. "I will throw up my appointment and try my luck in South America."

Cuthbert Noble, to whom the remark was addressed, laughed. "You had better stick to the desk as I must do," he said.

"Write, write, write—reckon, reckon, reckon—pens and paper, and ink—ink and paper, and pens—nothing else from morning till night," sighed Mark. "Why, I work in such a maze that the ledgers grow blue, and I don't know red ink from black. This fortnight's fresh air and liberty have settled my mind; the prairie life, is the life for me."

"And your parents?" suggested Cuthbert.

"They won't care when the first brush is over. I shall marry a rich girl—say a twenty-thousand-pounder, and they will call me a luckey dog and forgive my misdemeanors."

"Your prospects are brighter than mine," laughed Cuthbert. "No rich girl would have me; and if I followed my inclination and escaped from London fog and gas by daylight, to clear skies and no gas at all, my mother and sisters would break their hearts."

"You see, Noble, you are not so popular with the ladies as I am. You are too grave. In these days, nothing goes down with them but chaff, and you are too sensible by half."

"I dare say you are right, Mark. But, at any rate, I enjoy this glorious day and these mountains more than you: for I live in the present moment without wearying my mind about desks and prairies."

"You are so matter of fact, old fellow, that you will never make your way in the world; whereas, with my face, talents, and—impudence, shall I say?—I am sure to rise.'

"Sost," said Cuthbert. "But just look at that carriage winding up the gorge. I wish I was an artist."

"Hurrah! I congratulate you on having, once in your life, wished for what you can't get," cried Mark, taking off his hat and waving it.

Mark Streynsham and Cuthbert Noble were spending a brief holiday by making a walking tour in North Wales. As they stood to gaze at the carriage that was toiling up a steep road below them, through a mountain pass leading to a precipitous ravine, they looked as free from care as the bird poising in the blue above. They were surrounded by sun-tipped, heather-clad mountains, and invigorated by breezes that gave them the strength they sought. Mark's face was bright and joyous. He had mischievous blue eyes, with a lazy light lurking in their corners, fair, curly hair, and a general expression of countenance and manners that betokened self-possession, if not the impudence he himself suggested. Cuthbert's appearance was less attractive. He was of dark complexion, broad and somewhat heavy brow, grave eyes, and reserved manner. His dress was in no wise remarkable, and but for the leathern portmanteau slung across his shoulder and a sprig of heather in his button-hole, he might have been on his was to daily toil before the desk so much reprobated by his friend.

They watched the carriage till it had wound out of their sight, then began to descend the mountain toward the road which it had traveled. They reached it in due course, and again paused to admire the magnificent view that lay beneath them, of a valley through which wound a rapid river, and gentle slopes, covered with woods and dotted with white cottages.

A young girl suddenly appeared in the gorge through which the carriage had passed and hastened toward them.

"My shepherdess with broad hat and crook. We have just seen her goats," said Cuthbert.

"My twenty-thousand-pounder in fashionable costume," said Mark.

As she approached, it was evident that Mark was nearer the truth than Cuthbert. She turned out to be a young lady in Summer dress of white piqué, as it is called, broad flat hat, and a wealth of flowing golden hair. She might also have been Cuthbert's ideal shepherdess—for the Dolly Vardens of the age are picturesque sometimes. She addressed them at once.

"Our carriage has broken down about a quarter of a mile off. Would you be so kind as to help the coachman. I am going for the blacksmith."

"I will return with you to the carriage," said the ready Mark. "Cuthbert, you can run for the smith. We passed the forge about half a mile below."

"Oh, thank you so much," said the young lady, glancing at the youths, and perceiving, probably, for the first time that they were gentlemen.

While Cuthbert did as he was bid, and ran breathlessly down the mountain road to a picturesque and lonely blacksmith's shop at its base, Mark accompanied the girl on her way back to the carriage.

"No one hurt, I hope," he began. "These break-neck mountain passes would shiver Gog and Magog's car, if they ever had one. Why don't they tunnel the hills?"

"Then nobody would admire them," said the young lady. "We are proud of our mountains."

"And no wonder," said Mark. "I am dying to end my days among them, and never to enter a house again."

They hastened on side by side, Mark keeping up an incessant conversation till they reached the carriage.

"You cannot have been to the forge in this time, Gwendolin," said a gentleman coming toward them.

Mark raised his hat, explained matters, and offered his services. A lady with a pink parasol, hat and feather, and an elaborate toilet joined them. The coachman was watching a pair of frisky horses while they munched the sweet mountain grass at a little distance. The carriage stood perilously on one side, just over a precipice.

"The spring is broken. It is providential that it is no worse. We shall be glad of all help to get the carriage right, for we are afraid of the horses," said the gentleman, who we may as well introduce as Mr. Madoc; the lady with a pink parasol being his sister, and Gwendolin his daughter.

"I am frightened to death," said Miss Madoc, who did, indeed, look pale as she sheltered herself from the afternoon sun beneath the parasol intended to flush with pink the cheeks of beauty.

Nothing could be done until the blacksmith arrived, so Mark began to make himself agreeable. He rarely failed in this, and was soon at home with the strangers. He found a sheltered spot for Miss Madoc, where she and the pink parasol looked like a large flower among the heather and bracken, and talked to her and Gwendolin of London seasons and country pleasures. Mr. Madoc was less at his ease than Mark and the ladies, for he paced up and down, muttering words concerning his coachman, horses, and the blacksmith, and groaning over the possible delay of dinner.

In about half an hour Cuthbert arrived, accompanied by the blacksmith and his tools.

"I am very much obliged to you," said Mr. Madoc.

"Not at all, Sir," replied Cuthbert. "I am glad to have been of use."

"We must haul up the carriage before we can get at the spring," said the blacksmith, in Welsh.

Mark offered to take care of the horses and the ladies while the coachman went to help; so he remained near them while the others put their shoulders to the wheel, and, with much difficulty and some personal risk, got the carriage into position again. Gwendolin, anxious for her father, walked to and fro, her pretty figure and golden looks now dancing in the sunlight near the horses, now wavering in the shadow of the carriage. Mark watched her, and talked to her aunt, who was a pleasant woman enough, but his senior by so many years that he scarcely paused to note that she was yet young enough to remember that she had been a beauty, and was still handsome.

It was past six o'clock before the carriage was in a state to proceed. The sun was beginning to decline westward. Purple shadows flitted over the mountains, and the slanting sunbeams crossed them. The sheep and goats left their noontide retreats to browse in the open, and a wealth of gold lay on the valley and the river. The scene which surrounded the travelers was very beautiful, and they were none of them likely to forget either it or the adventure that introduced them to it.

At length the horses were in, and the carriage was ready to resume its journey.

"We are greatly indebted for your ready help, Sir," said Mr. Madoc to Cuthbert. "I scarcely know what we should have done without you. Can we give you and your friend a lift? We are going to Llanon, and shall get there in an hour or so."

"Thank you. We will not burden your horses. We are out for a walking tour, and cannot afford to lose the evening among the mountains," said Cuthbert, glancing at Mark, who overhead the invitation.

The carriage drove off, amid thanks, apologies and civilities on both sides.

"I wish you would answer for yourself, and not say *me*," said Mark, when they were out of hearing. "I am not so content to lose my chances as you. I would have given up all my chances of an American El Dorado for a drive by the side of Gwendolin. Who is that gentleman?" turning to the blacksmith.

"Madoc, the banker, Llanon, Sir; very rich mans—very good to poor pipples."

"There, Cuthbert! I assure you I made an impression. I'll be bound she's a twenty-thousand-pounder."

"It would have been a dangerous drive if the shepherdess is as good as she is pretty," rejoined Cuthbert. "But, as we are to sleep at Llanon, you have still a chance."

They reached Llanon at nightfall, and Mark ascertained that Mr. Madoc's house was more than a mile out of the town.

The following morning Cuthbert missed Mark. As this was the last day of their holiday, and he wished to make the most of it, he went in search of him. He found him after a brisk walk, loitering about a handsome lodge at the entrance to a drive.

"I just came to see where Gwendolin lives," he said, lazily. "Nice place. Now don't walk as if you were in for a wager. Her father is at his bank punctually at ten, and I mean him to overtake me."

"But I don't want him to overtake me," said Cuthbert. However, the lucky Mark had it his own way. A brisk step sounded behind them just before they re-entered the town, and Mr. Madoc hailed them.

"Good morning! I thought I knew your backs. I am glad to have an opportunity of thanking you again for your help yesterday. Perhaps, if you can spare the time, you will do us the favor of coming to luncheon this morning."

"Thank you very much; but we are to be——" began Cuthbert.

"Thanks," interrupted Mark; "we shall be delighted. But you do not even know who we are." He took out his card-case, and presented his card. "Mr. Mark Streynsham."

"Ah! I know some Streynshams. We will talk about them by and by. Excuse my leaving you now, for I have an appointment," said Mr. Madoc, hurrying on.

"I cannot go, Mark. I hate strangers, and I'm sure Mr. Madoc never entertained one of his own clerks in his life."

"Never too late to mend! he shall entertain us. I dare say he was a clerk himself. Besides, your father was an officer, and mine is a clergyman—what would he have?"

Cuthbert was overruled, and they went to Plâs Llanon as invited. Miss Madoc and Gwendolin received them very graciously, the latter looking quite as lovely in her own house as she did among the mountains. Mr. Madoc had the felicity of knowing something of a Sir James Streynsham, a distant relation of Mark's, whom he managed to draw near for the occasion; and so his respectability was settled. Cuthbert took refuge under its shadow; and, not being asked his name, did not volunteer it, until a chance call from Mark induced Mr. Madoc to inquire if he belonged to the Cuthberts of Oldmington, and compelled him to say that his name was Noble.

It was a pleasant luncheon, and even Cuthbert thawed under the influence of good wine and conversation. As to Mark, he was quite at home, and flattered himself—not without reason—that he was making an impression on the ladies. He discovered that Miss Madoc and Gwendolin sang, and gave them to understand that he also was musical. Miss Madoc proposed an adjournment to the drawing-room to have some music and to try her niece's new grand piano, and Mark assented joyfully. Cuthbert fancied that Mr. Madoc frowned at this, considering a good luncheon return sufficient for favors received; nevertheless they adjourned. Mark was a musical genius, and sang and accompanied himself delightfully. He could play almost any instrument by ear, as he could have accomplished most things had he been endowed with perseverance. Cuthbert was sure that he had won Miss Madoc's heart before the end of his first song, and perceived that Gwendolin listened admiringly.

Mr. Madoc went out, and left the musicians. His sister was a first-rate performer and an accomplished singer. It was she, and not Gwendolin, who was the amateur. It mattered little to Mark at the moment, for he forgot everything else in his love of sweet sounds; and while he listened to "Songs Without Words" from the aunt, he allowed Cuthbert to snatch a "song with words" from the niece. They turned over a photograph-book together, and whispered comments on the uncomplimentary portraits painted by the sun.

"That is intended for me; but if I am like it I am very plain," said Gwendolin.

Cuthbert wanted to be polite, so he remarked that ladies seldom came out well.

"You are honest. I always say that my photograph is ugly, and nobody will believe me," laughed the young lady.

"You should see mine," said Cuthbert; "and my mother and sisters have put it into lockets."

"You have a sister?—is she young?" asked Gwendolin.

"Not very. She is older than I—old enough to be a governess," said Cuthbert, looking Gwendolin in the face for the first time.

"A governess! Poor girl! I should not like to be a governess, they get so teazed. I was very provoking to mine. And you—are you a tutor?"

"That does not follow. I am a clerk in a bank," said Cuthbert, with a gulp.

"How strange!" said Gwendolin, simply. "Papa is a banker; but his clerks are not like you. However, I don't know much of them."

"So I imagined," said Cuthbert, losing his restrained manner now that he was no longer under false pretences.

Gwendolin was called by her aunt to join in a glee. Mr. Madoc returned, and began a conversation with Cuthbert upon something "Gladstone had been doing;" which grew animated. As soon as the glee came to an end Cuthbert rose to go, saying,

"We are much obliged to you, Sir, for your hospitality."

"If ever you should go North, my father would be glad to welcome you at his vicarage," said Mark, glancing from Mr. Madoc to the ladies. "We might get hold of Sir James, and you could renew your acquaintance."

They shook hands and separated.

"Why didn't old Crœsus ask us to dinner?" were Mark's first words when out of earshot; "and I made the most of Sir James."

"He was too wary," was Cuthbert's reply.

Cuthbert was obliged to make his evening explorations alone, as Mark declared himself too tired to do more than stroll about the immediate vicinity of the town. But he did not again meet Gwendolin. The following morning Cuthbert was ready for the mail train at six; Mark was in bed.

"I am not well; I will run up by the night express in time for to-morrow," he said, as Cuthbert tried to force him to rise. "It is no good, old fellow; you had better have your breakfast, or you'll be late too, and your mother in a fix. Sorry to deprive you of my society, but shall be with you to-morrow. Au revoir!"

The omnibus rattled up to the inn door, and rattled off; so Cuthbert was obliged to run for it, in order to catch the train. He snatched a roll from the breakfast table, having forgotten his appetite in his anxiety for Mark.

"You'll be sorry for this," he shouted, as he passed the door.

He was at his desk the next morning, but no Mark appeared. He made such excuses as he could for him, and called at his lodgings on his way home. He was not there. He wrote a hasty note, entreating him to return, and posted it just in time. He knew that Mark had long meditated an escape from what he called drudgery, and feared he was about to make it. Days passed—no Mark! no letter! He was asked for his address by the authorities, and knew well that they would take summary measures.

Meanwhile Mark was kicking about at Llanon, professing to be a tourist and fisherman, and making efforts to obtain interviews with Gwendolin. He met her and her aunt occasionally; but they were usually driving, and the carriage refused to break down again. They always bowed pleasantly, and looked, he thought, charmed to see him. One day they were on foot, and he joined them. He made the best of the occasion: and being, as has been said, handsome, agreeable, and in no common degree attractive, it would be difficult to estimate the effect of this third interview. On himself it was conclusive, for although he had been in love ever since he was six years old, he was never so irretrievably lost as now. Fortune favors the brave. One day he met the elder Miss Madoc alone. He turned with her, and they began to talk of music. They were near the lodge before he had the resolution to break the ice that froze up the subject nearest his heart.

"I cannot forget that day among the mountains," he began. "It and the luncheon and the music will ever be among my dearest memories. I am afraid I am bold—but would there—could there be a chance for me?"

Miss Madoc's cheeks emulated the pink parasol.

"You had better try," she said. "I always say there is nothing lost by trying."

A carriage went in at the lodge gate, and Miss Madoc hastened after it. Mark met Mr. Madoc hastening also, but did not receive a second invitation to luncheon.

"Was anything ever so provoking!" ejaculated Mark.

The next day he watched Gwendolin come out of a school-house which she frequented regularly. A troop of scarlet-cloaked children followed her. He dodged, and contrived to meet her. She was about to pass with a bow and a smile, when he said quickly:

"Oh, how do you do? I am so glad to meet you alone. Might I ask for a few moments?"

She paused under a large tree not far from the lodge.

"I am the most unlucky fellow in the world, Miss Gwendolin. Why did fate send me to the mountains on that luckless day? I have been wretched ever since."

"I am sorry, Mr. Streynsham. Can I be of any service?" said Gwendolin, glancing up at Mark's remarkably cheerful face.

"Can you? You could make me the happiest fellow in the world."

"I?" said Gwendolin, coloring and looking down again.

"I have been wasting in despair ever since that adventure," continued Mark. "I am giving up the world and my prospects. I neither eat nor drink. In short, I cannot continue to live in this doubt. Is there any hope for me?"

Gwendolin suppressed a smile, which did not escape Mark, who muttered inwardly: "Quite a girl of the period, after all! Imagined sentiment."

"While there's life there's hope, Mr. Streynsham," said Gwendolin.

"Blissful word!" said Mark, somewhat theatrically—he was great at charades and all kinds of acting. "Then might I dare to ask——"

"Not now, I think," interrupted Gwendolin, growing redder than the "red, red rose," and glancing backward.

A quick, brisk step sounded behind. Mark felt it to be Mr. Madoc's. He lifted his hat and hurried off in a contrary direction.

When Mark returned to the hotel that evening, hope—nay, certainty—in his heart, he was met by a waiter, who informed him that a gentleman was expecting him in the coffee-room.

"If it should be the governor!" he ejaculated.

Mark's "governor" turned out to be a clergyman of grave but kindly appearance, whose voice quivered as he tried to say severely:

"What are you doing here, Sir?"

Mark quailed as he stammered out something inaudible, and faced his father.

Rev. Mark Streynsham was still a curate with a large family. It had been a joyful day when his eldest son, and namesake, had obtained a clerkship in the Bank of England. One child, at least, had a provision for life, and he read over Charles Lamb's *Essays* on the strength of it. He had received a missive only the previous day to inform him that this provision was lost through the utter negligence of his son, and his contempt of orders and letters. He had been superseded.

Mark had certainly not realized it.

"You will come home at once with me, Sir. I have paid your bill. You have half an hour to spare," said his father.

To the credit of human nature let it be said, that Mark, whose heart was as loving as it was fickle, shed tears of genuine penitence as he entreated his father to forgive him. Still, he managed to write five lines to Miss Madoc to the effect that he was summoned unexpectedly away, but could not leave without making his adieux—temporary ones, he hoped—to the ladies.

Cuthbert had done all he could for Mark. He had made excuses of ill-health for him at the bank, written to him almost daily letters which had scarcely been read and never answered, and ended in believing, as did the authorities, that he must have left Llanon. He had his own trials also. He had three brothers to be provided for somehow, and little or no interest to obtain work for them. His mother was not strong, and his eldest sister, who was, as he told Gwendolin, a daily governess, had more anxiety than was good for her. He considered himself the head of the family, and its weight was heavy on his shoulders.

He and Mark did not meet for some months, but he was surprised one evening by a visit from his old friend. He was in rampant spirits. He was going to make his fortune at last, and was off to South America in a few days. He should be rich as a Jew in no time, for he had only to show himself in the New World, and pick up gold as you picked up apples in his native county. He was going to write to Gwendolin, who, he was well assured, was desperately in love with him, and intended to return in a year or two, and marry her. "Whether her father will let me or no," he added, in conclusion. As to his friends, they had forgiven him long ago, and began to acknowledge that he was not the sort of fellow for a desk. His father was with him in London, and quite as sanguine as he was about his future.

Cuthbert saw him on board ship, and tried to comfort his stricken father after witnessing their painful parting. The thoughtless Mark had brought much trouble on his family, and they could ill afford his outfit for his new life.

Some months after this, when Cuthbert was at his post in the bank, Mr. Madoc came in. They recognized one another, and Mr. Madoc held out his hand.

"My daughter told me you were in a bank," he said, "but I did not know it was here. Where is your friend?"

Cuthbert said he had gone abroad.

"The best thing he could do," said Mr. Madoc, shortly. "I shall be glad to renew our acquaintance if you will call and see me. I am in town for a few months. I shall be in to-morrow at five thirty."

Cuthbert thanked him and took his address. A vision of Gwendolin came between him and his figures as he returned to his work, and Mr. Madoc proceeded to transact his business. Poor Cuthbert had never forgotten Gwendolin or her mountains.

He was in the West End punctually at the hour named by Mr. Madoc, who received him kindly. He saw no Gwendolin, and found, to his chagrin, that he owed the honor thrust upon him, rather to Mark's misdoings than his own merits. Mr. Madoc questioned him particularly concerning Mark, and he answered as cautiously as he could. It was evident that he had not won golden opinions from the banker, who appeared to suspect what had been passing at Llanon, and to be much annoyed by it.

Cuthbert was nettled at being made a sort of gutta-percha figure which Mr. Madoc believed he could squeeze in and out at pleasure, so when he rose to go, he did so somewhat stiffly. This brought a demand for his address. Cuthbert gave his card. He lived in that neutral ground, Pimlico, and he well knew that his abode was somewhat different from the sumptuous mansion of his entertainer. The word is inapt, for he was not entertained. As he was ushered out by a gorgeous footman, he heard sounds of music, and wished much to see Gwendolin. He was disappointed, but as he had been bred up in disappointment he was not disheartened by it.

A few days afterward, when he had reached his home, and was making himself comfortable for his six o'clock dinner, Mr. Madoc was announced. That gentleman found himself in a pretty, cheerful drawing-room, talking to a ladylike woman, her daughter, and a youth, her son.

It was just possible that he had come to patronize the young clerk, and to see what further impressions he could make upon his gutta-percha head, but he was disappointed, in his turn. He made a call and nothing more. Mrs. Noble spoke of his daughter, inquired for his sister, and said that Cuthbert had often talked of his pleasant fortnight among the Welsh mountains, and his chance meeting with them. But, meanwhile, her heart was throbbing with a wish that this rich man would give one of her boys a post in his bank. The under-current of life and conversation is ever more troubled than the smooth waters of the surface. Mr. Madoc did, in effect, ask the youth what he was doing, and received the straightforward answer, "Nothing, I am sorry to say, Sir."

The honor of the visit was soon over, and Cuthbert heard no more of Mr. Madoc for some time. But he received a letter from Mark full of descriptions of the Pampas, and of the certain fortune he was on the eve of achieving. He had done nothing as yet of moment, but he was employed in the wild kind of way he liked, and was on the road to the gold fields he was sure to find. An elegant little note was inclosed, directed to Miss Madoc, which Mark entreated Cuthbert, for the sake of their old friendship, to cause to be safely delivered to his twenty-thousand-pounder, the adorable Gwendolin.

Cuthbert was much annoyed; but, as we have said before, fortune favors the bold. A note arrived on the evening of the same day from Mr. Madoc, asking Cuthbert to call on him before he left town, in the course of that week. Cuthbert went the next day. Mr. Madoc was out, but he had left word that Mr. Noble should be asked to wait his return. While Cuthbert was turning over a book, Gwendolin came into the room. She was much surprised, and seemed pleased to see him again; but he lost his self-possession, and no wonder, for he had Mark's note in his pocket. He seized the opportunity, and blurted out the request that had been made to him.

"You will excuse me, Miss Madoc, but I have received a letter from my friend, Mark Streynsham, inclosing one for you. I do not know whether I ought to give it you or not, but a friend's request is sacred, and if you think it right to take it without Mr. Madoc's knowledge, here it is."

Gwendolin blushed to her temples, and looked straight at Cuthbert with such flashing eyes that his fell before them. There was more of the Celt than the Saxon in her temperament.

"The letter is not for me. I consider your friend most audacious if he carries on this foolish flirtation under my cover, and so makes my father suspicious of me. If he, and—and—if they think proper to make simpletons of themselves, I do not. You can tell Mr. Streynsham so with my compliments."

"There must be a mistake," faltered Cuthbert. "He says Miss Gwendolin."

"My aunt's name is also Gwendolin. I wish her to have the precedence, and be considered Miss Madoc, because she is much older, and people are used to call me by my Christian name. If you write, you cannot do so too strongly as regards me, and I positively decline to receive the letter. You may give it to Miss Madoc, if you think proper."

"Forgive me if I dare to suggest that Mark has been flattering himself that you——"

"Then he is very impertinent. I did not like him—I hate familiarity, and so does my father—and he could not have devoted himself to my aunt, and written her his unnecessary adieus, if he meant me. It was fortunate that they could not be acknowledged."

Gwendolin soon swept out of the room, leaving poor Cuthbert in despair. This was the only girl he had ever genuinely admired, and now she was offended with him. But perhaps it was for the best. Mr. Madoc came in shortly, and revived his spirits by asking him if his youngest brother would like to accept a vacant clerkship in one of his banks.

"It is not exactly the Bank of England, but it may lead to something better," he said. "I liked his manner—indeed, I must say frankly, I liked you all."

Cuthbert had no words to express his thanks; but Mr. Madoc understood him, and shook him warmly by the hand when he wished him good-by.

His brother Henry accepted the post, thankfully, and was soon installed at Llanon.

Cuthbert wrote Mark a detailed account of his interview with Gwendolin, and returned his note to her. He did not hear again for a year or more, when he received a letter filled with descriptions of strange adventures, successes, failures, and young ladies. He said he had found another twenty-thousand-pounder, a splendid Spanish girl, who was desperately in love with him. In a postscript he added that he was not yet reduced to so low an ebb as to take refuge in Gwendolin senior. When this extreme tidal depression should occur he would write again.

Time went on, and Cuthbert's prospects mended with it. An uncle, a Colonel Noble, returned from abroad, resolved to help him and his family; so that his young arms were less encumbered.

He went to pay a visit to his brother at Llanon, and to enjoy another brief holiday among the mountains. Mr. Madoc invited him to dinner; indeed, gave him a general invitation. He even became confidential.

"There is nothing like perseverance," he said. "It outweighs mere talens or genius. I have made my own fortune through it, and nothing else, and I am interested in you, because you are of the true metal. It is natural to man to desire the very position he cannot attain, but God's blessing seems to rest with him who does his best in the 'state of life in which He has been pleased to call him,' as our catechism says. School Boards won't mend that, Mr. Noble! radical reformers though they may be. I like people who are content to appear what they are, and do not affect to be what they are not. When I was a poor boy—much poorer than you have ever been—I was not ashamed of my poverty; and now that I am a rich banker, I am not ashamed of having been a poor boy."

"Then, Sir, I honor you from my heart," said Cuthbert emphatically, forgetful of all distinctions of age or position.

Mr. Madoc smiled, and the old man and the young understood each other.

Cuthbert felt that Gwendolin's manners were much more restrained than at their former meetings, and his grew distant accordingly. He supposed that the little episode of Mark had made her suspicious of clerks, and he was not one to overcome formality by freedom. Miss Madoc was also changed, and maintained a rigid politeness toward him. As there were two other guests, these little variations were more sensible than perceptible. In the course of the evening, however, he found himself near Gwendolin, and not being ready at the improvisation of little nothings, he took refuge in the photograph book. It opened naturally on her photograph.

"I have had another taken since that—still plainer, I think," she said, turning over a second book, and showing him a second photograph of herself, very pretty, but not so pretty as the original.

"Fair people never come out well," said Cuthbert. "This is——"

He wanted to say charming, but paused.

"Not beautiful, certainly," laughed Gwendolin.

Three or four years had certainly altered her. She was more stately and posée. So, at least, thought Cuthbert.

"What a glorious day that was among the mountains," said he, rummaging his mind for a remark.

"Yes. I have never forgotten it," said Gwendolin, simply.

Cuthbert looked at her. Was she so stately and posée after all? He longed to say "Neither have I; my thoughts have lingered about it more than they ought," but he refrained. Mark would have called him a muff for his pains; but let that pass.

However, the frost melted, and he and Gwendolin were soon engaged in pleasant talk. We have all felt the mesmeric sympathy that draws us to some especial person, and, maybe, the mesmeric antipathy that repels us from another. In this instance it was the mesmerism of truth that attracted mutually. Cuthbert and Gwendolin were both truthful at heart, and if Mr. Madoc had formed grand plans for his daughter's future, he should have kept them apart, for they could no more help liking one another than the bee can help seeking honey from the flower, and the flower yielding up her sweet. They met almost daily during that brief but happy fortnight, and their intercourse was unrestrained. Mr. Madoc was more short-sighted in Cuthbert's case than Mark's, and yet he watched them narrowly through his glasses.

Cuthbert was about to leave Llanon, if not victorious, at least striving for conquest, not of Gwendolin, but himself. He had bidden her good-bye—he had seen a tear quiver on her eyelid—he had known that his own voice faltered—but he had not dared to utter the words of his heart. He had returned to his brother's lodging, and was awaiting his arrival. He was sitting with his elbows on the table, his face hidden in his hands.

"That is over!" he groaned aloud. "What a heaven it might have been had I been rich!"

The door opened, and he felt a hand on his shoulder. He started, exclaiming,

"Oh, Harry! you are come at last!"

It was not Harry, but Mr. Madoc, who said: "What is all this? I find my Gwen in tears—I find you in heroics. What does it mean?"

Cuthbert rose, and facing Mr. Madoc, said, in a frank, manly voice, "I could not help it, Sir. I will never come here again. I ought not to have come at all, for I knew that I must love her."

"Do you think me incapable of appreciating honor and truth?" said Mr. Madoc. "Must I pay the penalty of riches by being considered parsimonious and oblivious of my own origin? You are above me in all but money. Before all things I want a trusting, honorable husband for my child, who will make her happy. You have my permission to go and console my darling, and my blessing on the consolation."

A wild "Thank you—God bless you, Sir," a bewildered awakening from what seemed a dream, a strong pressure of hands, and Cuthbert was gone.

Mr. Madoc smiled, somewhat sadly, and remembered his own youth.—*The Argosy.*

Indian Tradition of the Origin of Salmon.—When Chareya made all things that have breath, he first made the fishes in the big water, then the animals on the green land, and, last of all, the man. But Chareya did not yet let the fishes come up the Klamath, and thus the Cahrocs had not enough food, and were sore a-hungered. There were salmon in the big water—many and very fine to eat—but no Indian could catch them in the big water, and Chareya had made a great fish-dam at the mouth of the Klamath, and closed it fast, and given the key to two old hags to keep, so that the salmon could not go up the river. And the hags kept the key that Chareya had given them, and watched it day and night, without sleeping, so that no Indian could come near it.

Then the Cahrocs were sore distressed in those days for lack of food, and many died, and their children cried to them because they had no meat. But the coyote befriended the Cahrocs, and helped them, and took it on him to bring the salmon up the Klamath. First, he went to an alder-tree and gnawed off a piece of bark; for the bark of the alder, after it is taken off, presently turns red and looks like salmon. He took the piece of alder-bark in his teeth, and journeyed far down the Klamath, until he came to the mouth of it, at the big water. Then he rapped at the door of the old hags' cabin, and, when they opened it, he said, "*Aiyuquoi*," for he was very polite. And they did not wonder to hear the coyote speak, for all the animals could speak in those days. They did not suspect the coyote, and so asked him to come into their cabin and sit by the fire. This he did; and, after warming himself a while, he commenced nibbling the piece of alder-bark. One of the hags, seeing this, said to the other: "See, he has some salmon!" So they were deceived and thrown off their guard; and, presently, one of them rose, took down the key, and went to get some salmon to cook for themselves. Thus the coyote saw where the key was kept; but he was not much better off than before, for it was too high for him to reach it. The hags cooked some salmon for supper and ate it, but they gave the coyote none.

So he stayed in the cabin all night with the hags, pretending to sleep, but he was thinking how to get the key. He could think of no plan at all; but in the morning one of the hags took down the key and started to get some salmon again, and then the coyote happened to think of a way as quick as a flash. He jumped up and darted under the hag, which threw her down and caused her to fling the key a long way off. The coyote quickly seized it in his teeth and ran and opened the fish-dam before the hags could catch him. Thus the salmon were allowed to go up the Klamath, and the Cahrocs had plenty of food.—*Overland Monthly for May.*

The Portuguese in Africa.—From this man I obtained much information upon the position which his countrymen now occupy in Africa. In reply to my inquiry as to what hold they had upon the land, he said: "Upon the land we have no hold. We have a few important positions on the coast, and a few unimportant places on the Zambezi; beyond that, nothing. Mozambique is our capital, in itself it is strong; for defense it is impregnable against all assaults from natives, and it might be as powerful for offense; but it is not. We are powerless beyond the precincts of the city. We cannot venture inland twenty miles from Mozambique without the consent of the natives. They are once more the masters of the soil, and they shut us up at will in our stronghold. Quillimane is better placed, the tribes about are more docile, and we are more free to move at our pleasure from thence. Yet our power is but small, and were it not for the barrier which the Zambezi interposes, Quillimane would soon be destroyed by the Landeens, (a branch of the Zulu Kaffir race,) who keep all on this the south side of the river in a state of terror, and impose tribute upon us at will. Inhambane is always in peril from the natives; we cannot keep a foot of ground beyond it. Sena is in ruins; Tete is powerless; and at Zumbo you will but find the site of what was in the days of our prosperity a considerable town."

I inquired of the position of the Commandos, who were said to govern the land in those parts that were not immediately under the cognizance of the more regularly-constituted authorities, and his reply was: "Humbug again! There are certain men, it is true, who have made themselves powerful here and there, but with one exception they are in the position of rebels. There is Senhor V., for instance, who inherited from his father some money, and more than a thousand slaves. He is a man of enterprise, and not being content with the ordinary life of Quillimane, he armed many of his trustworthy slaves and made an expedition toward the Angoxa. He had to do some fighting, and being better armed than the natives, he did not fight in vain. He gained territory, built himself a stockade, and by force and by fraud has become a great man. His will is law, and his followers obey him, and only him. But he has no wish to break with the Government, and the Government has no wish to break with him. He has free scope to do as he pleases, and the land he may gain is formally secured to him and to his successors for three lives, free from all taxation. This transaction is recorded in the archives of the Government as another triumph of law and order, as another proof of the greatness of Portugal; whereas V. is irresponsible, he does as he will, and if he were to die to-morrow, as his influence is purely personal, the old state of things would again prevail, our authority would not be recognized in any way. V. is not a rebel, but the others who are said to occupy his office are; and they are the centres of a state of things which realizes hell upon earth. There is Mariano and Belchioro. (It was Belchioro's marauders who murdered Capt. Faulkner last year.) They are infamously notorious. They live among slaves and the natives whom they have subjected to their will, and who now pander to their desires. They outrage all law, human and Divine, unchecked. They plunder the tribes, and they destroy where they are resisted. Their quest is ivory and slaves, by means of which they procure from their agents in Quillimane and Mozambique, who are generally Government officers, wine and spirits, and such other things as their vices and wants make necessary. Sometimes they quarrel with one another, when they are near neighbors, or encroach upon each other's preserves; and then they urge on their fighting men, as your countrymen, I am told, urge on bull-dogs, to tear and destroy one another; and the daily strife of these slave partisans keeps the whole country in turmoil, and ultimately depopulates it, for both parties plunder and make slaves of the natives. The fact is, these Commandos are the captains of slaving and robbing hordes. They do incalculable mischief, and they make havoc of the land. Through them good government is impossible, for they keep the country far and wide in a continual state of anarchy and bloodshed."

Of course it is only in such a land as that, and where slavery had thoroughly demoralized the people, white and black, that such a state of things could exist. Inordinate self-will, and all the worst vices which can infest humanity, almost invariably are manifested in men who dare to regard their fellow men as property, in the same sense that we do a horse or a cow. I can quite imagine however that at no time was slavery in our own colonies, or in the Southern States of America so utterly brutalizing in its effects as in the Portuguese African colonies; for of all the forms of slavery which have cursed mankind, that which is constituted by the Portuguese in Africa, their philantropic declamations to the contrary, is the most brutal.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

The Great American Desert.—The "Great American Desert," which we schoolboys a quarter of a century ago saw on the map of North America, has disappeared at the snort of the iron horse; coal and iron are found to abound on the plains as soon as the railroad kings have need of them; the very desert becomes fruitful, and at Humboldt Wells, on the Central Pacific Railroad, in the midst of the sage-brush and alkali country, you will see corn, wheat, potatoes, and fruits of different kinds, growing luxuriantly, with the help of culture and irrigation; proving that this vast tract, long supposed to be worthless, needs only skillful treatment to become valuable.

One cannot help but speculate upon what kind of men we Americans shall be when all these now desolate plains are filled, when cities shall be found where now only the lonely depot or the infrequent cabin stands; when the iron and coal of these regions shall have become the foundation of great manufacturing populations; and when, perhaps, the whole continent will be covered by our Stars and Stripes. No other nation has ever spread over so large a territory or so diversified a surface as ours. From the low seawashed shores of the Atlantic your California journey carries you to boundless plains which lie nearly as high as the summit of Mount Washington. Americans are digging silver ore in Colorado three thousand feet higher than the highest point of the White Mountains. At Virginia City, in Nevada, one of the busiest centres of gold mining, the travelers find it hard to draw in breath enough for rapid motion, and many persons, when they first arrive there, suffer from bleeding at the nose by reason of the rarity of the air. Again, in Maine half the farmer's year is spent in accumulating supplies for the other and frozen half, all over the Northern States the preparation for Winter is an important part of our lives; but in San Francisco the Winter is the pleasantest part of the year. In Los Angeles they do not think it needful to build fire-places, and scarcely chimneys, in their houses. And one people, speaking the same language, reading the same books, holding a common religion, paying taxes to the same Government, and proud of one common flag, pervades these various altitudes and climates, intervisits, intercommunicates, intermarries, and is, with the potent help of the railroad, fused constantly more closely together as a nation. What manner of man, think you, will be the American of 1972, the product of so many different climes, of so various a range as to altitude.—*Harper's Magazine for May.*

Danger from Lightning.—The notion that lightning does not penetrate the earth to any considerable depth, was in ancient times a wide-spread one. It is still prevalent in China and Japan. The Emperors of Japan, according to Kæmpfer, retire during thunder-storms into a grotto, over which a cistern of water has been placed. The water may be designed to extinguish fire produced by the lightning; but more probably it is intended as an additional protection from electrical effects. Water is so excellent a conductor of electricity, that, under certain circumstances, a sheet of water affords almost complete protection to whatever may be below; but this does not prevent fish from being killed by lightning, as Arago has pointed out. In the year 1670, lightning fell on the Lake of Kirknitz, and killed all the fish in it, so that the inhabitants of the neighborhood were enabled to fill twenty-eight carts with the dead fish found floating on the surface of the lake. That mere depth is no protection, is well shown by the fact of those singular vitreous tubes called fulgurites, which are known to be caused by the action of lightning, often penetrate the ground to a depth of thirty or forty feet, and instances have been known in which lightning has ascended from the ground to the storm-cloud, instead of following the reverse course. From what depth the ascending lightning spring, it is impossible to say. When the Church of Châteauneuf-les-Moutiers was struck by lightning during divine service, two of the officiating priests were severely injured, while a third escaped—who alone wore vestments ornamented with silk. In the same explosion, nine persons were killed, and upward of eighty injured. But it is noteworthy that several dogs were present in the church, all of which were killed. It has also been observed that dark-colored animals are more liable to be struck (other circumstances being the same) than light-colored. Nay, more; dappled and piebald animals have been struck; and it has been noticed, that after the stroke, the hair on the lighter parts has come off at the slightest touch, while the hair on the darker parts has not been affected at all. It seems probable, therefore, that silk and felt clothing, and thick black cloth, afford a sort of protection, though not a very trustworthy one, to those who wear them.

The notion has long been prevalent that metalic articles should not be worn during a thunder-storm. There can be no doubt that large metallic masses, on or near the person, attract danger. Arago cites a very noteworthy instance of this. On the 21st of July, 1819, while a thunder-storm was in progress, there were assembled twenty prisoners in the great hall of Biberach Jail. Among them stood their chief, who had been condemned to death, and was chained by the waist. A heavy stroke of lightning fell on the prison, and the chief was killed, while his companions escaped.

It is not quite so clear that small metallic articles are sources of danger. The fact, that when persons have been struck, the metallic portions of their attire have been in every case affected by the lightning, affords only a presumption on this point, since it does not follow that these metallic articles have actually attracted the lightning-stroke. Instances in which a metallic object has been struck while the wearer has escaped, are more to the point, though some will be apt to recognise here a protecting agency rather than the reverse. "There is," says Arago, "a source of danger where large assemblages of men or animals are present in the ascending currents of vapor caused by their prespiration." Like water, moist air is a good conductor of electricity, and lightning is attracted in the same way, though not, of course, to the same extent, by an ascending column of vapor, as by a regular lightning-conductor. It is on this account, probably, that flocks of sheep are so frequently struck, and so many of them killed by a single stroke. Barns containing grain which has been housed before it is quite dry are more commonly struck by lightning than other buildings, the ascending column of moist air being probably the attracting cause in this case, as in the former. When we are overtaken by a thunder-storm in the open air, precaution is more necessary than within a house. It is well to know, especially when no shelter is near, what is the most prudent course to adopt.

It has been stated that there is danger in running against the wind during a thunder-storm, and that it is better to walk with than against the wind. One should even, it is said, if the wind is very high, run with the wind. The rationale of these rules seems to be this: a current of air is produced when we run against the wind, the air on the side turned from the wind being rarer than the surrounding air. A man so running "leaves a space behing him in which the air is, comparatively speaking, rarefied!" Lightning would be more likely to seek such a space for its track than a region in which the air is more dense. An instance is recorded in which, during a gale, lightning actually left a conductor which passed from the mast of a ship to her windward side, in order to traverse the space of rarefied air on the ship's larboard side!

It is quite certain that trees are very likely to be struck by lightning, and therefore, that it is an exceedingly dangerous thing to stand under trees in a storm. No consideration of shelter should induce any one to adopt so dangerous a course. The danger in fact is very much greater when heavy rains failing, since the tree, loaded with moisture, becomes an efficient lightning conductor. For similar reasons, it is dangerous to seek the shelter of a lofty building (not protected by a lightning-conductor) in a thunder-storm. One of the most terrible catastrophes known in the history of thunder-storms occurred to a crowd of persons who stood in the porch of a village church waiting till a thunder-shower should have passed away.

In the open air, when a heavy thunder-storm is progressing and no shelter near, the best course is to place one's self at a moderate distance from some tall trees. Franklin considered a distance of about fifteen or twenty feet the best. Henley also considered five or six yards a suitable distance in the case of a single tree. But when the tree is lofty, a somewhat greater distance is preferable.

The reader need hardly be reminded perhaps, that the necessity for taking these precautions only exists when the storm is really raging close at hand. When the interval which elapses between the lightning-flash and the thunder-peal is such as to show that the storm is in reality many miles away, it is altogether unnecessary to take precautions of any sort, however brilliant the flash may be, or however loud the peal. It must be noticed, however, that a storm often travels very rapidly. If the interval of time between the lightning and the thunder is observed to diminish markedly, so that the storm is found to be rapidly approaching the observer's station, the same precautions should at once be taken as though the storm were raging immediately around him. So soon as the interval begins to grow longer, it may be inferred that the storm has passed its point of nearest approach, and is receding. But the laws according to which thunder-storms travel are as yet very little understood; and it is unsafe to assume that because the interval between flash and peal has begun to increase after having diminished, the storm is therefore certainly passing away.—*Chambers's Journal.*

A Royal Siamese Game.—The business of eating concluded, the King called upon his foreign friends to participate in a royal game which had been in vogue as far back as their historical records extended, and which no guest might refuse to share in without giving personal offense to the sovereign. After this introduction, at a signal given by the royal host, five huge baskets filled with very small limes were placed directly in front of the throne. Inviting the foreigners to scramble for the fruit, and telling them that whoever succeeded in getting the largest number should enjoy his highest favor, the King threw as many as he could hold between his two hands, in such a manner as to scatter them in every direction over the widest possible space. This was repeated scores upon scores of times, and the guests, wishing to humor the whim of their host, entered heartily into the sport, scrambling about upon hands and knees in pursuit of the limes, sometimes receiving from the merry old gentleman a hearty pelt over the head or knuckles, at which he would beg pardon, and assure his friends that it was quite accidental! After an hour thus spent, the foreigners begged leave to desist, and the native nobles took their turn at the sport.

On examination, each lime was found to contain a gold or silver coin, and as the amount thus obtained by each individual was quite considerable, the ladies and gentlemen of our party sent up the money to the King, stating that it would be a violation of the etiquette of our country to receive presents of money. But His Majesty begged very earnestly that the coins should be retained, though merely, he said, as a token of the royal favor, and in compliance with courtly usage—not at all for their intrinsic value.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

A Chinese Dinner.—"The first course," writes Laplace, "was laid out in a great number of saucers of painted porcelain, and consisted of various relishes in a cold state, as salted earthworms prepared and dried, but so cut up that I fortunately did not know what they were until I had swallowed them; salted or smoked fish or ham, both of them cut into extremely small slices; beside which there was what they called Japan leather, a sort of darkish skin, hard and tough, with a strong and far from agreeable taste, which seemed to have been macerated in water for some time. All these *et ceteras*, including among the number a liquor which I recognized to be soy, made from a Japan bean and long since adopted by the wine-drinkers of Europe to revive their faded appetites or tastes, were used as seasoning to a great number of stews which were contained in bowls, and succeeded each other uninterruptedly. All the dishes, without exception, swam in soup; on one side figured pigeon's eggs cooked in gravy, together with ducks and fowls cut very small and immersed in a dark-colored sauce; on the other, little balls made of shark's fins, eggs prepared by heat, (of which both the smell and taste seemed to us equally repulsive,) immense grubs, a peculiar kind of seafish, crabs and pounded shrimps."

The next page is devoted to complaints and jests upon the two little ivory chop-sticks tipped with silver, which are of course very difficult for an European, accustomed as he is to fork and knife, to use effectually. But the chop-sticks appear to me a far more appropriate instrument in the hands of a lady than our own dangerous weapons of feeding. The association of a gentle maiden with a fork, to say nothing of a knife, is to my mind an unnatural one. Knives and forks should be left to the brawny fists of the cook's assistants. In the refined dining-room some milder instruments, or none, should be employed.

"The wine," continues Laplace, "circulated freely, and the toasts followed each other in rapid succession. The liquor was taken hot. * * * We drank it in little gilt cups, having the shape of an antique vase, with two handles of exquisite workmanship, and kept constantly filled by attendants holding large silver vessels like coffee-pots.

After all these good things served one upon the other, of which it gave me pleasure to see the last, succeeded the second course which was preceded by a little ceremony the object of which seemed to be a trial of the guests' appetites. Upon the edges of four bowls arranged in a square, three others were placed, filled with stews, and surmounted by an eighth, which thus formed the summit of a pyramid; and the custom is to touch none of these, although invited by the host. On the refusal of the party the whole disappeared, and the table was covered with articles in pastry and sugar, in the midst of which was a salad composed of the tender shoots of the bamboo, and some watery preparations that exhaled a most disagreeable odor.

Up to this point the relishes of which I first spoke had been the sole accompaniment of all the successive ragouts. They still served to season the bowls of plain rice which the attendants now for the first time placed before each guest. * * * The second course lasted a much shorter time than the first: the attendants cleared away everything. Presently the table was strewed with flowers, which vied with each other in brilliancy. Pretty baskets filled with the same were mixed with plates which contained a vast variety of delicious sweetmeats as well as cakes, of which the forms were as ingenious as they were varied. Napkins steeped in warm water, and flavored with otto of roses, are frequently handed to each guest by the servants in attendance."—*Saint Paul's Magazine.*

Mr. Jefferson's Pet.—In the year 1819, the General Assembly granted a charter for the new institution, (the University of Virginia,) and no more striking proof can be given of the earnestness with which the great founder pursued the darling device of his later years than the fact that he transcribed with his own hand, and in his well-known, beautiful writing, the minutes of the board down to the smallest detail. He who had for so many years, and in the most troublous times, ruled the affairs of a great nation, after having filled the highest offices in the gift of the people abroad and at home—he, whose house never ceased to overflow with admiring visitors from every part of the globe, and who yet ever entertained the humblest of his fellow-citizens with the same scrupulous courtesy and urbanity which he showed to foreign princes and renowned Generals—he whose correspondence occupied him, as he tells us, from sunrise till 1 or 2 o'clock, and often all night long—this man, so rich in honors, so vast in his thoughts, performed the very humblest labor, and condescended to the minutest details, when his pet, the University, seemed to require his attention. He recorded with his own hands the minutes of the Board of Visitors, and twice, at least, copied their annual reports to the General Assembly. These interesting proofs of his industry and the deep interest he took in the child of his old age are still preserved in the archives of the University, and recall forcibly the words of the wise King: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business, he shall stand before kings!" Even in the purely formal entries of routine business in the visitors' record, there are, every now and then, most touching indications of the joy of heart with which he witnessed the gradual fulfillment of his hopes; and in his letters—especially in some of the most interesting, lately rescued and published by his gifted great grand-daughter, Miss Sarah N. Randolph—this sentiment of intense and yet unselfish satisfaction shines forth conspicuously.

The buildings originally intended for the Central College, but now considerably enlarged, so as to fit them for a university, soon began to engross his whole attention. Every hour he could spare from his almost overwhelming correspondence, from his boundless hospitality, and the rare intervals he devoted to quiet enjoyment in the bosom of his family, was henceforth given to the superintendence of his great work. He soon found that all his energy and activity were barely able to accomplish the task, while during the same time his superior judgment and matchless address in overcoming obstacles of every kind were urgently needed to provide the pecuniary means for securing its completion. On him devolved the duty not only of furnishing the architectural plans and elevations, but also of procuring workmen, at a time when skilled labor was still rare in our cities, and almost unknown at any distance from the seaboard. With indefatigable diligence and perseverance he engaged the best brick-layers and carpenters that could be obtained, and with his own hand showed them how to measure and how to work. He prepared draughts of every subordinate detail, and then watched over their faithful execution with unremitting care. Fortunately he had, among other tastes, cultivated also a special taste for architecture; and his portfolios were filled with drawings from Palladio and other great masters, as well as with copies of all the most famous structures of antiquity. He now found an opportunity to carry out the long-cherished schemes of his patriotism in providing for the education of the youth of his country, and at the same time to gratify his great fondness for building. Each of the professors' houses, which he preferred calling pavilions, was thus adorned with a Grecian portico, in which he exhibited to his admiring countrymen models of all orders, and forever brought before the eyes of the students the finest specimes of classic architecture. Skilled sculptors and able carvers were by him imported from Italy for the special purpose of copying in costly marble the best models, and he himself watched over their faithful execution to the smallest detail. Descendants of these Italians still live in the neighborhood, and look with just pride at the excellent work with which their fathers adorned the noble structures. Mr. Jefferson, however, soon found out that the same work could be done more cheaply in Italy, and thereafter sent his orders across, and received the finished capitals and pediments from abroad. Thus house after house arose on two sides of the handsome lawn, sloping in three terraces toward the open side, which faces the south, while the ten pavilions intended for the professors were connected by long, pillared arcades, which furnished covered access to all the houses, and at the same time screened the dormitories occupied by the students. Two parallel ranges of similar rooms, each occupied by two tenants, ran to the east and west of the lawn at a lowel level, and the intervening space, intersected by carriage-ways, furnished the necessary yards and gardens. The upper side of the long quadrangle was subsequently inclosed by a large rotunda, built after the model of the Pantheon at Rome, though reduced to one-third of its size, and deprived of its lofty columns, except in front. As each house had its own portico, and the magnificent pillars of the central building, with their ornate marble capitals, overtowered the whole in majestic beauty, this mixture of orders necessarily destroyed the unity of effect; nevertheless, the general impression is decidedly imposing, and Mr. Jefferson had good cause to feel much pride in showing it to the many distinguished strangers who during those years visited him at Monticello. Some of these refer in their published accounts to the gratification which their illustrious host felt in exhibiting to them this favorite work of his old age; and the approbation of men like Mr. Stuart Wortley, Hon J. Evelyn Denison, Lord Derby, (then Mr. Stanley,) and even the young Duke Bernhard, of Saxe-Weimar-Eisennach, must have been not unwelcome to the sage of Monticello, as he was often called.—*Harper's Magazine for May.*

About Myths.—The origin of myths and their relative antiquity and meaning, has been popularly treated by Rev. Baring-Gould in his *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages.* With great learning and research, that author has shown, in a style at once clear and attractive, the connection of many modern legends with those of antiquity. Who, for instance, would ever dream of finding the original of St. George and the Dragon in the Greek myth of Apollo and Python, or Perseus and the sea monster? This the Greeks doubtless borrowed from the Phenecians, and the latter, possibly, from India, in whose most ancient literature we find it enshrined. The myth of the Wandering Jew—now so well known to us all from Doré's magnificent illustrations of this weird subject—was in the Middle Ages applied to a hypothetical Jew who refused to allow the Savior to halt at his threshold as He was bearing the cross. But the ground-work of this legend is considerably older than the Christian era. The story of the Seven Sleepers of Ephesus has both an oriental and Scandinavian source. The idea of a miraculous sleep is not limited to these mythical individuals, but extends to Charlemagne, Thomas of Ercildoune, (see old ballad,) and Frederick Barbarossa. We find it shadowed forth in the traditions of North American Indians, and it was common property, ten centuries ago, to every country in Europe. Even the mysterious symbol of the cross—properly deemed so peculiarly characteristic of the Christian era—has an antiquity extending for centuries beyond the date when it was supposed to have originated. We find it connected with Hindoo mythological figures, and even engraved among Assyrian hieroglyphics. It was an ornament or symbol among the Etruscans, and has been met with even among the Mexican antiquities of Central America. Both among the Romans and Greeks it was well known, and the writer has seen it on British pottery considerably older than the Christian era. Singularly enough, there were varieties of the cross-symbol in ancient times, just as we have them at present. The sacred sign throws its protecting shadow backward as well as forward, as though it would shelter and protect all the races of mankind. The legend of the Piper of Hamelin is now well known to all English readers from Robert Browning's poem. But its basis is founded in very ancient myths, each of them having for its theme the power of music over the animate creation. We have the body of the story in the legend of Orpheus and his descent into hell.

But the most curious deduction from the spirit of these ancient myths is that made by Rev. Baring-Gould, who detects the old Druidic theory of the soul's departure being accompanied by unearthly music, in the hymns of many of the English dissenting sects. Referring to that of the late Dr. Faber, beginning,

> "Hark, hark, my soul! angelic songs are swelling
> O'er earth's green fields and ocean's wave beat shore,"

he expresses his decided opinion, that the idea is undoubtedly founded on this ancient superstition. He continues this explanation in his article on the "Fortunate Islands;" wherein, referring to the Keltic idea of the souls of the departed passing across an unknown sea—an idea we have, by the way, in the classic fable of Charon's boat—he quotes this as an illustration of the hold which ancient mythological doctrines relative to death still have upon the people, and shows how it is engrafted on the popular religion in such hymns as—

> "Shall we meet beyond the river,
> Where the surges cease to roll?"

—*Belgravia.*

Early California Society.—One of the principal features of early times was the absolute freedom of social intercourse between man and man, and the absence of those distinctions in society which cause men to jostle each other in ascending the rounds of its ladder of crystallized forms, time-honored conventionalities, affluence and fashion. Pedigree could not be proven, even if it were princely—for, where all were strangers to each other, antecedents necessarily began and ended with the assumption of the claimant—and it was considered worthless, unless the presence of manhood sustained the claim to distinction. Even in that event, pride forbade the proffer of credential. Thus it became necessary to admit all to the privileges of the best of men until they proved themselves undeserving; and then the reversed order of ascent was more quickly taken than belongs to the custom of refined society in old communities. Whatever the organization of society in its present order and general make-up may add in the way of stimulus to the progress of mankind, it must be acknowledged that it is the prolific mother of more than half the wretchedness and disastrous failures of its individual members. Nothing but barbarism as an alternative would justify society as now constituted, with wealth and fashion as the main elements of success in life. A constant, agonizing effort to be as miserable as you can seems to be the warp of our social economy.

It was different in the early days. The relief which men found here from the rigid forms of society—the absence of the graduated scale of social influence—was extremely favorable to the culture of the philosophic mood which renders one contented with himself and all the world. Relieved from the spirit of social intoxication, one could soberly smile at the petty annoyances which fret the ambition of the aspiring, from the cradle to the grave. None of these disturbed the Forty-niner; and if his food was not at war with digestion, he rested at night as peacefully as the new-born babe—albeit, if a miner, his bed may have been upon a snow-bank thirty feet deep, or intrenched in a mud-puddle that threatened inundation, with an umbrageous oak or towering pine as shelter from the storm overhead. All his hardships were of a physical nature; mentally, he was placid: and the situation was so novel and interesting that he marveled that so many of the ills of life resulted from the very organization specially created to prevent them—refined society.—*Overland Monthly for May.*

A Burning Ship.—Oh that sight! can I ever forget it? The fire was spurting from every crevice of the black hull, her great mainmast was gone, the mizen mast lay with several great white sails surging about in the water, and she was dragging it along with her. The foremast only stood, and its rigging and sails had not yet caught. A dead silence had succeeded now to the commotion in the vessel: men were standing stock-still, perhaps waiting for their orders, and my uncle's were the only eyes that were not strained to follow the leaping and dazzling spires.

Every moment we approached. Now the first waft of the smoke came in our faces, now we could hear a cracking and rending, the creak and shiver, and the peculiar roaring noise made by a mastering fire.

"A full-rigged ship," I heard Brand whisper to his wife. "Eleven hundred tons at the least."

"Merciful heaven!" she whispered in reply. "I hope she won't blow up. Anyhow, I thank the Lord we've got Master in command himself."

I never saw anything like the horrible beauty of that red light. It added tenfold to the terror of the scene to see her coming on so majestically, dragging with her broken spars and great yards and sprawling sails. She looked like some splendid live creature in distress, and rocked now a good deal in the water, for every moment the wind seemed to rise, bringing up a long swell with it.

The moon went down, and in a few minutes the majestic ship supplied all the light to the dark sky and black water. I saw the two little dark boats nearing her, knew that my brother was in the foremost, and shook with fear, and cried to God to take care of him; but while I and all gazed in awful silence on the sailing ship, the flames bursting through the deck in a new place, climbed up the fore-rigging, and in one single leap, as if they had been living things, they were licking the sails off the ropes, and, shooting higher than her topsails, they spread themselves out like quivering fans. I saw every sail that was left in an instant bathed in flames; a second burst came raging up from below, blackening and shriveling everything before it; then I saw the weltering fire run down again, and still the wreck, plunging her bows in the water, came rocking on and on.

"How near does our old man mean to go?" whispered Mrs. Brand; and almost at that instant I observed that he had given some order to the man at the helm, and I could distinctly hear a murmur of satisfaction; then almost directly a cry of horror rose—we were very near her, and while the water hissed with strange distinctness, and steamed in her wake, her blazing foremast fell over the side, plunging with a tremendous crash into the sea, sending up dangerous showers of sparks and burning bits of sailcloth, and covering our decks with falling tinder.

The black water took in and quenched all that blazing tophamper, and still the awful hissing was audible, till suddenly, as we seemed to be sheering off from her, there was a thunderous roll that sounded like the breaking of her mighty heart, and still glorious in beauty she plunged head foremost, and went down blazing into the desolate sea.

In one instant that raging glow and all the fierce illumination of the fire was gone; darkness had settled on the face of the deep. I saw a few lighted spars floating about; that was all; and I smelt the fire and felt the hot smoke rushing past my face as the only evidence that this was not a dream.—*From Off the Skelligs, by Jean Ingelow.*

First Impressions of Navarre.—The stranger who enters Spain from the north is bewildered by the complete change he encounters. La Belle France, ever gay and pretty to the eye, fades out of the canvas, and the wild, broken ranges of the Pyrenees rise up one by one, bleak and frowning in the background. Picturesque pastures merge in brown, defiant sierras cleft to the corslet by gulches, ravines and rock-bound abysses. Nor is the character of the people unaffected by the nature of their surroundings. It has been well said that Africa begins at the Pyrenees.

The trim, jaunty peasant of the French vineland here becomes the bronzed and hardy mountaineer. In this region the old brigand once throve. Travelers by diligence in times past were wont to tremble and cas furtive glances about them when plunging into the black, unroofed caves through which the road wound, and their dismal dread was not materially allayed at seeing here and there, stuck upright in a fissure, a timber cross, to mark the spot on which some luckless wight of a wayfarer had met with pillage and foul play. By moonlight ghostly shadows fell across the solitary path, and made mule, muleteer and traveler start alike whenever a cloud-hand suddenly passed over the face of the pale orb. Even at this day it is far from safe to go on foot by this route with knapsack on shoulder, as Summer tourists like to do among the Alps.—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

Charles Lamb's Letters.—Perhaps in no case could the style be more accurately said to be the man than in Lamb's. And the delicious quaintness of his style is as delightfully to be tasted in his letters as in the well-known *Essays of Elia.*

The latter are familiar to us as household words; and their merits need not be insisted upon here. But I would have the reader believe that the letters will give him a yet closer acquaintance with the mind and character of Charles Lamb; and it is an acquaintance worth cultivating. In these familiar epistles he utters the mood of the moment, he yields to every caprice of his genius, and, confident of sympathy, pours out the affections of his heart.

He never writes for effect, but there is a certain necessary reserve and decorum in consciously addressing the public, which a little disguises the childlike nature of the man. With his friends he is free from constraint, utterly untrammeled by affectation of any sort, and ready to utter the first thought which comes into his head, without any concern that it should be deemed either wise or witty. The result in his case is delightful. To read his letters is to love him.

Among Lamb's correspondents were some of the most distinguished writers of his day; some whose reputation has already long passed away, and some whose fame will last as long as there shall be readers for English literature. Wordsworth, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, Southey, Hazlitt, Leigh Hunt, Procter, Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet, and many lesser lights, shine in the list. Wordsworth, Southey and Coleridge were his intimate friends. According to the order of precedence, both as regards date and Lamb's affection, the last of these three names should come first. Coleridge was Lamb's school-fellow at Christ's Hospital; and later, when Coleridge was a student at Cambridge, they used to meet during the vacation, at a little public-house near Smithfield, called the "Salutation and Cat," and there have "glorious talks" in the smoky, shabby parlor.

Among Lamb's published letters, perhaps those to Mr. Thomas Manning, whilom mathematical tutor at Cambridge, are the richest in humor—in downright fun. That often-quoted one, in which he dissuades his friend from a projected voyage to China and Tartary, is crammed full of comicality. He begs him entirely to put aside all thoughts of such a journey, in the following terms: "But perhaps the best thing you can do is, to try to get the idea out of your head. For this purpose, repeat to yourself every night, after you have said your prayers, the words, 'Independent Tartary, Independent Tartary,' two or three times, and associate with them the idea of oblivion—'tis Hartley's method with obstinate memories."

Again: "Some say they (the Tartars) are cannibals; and then conceive a Tartar-fellow eating my friend, and adding the cool malignity of mustard and vinegar!"

In another letter to the same, wherein Lamb is vaunting the reformation in his habits—"Got incredibly sober and regular," &c.—he unexpectedly concludes thus: "Suddenly disposed to sleep, having taken a quart of peas with bacon and stout. Will not refuse nature, who has done such things for me!"—*Temple Bar.*

An Indian Watering-Place.—Simla—though Mussoorie and other smaller lights now glimmer in the hills—is the most fashionable resort of Bengal and the upper provinces of India from April till October, and August is about the height of its season. Situated in the hills some seven thousand feet above the sea level, and within sight of the glaciers of the lesser Himalayas; built on the summit and around the slopes of a mountain clad to its summit with the pine, the cedar, the larch, and the junipir, there is no more desirable spot throughout the land. In former days it was hard of access, and only those who had money and time found their way thither; but now the railways from Calcutta, and even from Bombay, reach to within thirty miles of the hills beneath; and a four-days' easy journey from the "City of Palaces" will carry you to this mountain retreat. There is Burra (great) Simla, and there is Chota (little) Simla, Elysium and West End Simla, Choura Maidan and Jakko, Merlin Park, and the Valley of Annandale, wherein lies the race-course, and cool groves shaded with the *Cedrus deodara*, supposed to be the Cedar of Lebanon. The Union Jack floats over Peterhoff Hill, the Summer residence of the Viceroy, and in the neighborhood are clustered Beatsonia, Inveram, and the Boorj, places of habitation for his Excellency's staff.

The exodus from the plains of Hindostan commences early in April, and the traveler on the dusty road between Umballa and Kalka at the first spur of the hills, may count the shigrams or gharries by scores; now being urged along by constant castigation applied to the lean horses, which are harnessed with traces of rotten rope, and presently drawn by bullocks through the bed of a river, the water covering the axletrees. In these vehicles are reclining papa, if he has the luck to escape in the first flight, mamma and her offspring, all making for Simla.

The Viceroy, the Lieutenant-Governors, the Sudges of the high Courts, the chief commissioners, and that anomalous tribe of Generals and Colonels who, turning a deaf ear to the voice of the charmer, repudiated amalgamation, and chose rather to feast in idleness on the fat of the Indian revenues—these all find their way there early, and, with some exceptions, remain till the close of the season. The lesser civilians do not show in great plenty, while the military officers generally have but a sixty-days' sojourn, descending then to the plains when the heat is fiercest, to relieve their parched and semi-roasted brethren.

In August all is merry. There is the club ball, the race ball, and a lot of little ones besides. Then there are pic-nics, races, and excursions to the neighboring snows. The most thrilling incident in these mountain excursions is, perhaps, crossing the turbid waters of the Beeas (one of the five great streams of the Punjab) on inflated bullock-skins, which exactly resemble the carcase of the entire animal, minus his feet; and the wonder is how the manufacturers got the bones out, for neither cut nor seam can you discern in the hide anywhere.

The scenery in the neighborhood of Simla is, perhaps, unsurpassed in the world. Life here rises as if on wings amid tumbling waters and fir-shaded groves, with glimpses of the distant snow-capped peaks peering through the openings in the forest glades. Still, a something solemn, and even pathetic, lurks amid all these triumphs of nature; the charms of fleeting images seem too grand to grasp, too infinite for human understanding. Those dark, distant hills, clothed with the fir and the cedar to a height of nearly 10,000 feet, then starting up beyond the limits of vegetation, and burying their crests in eternal snows; hill-sides, interspersed with gay convolvuli, and terrestrial and parasitic Orchidese; beautiful flowers clustered among the trunks and roots of great trees, mingled with a *Pteris*, a *Polypodium*, and a *Goniopteris* or other soft and silky ferns; distant fields white with buckwheat, or crimson with the amaranthus in full bloom, nearly ripe for the harvest; tree balsams, wild dahlias and hibiscus, together with the wild yellow strawberry, in abundance wherever the rays of the sun are permitted to shine; while towering over all are the *C. deodara* and the *Pinus excelsa*, great and noble trees, although possessing perhaps, neither the same beauty and immense size of some of the Araucarias and Dammaras of Australia, nor yet as fascinating as the queer-jointed shoots and weeping branches of the Casuarina.—*London Society.*

A Portrait.—I know but two faithful portraits of Napoleon. One is the small bust of Houdon, wild and obscure, which seems a sinister enigma. The other is a full-sized portrait painted by David, who, it is said, took no less than two years to finish it. The artist has shown himself conscientious, courageous—not caring whether he pleased, thinking only of the truth. So much so, that the engraver dared not follow it in certain details where truth contradicted tradition. David made him as he always was, without eyelashes or eyebrows, a small quantity of hair of an uncertain brown, which, in his youth, seemed black, in consequence of a free use of pomatum. The eyes are gray, like a pane of glass wherein one sees nothing; in short, a complete and obscure impersonality which appears phantasmagorical. He is fat, yet it is easy to detect the feature which he held from his mother, the cheek-bones protruding as in most Corsicans and Sardinians. He says himself that he resembled her in person and instincts. In his youth he was her faint image. If he be put by her side he looks like her withered counterfeit, as if the hereditary disease of the family—gastric cancer—were already gnawing him. On the contrary, Mme. Lætitia, in her Italian portraits, as well as in that which I have before me, is a grand and majestic beauty. She is indescribably tragic and mysterious. The mouth is contemptuous, vindictive, full of the bitter honey which is only to be found in Corsica. The large and fixed eyes are, nevertheless, enigmatic. If they look, it is interiorly at their dream or passion. This gives her the weird appearance of a fortuneteller, or of a Moorish sybil, descended from the Carthaginians or Saracens, whose tombs are situate in the vicinity of Ajaccio, and whose posterity exists in the Niolo. She has the sombre air of a prophetess of evil, or of those *vocératrices* who follow funerals, not with tears, but rather with fits of revenge.—*From Michelet's History of the French Revolution.*

The House of Commons.—We owe the House of Commons to the "agitation" of a distinguished member of the House of Lords. Simon de Montford, Earl of Leicester, had a party among the Barons summoned to Parliament by the King, but the King's party was stronger than the Earl's. Out of the struggle between the two was born the House of Commons. In 1258, the Earl had been so far successul over Henry III. as to procure the passing of "The Provisions of Oxford," by which it was provided that every county should return two knights, and certain boroughs one, some of them two, burgesses, to aid the barons in carrying on the affairs of the kingdom. Earl Simon intended the knights and burgesses to act in *his* interest, but they, and especially the burgesses, soon showed how well they understood their own. In 1265 the Commons first assembled as a confirmed, separate representation. Members were obliged to reside in the places they represented. During many years they received wages, being mere delegates or servants, and boroughs became anxious to get rid of the honor of returning representatives to whom they were obliged to pay salaries. The wage was sometimes taken in kind, and a member returned in a maritime district would condescend to take in herrings what he could not get in the lawful coin of the realm. It was perfectly understood that non-attendance was met by non-payment.

By degrees Parliament settled down to the two Houses as at present constituted: "Lords," in the Upper; "Gentlemen," in the Lower House. The head of the first may be said to be the Sovereign, whose voice is heard there alone. Of the second House the Speaker is the head, "Chief Commoner" in the House as in England. At any period a man were better off as Mr. Speaker than as a monarch.

"Mr. Speaker" is certainly a most remarkable person. The only anomaly about him is supposed to be in his title, as he never speaks, at least, in the debates. But, nevertheless, he is emphatically the Speaker when he does open his mouth. He is the Sir Oracle, at whose voice no dog dare bark. He speaks to exact purpose, and there is no appeal against his decision. He is the ruler of the House when members are unruly. His qualifications include a thorough knowledge of all the laws, forms and customs of the assembly over which he presides. He should have a noble presence, a sonorous voice, a dignified bearing, godlide impartiality, uninterrupted wakefulness and heroic patience. He is the first commoner in England, which is a thousand-fold higher dignity than that which is supposed to reside in the lowest order of peers. Having performed his duties blamelessly, Mr. Speaker is never allowed to stand again on the floor of the House from which he had been raised to the chair. He is transferred to the House of Lords, and becomes absorbed by that illustrious corporation.—*Temple Bar.*

Balzac's House.—On this piece of land he had a house built after his own designs. Its architecture, therefore, partook more of the nature of that practiced in dreamland than of the sober characteristics of earthly builders. When the house, consisting of large airy rooms, commanding a view of the surrounding country, was finished, one of the masons chanced to suggest to Balzac the question as to where the staircase was to be placed. Alas! a staircase had not entered into Balzac's dreams, and, consequently, there had been no part of the building prepared for its reception. But Balzac's mind rose to the emergency. "Since the staircase is inclined to master me in my own house," said he, "I will turn it out of doors." This he did, and it is, doubtless, to this house that Gautier makes allusion when he says that it offered an architectural disposition of an extremely singular kind, for one had to enter it a little after the fashion that wine enters bottles. The entrance door was at the top of the house, and it was necessary to descend three stages to arrive at the first floor. The furniture of the house, too, was as singular as its architecture. It was magnificent, in a way. In one place were wainscotings of violet ebony, in another tapestries from the Gobelins, in another Venetian glass; here were adornments of Parian marble, there was a pedestal of cedar, above, a ceiling painted by Delacroix, below, a carpet of Aubusson; to one room doors like those of Trianon, to another a mosaic floor, inlaid with all the rarest woods of the isles. But, alas! all this was but ideal, and the places of these splendid articles of furniture were but indicated by their names being inscribed in charcoal upon the walls, which were bare or covered with grey paper. M. Leon Gozlan, an intimate friend of Balzac's, being his guest one day, took charcoal himself, and wrote upon the stucco in larger characters than marked the places of the other ornaments: "Here is a picture by Raphael, beyond all price, and such as the world has never yet seen." Balzac, in his garret years before, had been able so completely to invest even its scanty squalid furniture with an ideal aspect proceeding from his own dreamland, that his chimeras were now too deeply rooted for his friend's pleasantry to excite in him anything else but laughter. Is then the world of imagination just as real as the world of fact? To natures so constituted as to be able to accept it as such, certainly it is; but here we are verging on Berkeleyism and must stop before we become too metaphysical.—*London Society.*

How a Bankrupt was Trapped.

It doesn't profit a man a great deal to attempt to gain money by unjust dealings in New-York, expecting to enjoy the possession of his ill-gotten funds in Massachusetts. At least James A. Adams does not think so. He was a liquor-dealer in New-York, and when he was put into bankruptcy he secreted some and destroyed others of his books, so that they would not go into the hands of the assignees. This done, he conveniently removed himself to Northfield, Mass., the hotel in which town is within half an hour's walk of New-Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, and insomuch as the United States Marshals are not authorized to arrest outside of the limits of their own States, he consoled himself with the reflection that he could run from one State to another when occasion required, and so be in a measure secure. Not so thought Mr. C. B. Williams, one of the most efficient of the many competent deputies in the office of the United States Marshal for this district. Learning of the facts in the case, Mr. Williams proceeded to Northfield last Monday, and took lodgings at a farm-house on the Vermont side of the line, carefully concealing his whereabouts. The next morning he crossed to Northfield, and found his man in the sitting-room of the hotel. After the usual identification, he produced his warrant, and, to the astonishment of Adams, stated the business of his errand, adding that he purposed returning to Boston by the next train. "But I can't get away then, and I won't," replied the prisoner; "I've got some business to attend to." "So have I," retorted Mr. Williams; "and as I dislike to travel alone, I want you to go with me." "I won't," and "You will" succeeded each rapidly, and the conversation was concluded by the snapping of a pair of handcuffs. Adams then changed his tone from one of defiance to a whimper, and promised to come to Boston quietly. The sequel to the story was exhibited in the United States Commissioners' Court this morning, when Judge Hallett ordered the prisoner to continue his association with Mr. Williams as far as New-York.—*Boston Traveler.*